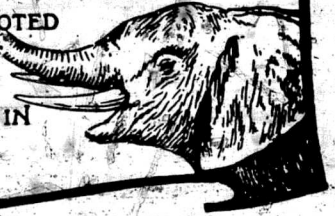


EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.
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THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

THAT the two White Papers on East Africa published at the end of last week are unacceptable to East African opinion is already clear. The views of Kenya and Tanganyika settlers, as expressed at a conference convened to study the proposals, are briefly reported elsewhere in this issue. Here it is our endeavour to examine the documents at somewhat greater length, and to put forward constructive criticisms, since we consider that calm and reasoned analyses of the good and bad points of these statements of Government policy is the best service which can be rendered at this critical stage.

With one very important exception, the scheme proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory has been adopted by the Imperial Government. Effect is to be given to his recommendations for the appointment of a High Commissioner to exercise control, legislative and administrative, over rail, road and air communications, ports and harbours, customs, defence, posts, telegraphs and telephones, central research, extradition, and His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London. All but the two last-named subsidiary proposals were made by Sir Samuel Wilson, whose advice regarding the High Commissioner's Council has found favour with the Cabinet, except for the omission of his proposal that the members should be nominated by the High Commissioner on the recommendation of the territorial Governors. Those last seven words find no place in the "Statement of the Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa," and to their deletion East Africans will take strong objection; since the High Commissioner is thus given dictatorial powers.

The Central Authority, however, is to be responsible for more than the common economic services; he is at the same time to be chief adviser to the Secretary of State on Native and other policies, permanent chairman of the Governors' Conference, and of the Kenya Native Lands Trust Board, and is obviously intended to exercise a wide supervision over affairs generally in the three territories. Indeed, these aspects of his duties are presumably regarded by the present Government as of even more importance than his control of the services which are to

be absolutely transferred to him, for they are given precedence in the official statement of his functions, and are described in unequivocal terms. But what is to be said for the arrangement that "he may send one of his own officers to look into complaints or reports of abuses, and the officer may report to him without publicity or formality"? Such a procedure is entirely new to the Colonial Service, in which an adverse report on an officer must always be communicated to him. Under this new proposal territorial officials, from the lowest to the highest, are apparently to be the subject of inquiries. The High Commissioner, we have heard one highly placed and well-trusted East African remark, is thus to be made an arch-spy. Neither he nor the Governors under him will be likely to appreciate such new duties.

The report of the Commission on Closer Union laid great stress on the desirability of giving control of Native policy to the Central Authority, and said that, in the Commission's opinion, the "chief need in East and Central Africa to-day is 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 different localities, is consistent in its main principles." With the broad principle of that assertion there can be no disagreement, though in Kenya especially there has been considerable public disinclination to entrust such wide powers to the High Commissioner. We have suggested, however, that settler views will not be found antagonistic to efforts by the High Commissioner to arrive at and supervise one wise general policy in Native affairs; any suggestion that he should be instructed to concern himself from the outset with too detailed a supervision of local matters was naturally resented, but if the High Commissioner be a man of exceptional experience, of outstanding personal qualifications, and free from the bias of party politics—as he must be if the next stage in East African development is to be smoothly negotiated—difficulties on that account need not be anticipated.

The machinery with which Closer Union is to be introduced and implemented, though in many respects what Sir Samuel Wilson proposed, and therefore acceptable to Europeans in the territories, will be severely criticised on close accounts. We have already suggested that the nomination of members of the Central Council by the High Commissioner gives him too wide powers; provision should at least be made for such appointments to

be made in consultation with the local Governors and Legislatures. Another provision impossible to defend is that any measure passed by the Central Council may be held up and referred to the Secretary of State on the request of any three councillors. That three members in a Council of twenty-four, including fifteen officials, should thus be able to obstruct public business seems to us an untenable suggestion, for any measure which can secure the support of only one-eighth of the members is clearly not of sufficient importance to warrant reference to Downing Street. The Central Council, of which the High Commissioner will be chairman, is to be composed of three members of his staff, and four officials and three non-officials each from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. The London Advisory Council suggested by the Hilton Young Commission—and promptly opposed by East Africa—is abandoned, and the plea of the Governor of Tanganyika Territory for postponement until after further inquiry into the relations between Natives and other communities, has, we are glad to note, been likewise resisted.

East African dissatisfaction and discussion will be focussed chiefly on the points above-mentioned and on (a) the one important recommendation made by Sir Samuel Wilson and ignored by the present Government, namely, that in favour of the grant of increased non-official representation in the Kenya Legislative Council; (b) the referendum on a common electoral roll for Kenya; and (c) the redundancy of these two State documents to underline the importance of white settlement. The determination of the Government that there shall be no change in the composition of the Kenya Legislature, except that one additional member is to be nominated by the Governor to represent the "feelings and opinions of the Africans and other unrepresented persons," directly disregards the advice rendered by both the majority and minority reports of the Hilton Young Commission and by Sir Samuel Wilson, all of whom, after exhaustive study on the spot, advanced strong arguments against the present constitution. In the negotiations of the past year it has been assumed throughout by Kenya's spokesmen that the official majority would be abandoned, as recommended by the Hilton Young Report, in return for the handing over of important powers by the local Legislature to the Central Authority, who, it was also agreed, should be given powers of veto as a further safeguard. Why has the Imperial Government dismissed, without a word of real explanation, such weighty recommendations, as it has received? Knowing that its decision must prove a staggering blow to the aspirations of Kenya settlers, the prudent course would surely have been to state frankly the underlying reasons. The neglect to give such information cannot but irritate East African opinion.

The Hilton Young Commission suggested the replacement of four official members of the Legislative Council by unofficials simultaneously with the appointment of the High Commissioner, and progressive diminution thereafter of the number of official members. Sir Samuel Wilson said bluntly that "there can be no question that, if only for practical reasons, there is everything to be said for making a very material reduction in the abnormally large number of officials now serving on the Kenya Council"; noted the strong arguments for a substantial increase in the elected members on the ground that so much of the work of the Kenya Council is now done by Select Committees, for which the present number of elected members is insufficient to provide the *personnel*; and recorded that in his discussions with the European spokesmen of the Colony a persistent demand was made for not less than fifteen elected European members, or four more than at present—though in two of the three schemes which he put forward the Permanent Under-Secretary allowed for only thirteen such members.

Many people will certainly feel that settler interests and anticipations in this matter have been sacrificed to Indian demands; indeed, in so far as Kenya is concerned, the whole position is complicated rather than solved by the references to Indian claims. Indians in the three territories have always strongly opposed Closer Union, have urged that there should be no Central Council if a High Commissioner be appointed, but that if such a Council were established there should be a statutory provision that one half of its members should be Indians. In each of those three claims they have failed signally, and it is difficult to resist a feeling that maintenance of the present official majority in the Kenya Legislature and the prospect of the introduction of a common electoral roll are held out to them as compensations. Whether that be an accurate estimate or not, anyone who realises the

strength of European feeling in Kenya must know that both these points will be bitterly resented and opposed.

The institution of a common roll formed an essential part of the 1923 settlement, and there is not the slightest hope that Europeans in the Colony will at present consent even to consider any departure from it. They have had no evidence of Indian desire to participate in a reasonable spirit in solving current problems; on the contrary, the Indian policy of non-co-operation and the proceedings of the East African Indian National Congress recently have shown beyond possibility of dispute that European and Indian ideas are irreconcilable. The Hilton Young Commission, when it raised the question of the common roll, emphasised that the existing communal system could be changed only by general consent of the European community, and there is not a tittle of evidence that that community will agree to such a course. Yet the Government declares that "the establishment of a common roll is an object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilisation or education character open to all races." It is a statement calculated to arouse antagonism, and to inflame passions which it should have been the care of statesmanship not to stir. The theory of such a franchise is one thing; its introduction in East African conditions is quite another. It is sheer folly to suggest—as the White Paper does—that mere ability to read and write English shall be considered proof of fitness to be admitted to the electoral roll. The great mass of the Indian population has no interest whatever in politics, and is merely dragged at the heels of its extremists, who, though claiming loudly that they would be satisfied with stipulations which would ensure European predominance on the common roll, have betrayed their intentions by such demands as that advanced through Mr. Sastri that representation of Natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions. Since the above was written it has been made known that the Simon Commission unanimously recommends maintenance of the present communal electorates in India. That recommendation was known to the Government long before the publication of this indication of its intention to introduce in Kenya what the important Indian Statutory Commission has unanimously opposed for India. On what grounds is it suggested that what is bad for India should prove good for Kenya?

Though the Government avoids prejudging the constitutional future of the Colony, beyond declaring that "the goal of constitutional evolution, in Kenya as elsewhere, is admittedly responsible government by a Ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population finds an effective and adequate voice," the White Paper implies that the ideal for the country is a representative Chamber on the Western model—a conception diametrically opposed to that of the Commission on Closer Union. On this subject the Government appears, indeed, not quite to have made up its mind, for later insistence on the need for giving increasing importance to Native Councils tends to contradict the earlier statement. We have reason to know that there have been, probably still are, very serious disagreements in the inner councils of the present Government, and it is therefore not surprising that its expressed intentions are sometimes ambiguous and sometimes scarcely consistent.

With the great mass of the "Memorandum on Native Policy" there will be no disagreement, though with some of the phraseology, and, still more, with some of the things which might have been said and are omitted, there will be justified complaint. Let it be noted that, while the two documents were issued simultaneously, that on Native affairs is given precedence over that on Closer Union. There is other internal evidence to the careful student that, if the two papers are complementary, distinctions of some importance have been drawn between them; for instance, the declaration, which we warmly welcome, that "His Majesty's Government have no intention of advising the abandonment of the Mandate (for Tanganyika Territory) or its modification in any way," appears in the paper on Native policy, not as would have been more appropriate, in that portion of the other document which discusses at some length the position of Tanganyika. As the well-known passage from the Kenya White Paper of 1923 on the paramountcy of Native interests is recited at the beginning of both these papers, repetition of this clear statement on the Tanganyika Mandate might equally well have appeared in both, or, if it was to appear in one paper only it should certainly have been in that on Closer Union. However, its appearance in either is deserving of prominent notice, and that it was necessary has been promptly proved by the outburst in the German Press, which, so far as any rate, instead of publishing reasoned criticisms, of either

document, is content to rely on puerile and false denunciations of British aims. Even usually responsible newspapers are driven to the resort of suggesting that the proposals transgress the text of the Mandate, which is clearly untrue, while the organ of the German Nationalists laments that "the former German Colony is to be 'degraded' into a British province." There is, of course, the renewed threat that representations will be made to the League of Nations—which is certainly not likely to do more than lend a polite ear to such hysterical and baseless objections as have so far appeared in the newspapers of the Reich.

The Hilton Young Commission wisely pleaded for a statement of Government policy on Native affairs, and the new Memorandum is the reply of the present Government, which, however, has unfortunately missed an excellent opportunity of framing it in a way which would prove its desire to raise East African affairs above party. The terms of reference to the Commission on Closer Union, appointed in November, 1927, stated clearly that one of its tasks was to make recommendations "so as to associate more closely in the responsibilities of trusteeship of Government the immigrant communities domiciled in the country," and for the past two and a half years East African affairs have been discussed on that basis. But the present Government entirely ignores that fact and takes its stand on the out-of-date declaration of 1922 that His Majesty's Government cannot delegate or share their trusteeship. True, it is added that the principle of trusteeship for the Natives is in no way inconsistent with the Dual Policy, but a splendid chance of paying tribute to the benefits of white settlement has been lost. Towards the end of the Memorandum it is stated that there is no intention to imply that the principles expressed in it have never been in operation in East Africa, but the uninitiated will, we fear, carry away the impression that things from the Native standpoint are by no means as good as they ought to be. The Hilton Young Report expressly described European civilisation as the one great hope of progress in East Africa, and urged that more help should be given to white settlers in the future than had been given in the past. Great care should, we submit, have been taken to include in this Memorandum on Native Policy an unambiguous and non-party expression of recognition of the further scope that unquestionably exists for white settlement without in any way jeopardising Native interests, and its omission is a real cause for regret and complaint.

Equally unsatisfactory is the repetition without qualification of the statement that "the interests of the Natives must be paramount, and that if, and when, those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict the former should prevail." It has been repeatedly represented that that statement is unfortunately worded, in that it can be construed as meaning that a Native interest of a minor character must be given more weight than a much more important European interest, and on that account mere recital of the old declaration was to be deprecated; if it was thought desirable to include it, it should at least have been more clearly defined. Some space is given to the views of the Closer Union Commissioners on the subject, whose ideas find general favour with the Government, but the position is still not adequately explained. The naive plea that "a more precise definition is difficult of achievement" cannot be allowed to pass muster; a Memorandum offered to the world as an expression of the intentions of this Government should not seek such refuge; a closer definition was obviously necessary and should have been attempted, but it could not have been achieved without due recognition of the essential and worthy part which white enterprise has played, is playing, and must continue to play in territories of which the Empire has every reason to be proud.

Another point to which attention should be promptly drawn is the admission that "His Majesty's Government have in view the gradual disappearance of compulsory labour for public services in case of emergency." Why should the African population be singled out for this special concession? *East Africa*, which is opposed to compulsory labour except in cases of emergency, equally strongly considers that in cases of emergency all classes of the community have a duty to the State from which they should not be absolved. If the statement means anything, it means, for instance, that during war, floods, or severe locust infestation no duty shall be recognised on the part of the individual to come promptly to the service of the State. That we regard as an untenable position.

In an introductory note it is stated that the East African Governors have been asked to take immediate steps to bring the policy in regard to Native administration in their territories into strict conformity with the White Paper. That is, in our view, a slight, if it is nothing worse, to the local Legislative Councils, which have every reason to object to such dictation from Whitehall, particularly as they are apparently not even to be consulted in the matter. Moreover, the Governors are instructed to give the widest possible publicity to this statement of Native policy, which will presumably be translated or paraphrased for Native use. Either course would be most injudicious, for as the Paper is obviously influenced by party politics, the instructions to amend those now issued. To make Native policy the sport of British politics is beyond justification, but such will, we fear, be the effect of a Memorandum which has been drafted with insufficient care and is certain to produce a crop of misconceptions in the Native mind.

The proposals are now to be referred to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, which Committee is apparently to hear witnesses, for Lord Passfield's foreword states that "such an examination will enable those who are specially interested in the matter to express their views." As East Africa will probably send a delegation or delegations, we venture to suggest that the interests of the territories might be served by the appointment of a joint committee of such bodies as the Joint East African Board, the Associated Producers of East Africa, and the East African Sections of the London, Liverpool, and Manchester Chambers of Commerce. Co-operation between such a committee and any delegates sent from East Africa might prove very fruitful. Our idea, of course, is that the London joint committee should be the instrument of East Africa, and should in no sense seek to dictate to the territories; which, though rightly jealous of unwarranted interference in this country, realise that London representations can have great value. Fortunately, many leading and trusted settler representatives are now in England. If the Parliamentary Joint Committee has appointed to it extremist members of the various parties it will be damned from the outset, but if moderate men of known good will are nominated on the understanding that they will approach the difficulties of the situation free from party bias, their report may improve the present situation. There is a danger that the Parliamentary Committee, if dominated by men anxious for delay, may pile evidence on evidence, instead of acting expeditiously on the mass of evidence already available and on the constructive criticisms of East Africa in reply to these two White Papers. The Committee, it is clear, is to be given power to rove over the whole field of Native policy, as well as the question of Closer Union, so that any early termination of its labours appears unduly optimistic. In any event, since Parliament is to rise early in August, and since any delegations from East Africa could scarcely reach this country before that date, real progress can hardly be made until the autumn.

We make no apology for devoting so much space in this issue to two documents of the greatest importance not merely to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, which are primarily affected, but to British East and Central Africa as a whole. *East Africa* advocated Closer Union when practically no other voice was raised in its favour. We have believed, and still believe, that its introduction at the earliest possible moment has everything to commend it, but, as we have endeavoured to show, there are serious objections to the present proposals, which differ fundamentally from the agreement which Sir Samuel Wilson was able to reach. His Report set forth a scheme administratively workable and otherwise acceptable. In many particulars these proposals will prove unacceptable, while, as we have noted, the administrative machine will certainly not find its running smoothed by some of them.

"I find your magazine by far the most informative and interesting of any East African periodical that I have seen."—Thus writes a subscriber from Nyasaland.

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO BE APPOINTED

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS TO BE SUBMITTED TO JOINT COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

OFFICIAL MAJORITY IN KENYA LEGISLATURE TO BE MAINTAINED.

Two White Papers, entitled "Statement of the Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa" (Cmd. 3574, 4d.) and "Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa" (Cmd. 3573, 3d.), were published by the Stationery Office on Friday last, and we recommend their close study to everyone concerned for the future of East Africa in general and Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in particular.

Hereunder we quote the whole of the first-named document, except the purely historical portions, which deal with the earlier deliberations of the Imperial authorities, and especially with the Reports of the Hilton Young Commission and of Sir Samuel Wilson. Those matters are well within the recollection of our readers and do not appear to require recapitulation in our pages.

A leading article on the two White Papers appears in this issue of "East Africa."

His Majesty's Government propose that a High Commissioner should be appointed to superintend Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. They would have preferred that, if it were possible, the Council to assist him in his duties should be of an advisory character, but they are advised that there would be difficulties in arranging for this under the Statutes which exist to-day. Uganda is a Protectorate, Tanganyika is a Mandated Territory, which must be administered according to the terms of the Mandate; a small sea-coast strip of Kenya is a Protectorate, but the main part of the territory is a Colony and subject to the provisions of Section 3 of the British Settlements Act, 1887. As far, therefore, as the Colony of Kenya is concerned, His Majesty's Government are advised that, without an alteration of the above Statute, it would not be possible for His Majesty to confer upon the High Commissioner himself the powers of government, even if assisted by an Advisory Council as distinguished from a Legislative Council.

FUNCTIONS OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government propose to adopt the following scheme for Closer Union in East Africa:—

(I) For the purpose of the social and economic development of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, the Protectorate of Uganda, and the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika there shall be established a High Commissioner whose duties shall be of a two-fold character,

(A) As Chief Adviser on Native and other policy to the Secretary of State under Royal Instructions covering the following:—

(a) He shall receive drafts of all Bills about to be introduced into any of the Legislative Councils of the above-mentioned territories.

(b) He shall receive drafts of each year's Budget proposals with full particulars of proposed changes in Native taxation and in all forms of welfare work.

(c) He shall receive outlines of all proposed changes in administration affecting the Natives.

(d) He shall receive copies of all important despatches from or to the Secretary of State.

(e) He shall receive copies of the annual and other reports of the Chief Native Commissioner and the Education and Health Departments.

(f) He shall make such criticism, suggestions, and proposals to the Governors of the above-mentioned territories as he may think fit.

(g) He shall be permanent Chairman of the Conference of Governors, for which he will furnish the secretariat and agenda.

(h) He shall suggest or order local inquiries and investigations called for by complaints or reports of abuses.

(i) He may send one of his own officers to look into such complaints or reports of abuses, and the officer may report to him without publicity or formality.

(j) If in any case he is of opinion that a proposed measure is contrary to the declared policy of His Majesty's Government, or is likely adversely to affect the social or economic progress of the Native population or any racial minority, he shall direct suspension of action pending further consideration and shall within three months give a decision on the proposed measure.

(k) In the event of his suspending a measure, he shall forthwith report the matter to the Secretary of State.

(l) He shall be empowered to require any of the Governors to initiate any legislation which he may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, deem necessary.

(m) He shall carry out any directions of the Secretary of State which may be imposed upon him by Additional Instructions amending the original Instructions.

TRANSFERRED SERVICES.

(B) The High Commissioner shall also, under an Order of His Majesty in Council, administer and legislate in respect of certain "transferred" services in all three territories, viz:—

(a) Railways, and public lacustrine, air and motor services.

(b) Ports and harbours.

(c) Customs.

(d) Defence.

(e) Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

(f) Extradition.

(g) Central Research.

(h) The Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London.

(i) Any other matter which shall be placed under the authority of the High Commissioner and Council by any Order of His Majesty in Council amending the original Order.

(II) In respect of the duties specified in (B):—

(1) The High Commissioner shall be assisted by a Council, of which he shall be Chairman, consisting of three Officers on the High Commissioner's Staff and twenty-one members, namely, seven for Kenya, seven for Uganda, and seven for Tanganyika.

(ii) The High Commissioner shall nominate all the members of the Council as follows:—

(a) The seven members for Kenya shall consist of four official and three non-official members.

(b) The seven members for Uganda shall consist of four official and three non-official members.

- (c) The seven members for Tanganyika shall consist of four official and three nonofficial members.
- (d) In selecting members for nomination in respect of each territory, he shall have regard as far as possible to the representation of each racial or other section of the community.
- (iii) The members nominated to represent the three territories shall remain in office for one year, but they shall be eligible for re-appointment at the end of any year.
- (iv) The High Commissioner may require any measure passed by the Council to be referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and shall on the request of any three members of the Council so refer any measure passed by the Council.
- (v) In the event of the High Commissioner so referring any measure, such measure shall not come into force, nor shall any proceedings be taken therein, until His Majesty's pleasure is known; and His Majesty shall have power either (a) to quash the measure, or (b) to alter the measure, either by addition or omission.

It will be observed that the Council which it is proposed, should assist the High Commissioner in his administration of the transferred services has been set out as one of a legislative character, but it is thought that the powers given to the High Commissioner under section II (iv) of the Scheme will meet any objections which might be raised to the effect that Native or minority interests were not being adequately safeguarded. If the Council were to be made only advisory some modification of subsections (iv) and (v) above would be required.

CONSTITUTION OF KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The suggested changes in the constitution of the Legislative Council of Kenya have been the subject of particular consideration by His Majesty's Government. The goal of constitutional evolution in Kenya as elsewhere, is admittedly responsible government by a Ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population finds an effective and adequate voice. But that goal cannot be reached at an early date in a community where it has so far been practicable to enfranchise less than one per cent. of the population, and where the idea of any substantial extension of the franchise finds little general support. For the Native African population, indeed, in so far as the tribal organisation is still the basis of its social organisation, the most promising development for the near future may well lie, not in any direct participation in the Legislative Council, but in the increasing importance to be given to the Native Councils—an importance to be manifested alike in a continuous widening of their functions, and in a constant communication to these Councils, through the District Commissioners or otherwise, of the various proceedings and proposals of the Executive Government, as well as the enactments or Bills of the Colony's Legislature.

The conclusion to which His Majesty's Government have come is, at this juncture, to leave the constitution of the Kenya Legislative Council substantially unchanged and to retain the official majority. The eleven elected European members, the five elected Indian members, and the one elected Arab member, together with the twenty official members, should, for the present, remain unaltered. All the Councillors, whatever their race, and whether they are or are not Government officials, will, of course, be on an equal footing as members of the Council; and they will, in particular, be entitled to a proportionate share in the membership of any Committees that may be set up. His Majesty's Government believe that they are justified in assuming that all the members of the Council, official and unofficial, will, whatever their race or position, discharge their duties as legislators with a view to the lasting advantage of the temporary interests of particular sections. At the same time, the constitutional right of the Governor must be preserved to require, in any case in which he may deem it necessary, that all the official members should support his policy by their votes.

THE COMMON ROLL FAVOURED.

Moreover, in order to ensure a somewhat fuller representation of the interests and, as far as may be practicable, the views of that part of the population not specially voiced by the European, the Indian, or the Arab members, His Majesty's Government propose that there should be two (instead of one) members nominated by the Governor, without restriction of race, to be particularly charged with defending the interests and voicing the feelings and opinions of the Africans and other unrepresented persons.

With regard to the franchise for the Legislative Council of Kenya, His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilisation or education character open to all races. They have not, however, sufficient evidence before them either from a political or geographical standpoint to say in what manner this desirable end can be reached. In these circumstances His Majesty's Government propose that an inquiry should be undertaken by the High Commissioner, when appointed, as to what is the most practicable action to be taken in this direction in the immediate future.

In an "Explanatory Note" attached to the proposals it is stated, *inter alia*—

The Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, represents an attempt to reduce the three steps contemplated by the Commission of 1927 to one, by the immediate creation of a High Commissioner, who would have legislative and administrative responsibility for certain services, and who, as Chairman of the Governors' Conference, would have an advisory function in all matters of common interest, and on such matters be in a position to keep the Secretary of State informed of the progress of events and give him valuable advice. Such a High Commissioner would definitely be a King's representative, replacing the Governors in some of their functions, but leaving their constitutional position and their authority in other respects unimpaired.

There is a clear advantage in favour of attaining a definite settlement at the earliest possible moment, as each successive change in the position of the High Commissioner would be accompanied by confusion and controversy comparable with that which followed the publication of the Commission's Report, and for the proper administration of the services of common interest, there is every reason to proceed to the Commission's third stage as rapidly as possible. In the case of transport, the High Commissioner for Transport, Kenya and Uganda, already feels that his position is made difficult and his impartiality called into question by the fact that he is also Governor of Kenya. The effective administration of the Customs union between the three Dependencies also calls for co-ordination and responsible direction at the earliest possible date.

The present proposals of His Majesty's Government are based on the foregoing considerations.

Native Policy and Administration.—The main reason actuating the Commission in recommending a gradual extension of the position of the High Commissioner seems to have been their view of the importance of investigating and co-ordinating Native policy in East Africa. There is, however, a great deal which can be done without prior investigation, and the Memorandum on Native Policy which has been issued may be thought to represent adequately all that could be expected from the first stage of the Commissioner's proposals, while leaving ample scope for the High Commissioner, when appointed, to co-ordinate the work done in carrying out the proposals outlined in the Memorandum and to propose any supplementary arrangements which, after due inquiry and consideration, are proved to be desirable.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S COUNCIL.

Functions of the High Commissioner.—The High Commissioner should, in the view of His Majesty's Government, hold a dual office. As Chief Adviser to the Secretary of State in all matters regarding the welfare of the Natives as well as in all that relates to the fulfilment of the obligations of His Majesty's Government under the Covenant of the League of Nations (as regards all three territories) and under Mandate (as regards Tanganyika), and under Royal Instructions, he is empowered to obtain all necessary information, to suspend any legislation which he may deem objectionable, and (upon the instructions of the Secretary of State) to require any legislation to be initiated that he may consider necessary. In the special circumstances of Kenya, the High Commissioner will act as Chairman of the Native Lands Trust Board in that Colony. In fulfilling all his functions under these heads he will act as the agent of the Secretary of State, without any Council.

With regard, however, to the transferred services, the amalgamation of which is a matter of urgent practical desirability, the High Commissioner will, by virtue of a desirable Order in Council, actually perform administrative functions with the assistance of a Legislative Council, which, unless an amendment of the law is made, must be constituted so as to accord with the terms of the British Settlements Act of 1887.

If it is accepted that the functions of the High Commissioner should be at least in part administrative and legislative, and not merely advisory, and that his powers

should have their fullest extension only with regard to what have been called the economic services, which it is desirable to amalgamate, a practicable scheme can be worked out to form a satisfactory basis on which the instruments of Government relating to the High Commissioner's Office can be framed. With regard to the arrangements proposed for the appointment of members of the High Commissioner's Council, it is suggested that it will be found desirable that they should be appointed by the High Commissioner after consultation with the Governors concerned, rather than that they should be chosen by the Governors and recommended to the High Commissioner for nomination. In the event of the creation of such a Council, it would be a simple matter to ensure by instructions to the High Commissioner that the members nominated to represent each territory should be fully representative, as far as their numbers permitted, of all interests in these territories, and not of any one section of the community only.

In addition, it would be necessary to maintain unimpaired the position of Tanganyika as a distinct unit of administration, although combined for certain purposes contemplated by Article 10 of the Mandate. In particular, it would be desirable that the common control of the railway systems should not extend to complete amalgamation, but that the Tanganyika system should remain a separate entity with separate estimates of revenue and expenditure in order that there may be no doubt as to the use which was made of revenues raised in the Mandated territory.

It will be necessary also to ensure that, in the implementation of legislation passing the Council on the votes of the Kenya and Uganda representatives against the best interests of Tanganyika, the Secretary of State should be in a position to secure that the responsibility of His Majesty's Government under the Mandate was not abrogated or even impeded. For this purpose, it would be laid down that among the classes of bills to which the High Commissioner is not to assent without the prior approval of the Secretary of State should be included bills which involve any point affecting the Mandate for the Tanganyika Territory, while a more general provision would be desirable, to the effect that if any measure is opposed by any three members of the Council the measure should, similarly require the prior approval of the Secretary of State.

The financial arrangements indicated in the appendix to Sir Samuel Wilson's Report would require adjustment when the matter has been considered in greater detail. In particular, as Customs duty would be collected by the officers of the High Commissioner, it would be for those officials to hand over to the local Governments 75% of the revenue collected, and not for the local Governments to hand over 25% to the High Commissioner.

THE TANGANYIKA MANDATE.

An organisation of common services in the three Dependencies does not involve any change in the status of the mandated area or of its inhabitants. As the Tanganyika Mandate is not of the kind expressly mentioned in the Covenant, which allows administration as an integral part of the Mandatory's territory, Tanganyika must preserve its individuality as a territorial unit. This conclusion, however, is qualified by Article 10 of the Mandate itself which authorises the Mandatory "to constitute the territory into a Customs, fiscal and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories under his own sovereignty or control, provided always that the measures adopted to that end do not infringe the provisions of this mandate." Such a union seems clearly to involve, as one of the most important means of securing the utmost benefit for all participants, some method of joint legislation; and the method which has been selected is that of acting with the advice of a Council, representing all interests concerned, in which there are the fullest opportunities for free debate.

While a common Legislative Council is definitely admissible under Article 10 of the Mandate, it is, in any case, open to His Majesty, holding full powers under Article 3, to legislate for Tanganyika with the advice of any body which He may think most suitable for the purpose, provided that He retains absolute control. His Majesty legislates at present with the aid either of the Privy Council or of a local Legislative Council. The proposal is now to establish an additional Council for matters common to the three territories. The maintenance of the integrity of the Mandated Territory and of the complete authority of the Crown, while guarded by the powers of the Secretary of State, would be further secured by the proposed provision which enables any three members of the Council to require any measure to be referred to the Secretary of State through the High Commissioner.

The Tanganyika Mandate sets forth many principles which, as common postulates of British policy, need not here be mentioned. It also definitely prohibits the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and the military organisation of the Natives except for local police purposes and for the defence of the territory. These conditions will have to be borne in mind in arranging for a general redistribution of the forces under a central Administration. There are also detailed provisions for securing the fullest equality of economic, commercial, and industrial rights to all nationals of States members of the League of Nations, and it therefore follows that any union or federation unifying these rights over a number of Dependencies which include Tanganyika must extend over all of them many of the privileges secured by the Mandate.

In order to secure the proper fulfilment of Article 11 of the Mandate, requiring the submission of an annual report to the Council of the League of Nations, and of the critical functions of the Permanent Mandates Commission, it will be necessary for the High Commissioner, as well as the Governor, to take part in the preparation of the annual report; and though it is not explicitly mentioned in the Mandate, there must obviously be such a separation and presentation of the High Commissioner's accounts and activities as will enable the Mandates Commission to assure itself that the principles of the Mandate are being carried out both generally and in detail. These essentials would be prescribed in the instructions to the High Commissioner. It may be observed that under Article 257 of the Treaty of Versailles public property in Tanganyika must, in general, remain the property of the Mandatory Power in its capacity as such, that is, of the Government of the Territory, though there is nothing to hinder common management in the general interest.

THE KENYA CONSTITUTION.

Apart from any arrangements for centralisation, and even if no such arrangements were to be made, it was necessary to consider whether any steps could properly be taken to make the Legislative Council of Kenya more fully representative of the various interests concerned, without at the same time involving any immediate advance towards the grant of responsible government, for which it is not considered that the time is ripe. His Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that no substantial change should be made at this juncture in the constitution of the Council.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The main question relating to Indians in East Africa is that of the electoral arrangements in Kenya. After the War elective representation on the Legislative Council of Kenya was introduced for the Europeans. Subsequently elective representation was introduced for the Indian and Arab communities. The franchise is confined, so far as concerns nationality, to British subjects of European origin or descent; British subjects of Indian origin or descent, or Indians under the suzerainty or protection of His Majesty; and Arabs who are British subjects or under the protection or suzerainty of His Majesty, able to write Arabic or Swahili in Arabic characters. The franchise is on the basis of adult suffrage for all these races, except that Arab women are excluded. There is a residential qualification, and the usual disqualification of persons of unsound mind, undischarged bankrupts, &c. Thus, both for Europeans and for Indians the principle of elective representation has been accepted, and no dispute arises in regard to this on either side.

The point to which the greatest importance is attached by the Indian community, is the method whereby elective representation is to be effected. Interest in this question is not restricted to East Africa; indeed, the feeling in India itself is very strong on the subject. There are two alternative methods for securing elective representation, known generally as "a communal franchise" and "a common electoral roll." When His Majesty's Government in 1923 dealt exhaustively with matters relating to Indians in Kenya (Cmd. 1022 of 1923) they decided upon a communal franchise. Under this system European and Indian constituencies are fixed independently; Europeans vote in the European constituencies for European candidates, and Indians vote in the Indian constituencies for Indian candidates. This position has never been acceptable to the Indians, who interpret it as marking an inferior political status for themselves. As a consequence, they have refused to exercise their right to elective representation, and arrangements have had to be made for continuing a system of nomination of Indians by the Governor in order to secure their representation upon the Legislative Council. They demand to-day, as they demanded in 1923, the alternative system of a common electoral roll under which Kenya would be divided into a number of

constituencies, in each of which European and Indian voters on the roll would vote together at an election for candidates of either race. The qualifications for admission to the voters' roll would be precisely the same for both races, and the Indian spokesmen have always taken the line that they would be prepared to accept a high standard for admission to the roll even though it would preclude a large majority of the Indians in Kenya from acquiring the franchise.

When this question was under consideration previously, an adaptation of the common electoral roll was contemplated in what was known as the Wood-Winterton proposals, i.e., proposals framed by the Hon. Edward Wood (now Lord Irwin) and the Earl Winterton, who were the Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India respectively. This adaptation takes the form of a common electorate with reservation of a specified number of seats for candidates of a given race. The details of this proposal, which might be put into effect in more than one way, are given in the White Paper of 1923. The Wood-Winterton proposals were referred to India and Kenya for an expression of opinion by the two Governments. The Government of India would have been prepared to accept a common electoral roll combined with a reservation of seats; the Government of Kenya were unwilling to accept it, mainly on the ground that they considered that it gave no sufficient safeguard to the European community against Indian predominance in the future. In the White Paper of 1923 it is stated that the result of reference to opinion in favour of the recommendation that a common electoral roll should be adopted, even though combined with the reservation of seats was to show that the advantages claimed for the common electoral roll would in practice have been illusory, as in the special conditions existing in Kenya it was clear that no candidate, European or Indian, could stand as an advocate of the interests of the other race without sacrificing the support of his own. The conclusion then reached by His Majesty's Government was that, having regard to all the circumstances, the interests of all concerned in Kenya would be best served by the adoption of a communal system of representation.

It is, however, felt by His Majesty's Government to-day that, in principle, a common electoral roll cannot fail to commend itself generally for adoption in Kenya, as in any other Colony where there is a mixed population, and they regard it as an object to be aimed at and attained. But, for the reasons stated in the foregoing Memorandum, it is proposed that an inquiry as to the most practicable action to be taken in this direction in the immediate future should await the appointment of a High Commissioner.

**PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE TO SETTLERS.
CABLE TO SECRETARY OF STATE.**

European Opinion Definitely Antagonised by Proposals.

East Africa learns that the following telegram over the signature of Lord Delamere has been sent from Nairobi to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"A conference, representative of the Europeans in Tanganyika and Kenya, including members of the Legislatures of both territories, presided over by Lord Delamere, is unanimously of opinion that the Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards the Closer Union of East Africa and the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa are unacceptable.

The attitude of the Imperial Government, as now expressed, involves a breach of previous pledges. The East African colonists stand on the principle that the white race is the only people which has proved its capacity to govern mixed races. They must challenge the doctrine of the political and economic paramountcy of the Natives, as interpreted in these documents, and the claim for closer association in the trusteeship, as foreshadowed in the 1927 White Paper.

"The white settlers permanently domiciled in East Africa cannot accept the designation, 'immigrant community,' as applied to themselves, or the right of Indian immigrants to participate on the same basis as Europeans in the government of East Africa, and they regard Indian representation on the local Legislatures as being desirable only as a convenient method of enabling the Indian sectional views to be voiced. They also consider it imperative that Closer Union should be accompanied by an unofficial majority at least in one territory. The principles of a common electoral roll, and a racially-mixed Federal Council cannot be accepted.

"Although Closer Union, involving constitutional changes, is still desirable, the Conference regrets that

the retrogressive spirit of the new proposals has definitely antagonised European opinion."

Joint Delegation Approved.

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* has telegraphed:—

"The Conference of unofficial delegates from Tanganyika and Kenya closed on Sunday night after consideration had been given in detail to the British Government's Memorandum on Native Policy. It was said that very few principles had been enunciated which were not already in operation in East Africa; but the strongest objection was taken to the manner in which some of these had been interpreted.

In particular, criticism is levelled against sections of the land policy, suggesting that in future any areas that are alienable must not be reserved for any particular race, as in the case of the Kenya highlands. This was held to endanger the expansion of white settlement in districts peculiarly suited to European occupation.

There was also criticism of the taxation and education proposals, which, if literally interpreted, it was believed, would lead to the emergence of the African as a spurious imitation of the European. It was declared that the White Paper says nothing about the formation of African character. The Conference dissented from the view as expressed in the Memorandum that its contents only mean an honest and effective fulfilment of the duties of trusteeship.

The Conference agreed in principle to the sending of a joint delegation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies if necessary."

PRESS COMMENT ON THE WHITE PAPERS.

The Times says in the course of a leading article:—

"It is impossible not to feel that there is a certain want of perspective in the emphasis laid upon the 'paramountcy' of Native interests. The White Paper of July, 1923, is rehearsed at the beginning of each of the two new documents—with its well-known sentence that the interests of the African must be paramount, and that, if and when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail. It has long been felt that this sentence might have been more happily worded. As it stands it suggests that a European interest, however important, must always yield to a Native interest, however trivial, a manner of speaking that is naturally resented by Europeans who have ventured their capital and energies in the Colony. The present occasion might well have been used to find more precise and reasonable language.

"Throughout the discussions on closer union the settler party in Kenya represented their participation in common services with Tanganyika and Uganda as a sacrifice for which they ought to be rewarded by more political influence in Kenya itself. It was not altogether a logical view, for the closer union proposals are intended to demand a sacrifice from any part of East Africa, but to confer economic advantages, and they should stand or fall on their own merits. The same may be said of the proposals to change the Kenya Legislature. The Government are careful not to prejudice the constitutional future in Kenya—beyond a general declaration that the goal of constitutional evolution, in Kenya as elsewhere, is admittedly responsible government by a Ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population finds an effective and adequate voice. But that goal, in their opinion, 'cannot be reached at an early date in a community where it has so far been practicable to enfranchise less than one per cent. of the population, and where the idea of any substantial extension of the franchise finds little general support.' These sentences are unfortunate in their implication that government by a representative Chamber is the proper ideal for a country containing three exceedingly different groups of people, European, Indian, and African.

"It is accordingly not surprising to find the common electoral roll for Europeans and Indians laid down as an ideal to be aimed at and attained. The Government, in their anxiety to do anything they can to help the Government of India and prove to Indians the reality of their Imperial citizenship, have gone even farther than Mr. Sastri's recommendations. Yet, as our correspondent in Simla reminds us only this morning, 'the cause of Indians overseas is of little real consequence to the vast majority of politically minded brethren' in India, and it is unfortunately far more certain that talk of a common roll inflames race feeling in Kenya than that it does any good in India.

"The memorandum on Native policy closes no door on the development of separate institutions for the Africans, and the Joint Committee will do well to study the political

portion of the Government's proposals with minds refreshed by a re-perusal of the argument in the Hilton Young Report that democratic institutions meticulously copied from Europe are not the best models for countries with permanent racial divisions. Above all they will do well to secure that whatever is finally settled for East Africa carries the support of all parties in this country, for the worst that can happen is a series of partisan decisions revoked by successive Governments."

The *Morning Post* welcomes the statement that His Majesty's Government have no intention of advising the abandonment of the Mandate or its modification in any way" and continues: "But as the Mandate precludes any preferential system of Customs, we hope such arrangements as are to be made on this head will not preclude the system of preference in Kenya and Uganda. As to the African, it has always been British policy to treat him fairly and justly, and to secure him as far as possible in his tribal lands and customs. But we think it invidious to repeat the statement of 1923, which quite superfluously caused alarm in Kenya that 'the interests of the African Natives must be paramount and should prevail' in conflicting cases. If European colonists have the right to settle in the country, there should be no partiality but impartial justice between them and the Africans, and so we hope there will be, in spite of the offensively priggish declaration.

Of course, expected in an official report, the usual how-how to democracy, even in Africa, and so long as the goal of constitutional evolution in Kenya as elsewhere, is admittedly responsible government." But in this case, as we are glad to see, theory has not driven compromise out of the windows of the Colonial Office. But that goal cannot be reached at an early date in a community where it has so far been practicable to enfranchise less than one per cent. of the population, and where the idea of any substantial extension of the franchise finds little general support.

"There is one serious mistake in this report," it proposes "the establishment of a common roll as the object to be aimed at and attained, and the High Commissioner, when appointed, is to undertake an inquiry 'as to what is the most practicable action to be taken in this direction in the immediate future.' The present basis, as in India, is communal, which (in such situations) is the only workable basis. A proposal which, if carried out, would place Indian coolies in a majority over British settlers, will never be accepted in Kenya. Why then stir up this sleeping cobra of racial strife? Is it to please Gandhi?"

"East Africa is to be united executive, but not legislatively. If the new White Papers become operative," says *The Observer*. "A High Commissioner will advise the Colonial Secretary in matters of general political and economic importance. But this autocracy is to be considerably tempered. Elective bodies will continue in being and will be responsible for local government. In Kenya the official majority is maintained for the present in deference to Indian sentiment, and perhaps also to British feeling, which is not prepared to hand the country over to a settlers' Parliament. The Government favours a common electoral roll for Kenya. With such sharply distinguished communities as the British, the Indians, and the Natives, this would not be a way of peace."

The Daily News, having welcomed the Native policy memorandum "with its fine ringing declaration" on the paramountcy of Native interests, says:—

"Plainly the demand for self-government by any separate group of European settlers must be adjusted to the plan of transferring to a High Commissioner the subjects which are common to them, all, including in the last resort the guardianship of Native interests. That is entirely wise and right, and administratively it offers the best hope for the future of the colonies. But let us be careful how we describe this territory as a 'new British Dominion.' Part of it is mandated territory which we administer under trust, and the Germans who were there in the former days may desire us to convince the League of Nations that we are not by any new form of administration annexing it to our Empire."

The Cape Argus assures Lord Passfield that he can look forward to a peck of trouble. Productive of acrimonious criticism in Kenya will be the Government's introduction of equal franchise for all races, with an additional legislation for Native races, as well as the announcement that Kenya is primarily for the African, whose interests must transcend those of the immigrant. These measures will be welcomed as a death blow to Indian aspirations which have grown exorbitant, but are not likely to propitiate white settlers, who regard themselves as the natural rulers of Kenya."

THE COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE.

Names of East African Delegates.

The Colonial Conference was opened on Monday by Lord Passfield, who spoke of the importance of the Colonial Development Fund and of the proposals for changes in the Colonial Service. He hinted that closer attention was being given to the use of the cinematograph, which, he considered, was destined to become a very great weapon of education in the lives of boys and girls in Africa.

Referring to the growth of the number of women employed in the Colonial Service, the Secretary of State said: "We are beginning to bring in the women. Fifteen years ago you could count the number of women doctors in the Colonial Services on one hand. Now there are over sixty. There is nothing that women cannot do nowadays, and I look to see that number of women doctors steadily increased, in order that they may give so much more attention to the conditions of the Native women and children."

Sir William Gowers, the Governor of Uganda, complimented the Conference on holding its opening meeting on the occasion of the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The delegates attending the Conference from East Africa are: Kenya, Mr. A. de V. Wade, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Native Affairs; Uganda, Sir William Gowers, the Governor; Tanganyika, Mr. D. J. Jardine, Chief Secretary; Nyasaland, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Davidson-Houston, Chief Secretary; and Northern Rhodesia, Sir James Crawford Maxwell, Governor.

The Conference continues until July 15.

East Africans at the Government Reception.

His Majesty's Government held a reception on Monday evening at Lancaster House, St. James's, to meet the delegates to the Colonial Office Conference. Among those with East African interests by whom invitations were received and accepted were:—

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Abrahams, Lady Goold Adams, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, the Rt. Hon. L. M. S. Amery, Mr. and Mrs. Anthonis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kenneth Archer, Dr. and Mrs. Barkshawe, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, Mr. A. Bevir, Sir Henry Birchenough, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Blundell, Sir Cecil and Lady Bottomley, Dr. E. J. Butler, the Earl and Countess Buxton, Sir Horace Byatt, Brigadier-General and Lady Byrne, Dr. T. F. Chipp, Major and Mrs. A. G. Church, Lady Coryndon, Major and Mrs. C. H. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Davidson, Major-General Sir John and Lady Davidson, Sir Edward Dayson.

Sir Howard D'Egville, Mr. and Mrs. Ezechiel, Sir William Furse, Mr. and Mrs. Gale, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, Sir Gilbert Grindle, Major and Mrs. E. S. Grogan, Sir Ernest Gowers, Sir William Gowers, Sir Daniel Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Baillie Hamilton, Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, Miss Hammond, Sir Sydney Henn, Professor and Mrs. Huxley, Mr. H. B. Jackson, Lady Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jardine, Mr. E. B. Jarvis, Mr. and Miss C. J. Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson.

Lord and Lady Kilsant, Mr. E. H. Machtig, Sir Halford Mackinder, Sir Reginald and Lady Mant, Lady McMillan, Bishop of Masasi, Sir James Maxwell, Bishop of Mauritius, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Boyd Moss, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nowell, the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Lord Passfield, Mr. and Mrs. George Pilcher, Sir Herbert and Lady Read, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. V. B. de Satgé, Sir Alfred Sharpe, Dr. and Mrs. Drummond Shiels, Mr. H. Snell, Sir Herbert and Lady Stanley, Lord and Lady Stanley, Mr. G. Moody Stuart.

Mr. E. S. B. Tagart, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Weatherhead, Miss Alice Werner, Miss Mary Werner, Mr. G. H. Shelswell White, Sir Samuel Wilson, Sir Trevor Wynne, and Lady Hilton Young.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during the month of February totalled 83, of which 45 were British, 5 were Belgians, 3 were Swiss, and 2 were Danes.

BISHOP WILLIS OF UGANDA.

Thirty Years' Service in East Africa.

THE Rt. Rev. John Jamieson Willis, Bishop of Uganda, needs little introduction to East Africans, for although they may never have come in contact with him; or within the sphere of his personal magnetism, his fame as a missionary bishop, and his tremendous influence among the Kavirondo, are known all over East Africa. Born of a distinguished family—for his father, Sir William Willis, was Accountant-General of the Navy and his brother a Captain in the Navy—Bishop Willis was educated at Haileybury School, and later at Pembroke College and Ridley Hall, Cambridge. He was Curate of Great Yarmouth from 1895 to 1900, when he was appointed under the Church Missionary Society to Ankole, Uganda.

Following a period of pioneer work amongst the Banyankole, Bishop Willis was transferred for a time to Entebbe, where, in addition to his missionary work, he was Chaplain to the English command. Always a good linguist, he was next appointed to open up a mission station in Kavirondo, which at that time was included in the diocese of Uganda. In 1909 he was appointed Archdeacon of Kavirondo, and when he returned there some years later upon the transfer of that district to the Kenya diocese, striking testimony to his popularity was given by the unprecedented crowds of followers who came from all districts to listen to him preach.

In 1912 he was consecrated Bishop in succession to the late Bishop Tucker, and since that time has done much to consolidate the work of the Church in Uganda, mainly in the sphere of training Native clergy. In 1924 he married the daughter of General Tyrrell. He was Chairman of the Kikuyu Conference in 1919, and was prominently identified with the controversy that followed. The O.B.E. was conferred upon the Bishop in 1919.

This year sees the completion of thirty years' service in Uganda, and after he returns from the present Lambeth Conference, he will probably complete his last tour previous to his retirement.

[Brief sketches of the careers of other East African bishops will be published by *East Africa* during the Lambeth Conference.—*Ed.*, "E.A."]

LAST NIGHT'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

Full Report in Next Week's Issue.

OVER three hundred and fifty East Africans attended last night's East African dinner at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1. Lord Cranworth presided over the function, a full report of which will appear in our next issue. To avoid disappointment, readers anxious to receive additional copies of the issue should write immediately to *East Africa*, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, enclosing 7d. in respect of each copy required.

PAMPHLET SENT TO ALL M.P.'S.

By the enterprise of the elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, all members of both Houses of Parliament last week received a pamphlet containing the text of the recent speech made in the Kenya Legislature by Captain the Hon. H. E. Schwartz, in which he urged that the British Government should expedite their pronouncement regarding future policy in East Africa generally, and in Kenya in particular.

Further cases of smallpox are reported from Dar es Salaam.

SIR SIDNEY HENN'S IMPORTANT MISSION

As Chairman of New Tanganyika Railway Commission.

East Africa is able to announce that Sir Sydney Henn, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has been invited by Sir Donald Cameron, Governor of Tanganyika, to preside as independent Chairman over a Commission to be appointed in the Territory to consider and make recommendations upon railway matters, particularly the reports of General Hammond and Mr. C. Gillman on the question of a railway from the Central Line to South-Western Tanganyika at or near Fife.



We are able to state that the invitation has been accepted by Sir Sydney, who, accompanied by his private Secretary, Miss R. B. Harvey, will leave England on Friday of next week by the "Arundel Castle," which is due to arrive at Cape Town on July 14. Sir Sydney then proposes to travel overland to Beira, which will be reached four days later, and to leave the following day for Dar es Salaam, at which he is due on July 25. He will probably remain in Tanganyika Territory for six or eight weeks.

East Africa understands that, apart from the Chairman, the Commission will consist entirely of local members, some official and some unofficial. It is to be presumed that among the unofficial members will be Colonel J. M. Llewellyn and/or Major J. S. K. Wells, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council from Iringa and Tukuyu respectively, since their portion of the Territory must be especially affected.

SIR SIDNEY HENN'S RESIGNATION

Of Chairmanship of Joint East African Board.

WHILE this issue of *East Africa* is being printed the annual general meeting of the Joint East African Board will be held in London, and we have good reason to believe that Sir Sydney Henn, who has been Chairman of the Board since its formation, will announce his definite decision to resign. For the last three years he has been inclined to take that course, since he believes strongly that the Board should not rely too much on any one individual, and that its future and vitality depend upon a succession of Chairmen able and willing to give time and enthusiasm to its affairs. We shall report the general meeting in next week's issue.

Meanwhile, we confidently anticipate the election of Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., as Sir Sydney Henn's successor.

Advertisers get good results from *East Africa*. They tell us so; and that is why our advertising revenue grows and enables us to increase the size of the journal.

But *East Africa* is deprived of some of its due credit whenever a reader fails to mention its name in replying to an advertisement.

Please make a point of quoting *East Africa*. Thank you!

MATTERS OF MOMENT

The announcement which we are able to make in this issue that Sir Sydney Henn will leave London next week for Dar es Salaam to preside as independent Chairman over **SIR S. HENN'S OPPORTUNITY** a Commission about to be appointed by the Governor of Tanganyika to make recommendations on railway matters, with special reference to the reports of General Hammond and Mr. C. Gillman regarding a railway to south-western highlands of the Territory, is of great interest and importance, not merely to Tanganyika, but to East Africa as a whole. The invitation is peculiarly appropriate for Sir Sydney Henn has established and maintained close personal contact with East Africa and East Africans, and studied their problems with consistent care; moreover, it was he who, early in 1924, proposed the motion in the House of Commons which led to the decision later that year of the Ormsby-Gore Commission which first authoritatively suggested such railway construction. The opportunity is a great one, and will, we have every confidence, be turned to good account by one who is already well informed of the problems involved, who has an analytical mind, is quick to grasp the essentials of any subject, and whose wide business experience will enable him to bring to the study of the factors involved knowledge not likely to be available on the spot. Sir Donald Cameron's determination to secure the chairmanship of an independent and experienced business man is to be commended, and his invitation to Sir Sydney Henn will, we believe, be to the advantage of Tanganyika Territory and East Africa generally. The experts are at variance, and the task is no sinecure. All our readers will, we are sure, join with us in wishing Sir Sydney Henn success in his mission.

Germans who before the War were colonists in what is now Tanganyika Territory have just held their annual Congress at Wartburg, **GERMANS STILL WANT TANGANYIKA** the historic castle, whether Luther fled to translate the Bible into German. Our readers ought to be aware of the text of a resolution passed with enthusiasm and telegraphed to Dr. Brüning, the German Chancellor, to Dr. Curtius, the Minister for foreign Affairs, and to the German delegate to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. The resolution was in the following terms: "German East Africa is, of all the German colonies, the most valuable. It is completely indispensable to the economic future of Germany. Former German Africans, reunited at Wartburg, ardently desire one day to return there. They look to the Government of the Reich to display the greatest energy in preventing the fusion of East Africa with the neighbouring British colonies, in guarding its character as a Mandated Territory, and in bringing about its return to Germany." Speeches were made by Herr Schnee, the last German Governor, and by General von Lettow-Vorbeck, the former of whom brought to the Congress the assurance from the leading spirits of the Reich that no one ever thought of abandoning the colonial question; he also recalled that Dr. Stresemann, some days before he died, made a fervent profession of his colonial faith. It was decided to erect a colonial monument in the suburbs of Wartburg.

Our recent report of the annual meeting of the Anti Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society provides an excellent example of the **WIRE-PULLING AT GENEVA** subtle influences which may be brought to bear on international bodies in Geneva. The Society, though not large, is extremely vocal and persevering. As its Chairman, Mr. Charles Roberts, stated, it means to keep on keeping on until slavery is abolished in Abyssinia and China, encouraged by the fact that in the early days of the anti-slavery agitation nothing seemed more hopeless than the abolition of slavery in the United States of America, for example. It has, moreover, both enterprise and influence, and is able to approach the Permanent Mandates Commission, as its Parliamentary Secretary acknowledged. Our readers will not have failed to notice that a Liberal Member of Parliament actually suggested at the meeting that the Sudan might be handed over to the League of Nations and that Great Britain might set an example by putting her African colonies under Mandate. This suggestion, at least the principle of it, was embodied in the resolution which was passed unanimously by the meeting, in spite of the cold water which Lord Lugard threw upon it. When we remember that Lady Simon is an exceedingly active member of the Society and that it has sufficient influence to persuade Lord Lugard to address its annual meeting, such a resolution cannot be ignored, however futile and amazing it may appear to the ordinary British citizen. There is a great deal going on behind the scenes at Geneva which requires careful watching by everyone who has the interests of our Empire at heart.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the important suggestion made by Sir Humphrey Leggett which is reported elsewhere **AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION** in this issue. The provision of a credit insurance scheme as is proposed by the Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has everything to commend it, and we trust that it will receive the close and prompt consideration of the Agricultural Board and of the Government of the Colony. Such a scheme is in successful operation in many countries, and has special attractions at a time when world produce prices are low and primary producers everywhere are in consequent need of greater temporary financial assistance than usual. If Kenya decides to adopt this suggestion, it is to be anticipated that other East African Dependencies will soon wish to follow so excellent a precedent.

The Report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed some months ago by the Governor of Nigeria to inquire into the origin and **INDIRECT RULE** causes of and responsibility for the disturbances in the Calabar and Owerri Provinces, will prove of interest and value to East Africa, for it is in Nigeria that the strongest arguments for indirect rule have been found. So far, nearly all the African witnesses have complained bitterly of the chiefs, whom they accuse of bribery and corruption, of penance for arrears of taxes, of cheating both Government and their own people, and of obstructing complaints to the District Officers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EDITOR OFFERED A COUPLE OF LIONS.

"To see off Persistent Authors"

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
With reference to your issue of March 20 containing the photographs of my seven lion cubs and Captain Druett's account of their capture, actually I was alone except for a Native when I first saw the party of lions, and had plenty of time to have gone away if I had wanted. Your readers might be interested to know that it took me twelve days and about one hundred and fifty miles of walking to collect the cubs.

It might interest Captain Druett to know that I have had to remove the tree from the lions' den. One day a lioness suddenly jumped clean over the



top of the six-foot wire and caused a fair amount of damage to sundry Natives before we got her back. After this I wired the whole of the top, so the tree had to go or the lions could have touched the netting and broken it down. They are even more attractive than they were, but two will be sufficient to breed from and to keep in meat.

At the moment of writing I have not succeeded in selling any lions to the world markets seem glutted. Perhaps you would like a couple to see off persistent authors!

Yours faithfully,
S. R. CLELAND SCOTT.

Nanyuki,
Kenya Colony.

[While grateful to Mr. Cleland Scott for his kind offer of a brace of lions, the Editor of "East Africa" confesses that even two would be an embarrassment in Great Titchfield Street, which is somewhat remote from the buck-infested plains of Laikipia. —Ed. "E.A."]

GAME LAWS IN TANGANYIKA.

The Attitude of the Government.
To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
It is rather extraordinary that the Government of Tanganyika should have seized the chance to give such wide publicity to a particular breach of the game laws on the Lake Natron game reserve by a party of non-officials. Had they done so when their own officials, from a Head of Department to the lowest in rank, were the delinquents in the breaking of the game laws of the Territory, such action would have been looked upon as a deterrent and would have been taken as positive proof that they were determined rigidly to enforce their own laws, regardless of any particular section of the community. Had they done so the Lake Natron incident might never have occurred.

At the session of the Legislative Council held at Arusha on Dec. 31, 1929, the Hon. Brigadier-

General Boyd-Moss is reported to have said (page 116, Proceedings of the Legislative Council): "Your Excellency, I think we ought to have in view that it is within the bounds of possibility that an official might commit an offence under this section, and we think the punishment might be a very severe one indeed for a purely nominal offence." The reply of the Government was: "I should think the officials should get a more drastic punishment, inasmuch as they ought to know better." Why did not the Government resort to publication in the same spirit?

Government have stated that they are not to blame because a magistrate in the Arusha District imposed fines of from 5s. to 15s. on certain Natives for driving a herd of eland over a cliff and killing them in a most revolting way. It would be interesting to know if this magistrate is still officiating as a magistrate in the Arusha District. If so, who is to blame?

Yours faithfully,
JEROME DE LA MOTHE,
Tanganyika Territory.

"KI-JONNI," NOT "KI-SETTLER."

A Subscriber's Interesting Suggestion.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
The word "Ki-Settler" is delightfully descriptive of a certain kind of Ki-Swahili, but I imagine it emanated from the brain of a European humorist. The true Native word in use in Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, and possibly elsewhere is "Kijonni," i.e., "Ki-Johnny," Johnny being the Native equivalent of Tommy Atkins. It is one of those words that Natives usually keep to themselves, but every time I have used it it has caused a grunt of surprise and a swift grin, but it met with perfect comprehension. Try it and see.

Yours faithfully,
BM/YVET.
London, N.W.

THE CASE OF SULTAN SAIDI.

Thanks of Tanganyika's European Association.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,
At the last monthly meeting of the Council of the European Association of Tanganyika I was directed to convey the thanks of the Council to you for your continued efforts in the Sultan Saidi case, and to say that your ready co-operation is very much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
T. WILLIAMS, Secretary,
European Association of Tanganyika.
Dar es Salaam.

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OF
EAST AFRICAN COFFEE

Persuade them to ask for it
BY NAME from their grocer,
and in hotels and restaurants.

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PERSONALIA.

Dr. J. M. Semple has returned to Zanzibar.

Mr. R. S. Hynde has arrived from Nyasaland.

Captain M. S. H. Montagu, of Kyambu, is now in this country.

The Prince of Wales celebrated his thirty-sixth birthday on Monday.

Dr. and Mrs. Eldred are shortly expected in England from Nyasaland.

Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Anderson are recent arrivals in England from Kenya on leave.

Messrs. H. F. Jory and A. C. E. Callan have arrived in England from Zanzibar.

Robert Anderson and Miss Betty Manson were recently married in Nyasaland.

Mr. Frank Hobson, of Nakuru, recently left Kenya on a health trip to South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cottage are recent arrivals in England from Uganda on long leave.

Mrs. Lindstrom recently returned to her farm at Njoro after an absence of several months.

Mr. R. E. Garrard, the Supervisor of Customs at Bukoba, is at present on leave in Europe.

Mr. Jock Purves, of Njoro, and a former Scottish international footballer, has arrived home.

Dr. and Mrs. Sanderson have recently returned to Northern Rhodesia from leave in Europe.

Mr. W. F. Baldock, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika, is on leave in England.

Mr. A. L. Lawley, who is at present visiting South Africa, is expected in England shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Lane, of Buchanan's Estates, are recent arrivals in England from Uganda.

Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Tevers, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, reached London last week from Tanga.

Mr. Malcolm Fraser, of the Manica Trading Company in Beira, is expected to arrive in England shortly.

Mr. John W. Etherington and Miss Fey Nightingale, of Naivasha, were recently married in Nairobi.

Mr. A. L. D. Goodwin, Collector of Customs in Northern Rhodesia, is a recent arrival in Europe on long leave.

Mr. Frank Baillie, of Nakuru, is spending a portion of his leave in South Africa, before proceeding to England.

Mr. A. G. Mathison, the newly appointed Assistant Administrator-General, recently arrived in Zanzibar.

Lady Howard de Walden is to give a dinner-dance on July 3 for her daughter, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis.

Major W. R. Foran, a journalist known to many East Africans, has been appointed secretary of the Ifield Golf Club.

Messrs. H. J. Walker and T. Tannock have been appointed additional official referees by the Kenya Football Association.

Mrs. Said Ruete recently gave an At Home in London for her daughter, who has just returned from a visit to Zanzibar.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. L. Grassham, assistant mechanical engineer at Nkana Mine, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. T. Hankinson, of the Mombasa office of the Union-Castle Steamship Co., is travelling back to Kenya via South Africa.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Maxwell Harrison, of the Sudan Political Service, and Miss Dorothy Athorpe, of Sheffield.

Major Bagshawe, formerly Provincial Commissioner of Iringa, and at present Commissioner of Lands, is now stationed at Arusha.

Mr. F. W. Body has been elected President of the Tanga Chamber of Commerce, with Mr. J. Harrold as Vice-President and Hon. Treasurer.

On the termination of his appointment as Assistant Accountant to the Tanganyika Railways, Mr. E. Thomas has returned to England.

Commander Glenville-Wells, of *The Natal Witness*, has been appointed Managing Editor of *The Beira News*, in place of Mr. Furness.

Mr. A. W. M. Griffith has been promoted an Acting Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, and has assumed charge of the Eastern Province.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson have left Uganda for the Belgian Congo, where they propose to spend eighteen months filming the Pygmies and okapi.

Captain Sir T. L. H. Roberts, Bart., has been promoted a Company Commander in the 6th King's African Rifles, now stationed at Dar es Salaam.

Mr. F. de Halpert, whose brother, Commander de Halpert, is living at Njoro, has been appointed adviser to the Ethiopian Ministry of the Interior.

Mr. J. C. Huddleston, Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, was recently invested with the Order of the Nile (2nd Class) by H.M. King Fuad.

Mr. V. F. Murdock, the accountant of the Shell Company's Mombasa branch, drew Diolite, which came in third in the Derby, in the Cairo Turf Club Sweep.

Amongst those who have recently arrived in England from Nakuru are Mrs. Millington, Mr. and Mrs. W. Perry, and Messrs. A. F. Duder and T. Hawking.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Taylor are recent arrivals in Europe on leave from Zanzibar. Dr. Taylor is succeeded by Dr. B. Spearman as Director of Medical Services.

Mr. Guggenheim, the American copper millionaire, and Colonel Furlong are at present on a visit to Uganda. They intend to *safari* into the Congo on a shooting trip.

The marriage between Mrs. Elaine Goodfellow, the widow of the late Mr. Terence Goodfellow, of Kitale, and Lieutenant Philip Buttar, R.N., is to take place on July 26.

Mr. H. E. Goodship, who has been in Kenya since 1908, has been appointed Acting General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the absence of General Rhodes.

Mr. J. D. A. Massett, Senior Supervisor of Customs in Tanganyika, has returned to the Territory from leave overseas, as has Mr. J. H. G. McDougall, Senior Magistrate.

Dr. E. V. Cowdry and Dr. A. W. Ham are at present in Kenya studying East Coast fever. They have made their headquarters at the Veterinary Research Laboratory at Kabete.

Captain A. Curry, of the Sudan Defence Force, is shortly to be married to Miss S. M. Ashworth, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ashworth, of Avenue Road, Regent's Park.

Mr. E. V. Reid, the managing director of Dalgety and Co., Ltd., has retired from active management in the firm, but still retains his seat on the board, having been elected deputy chairman.

The engagement is announced of Dr. Harold Sandeman Allen, son of Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., Vice-Chairman of the Joint East African Board and President of the Royal Empire Society.

Major J. Ashford has been elected Chairman of the Kikuyu District Settlers' Association, with Mr. W. McLellan Wilson as Vice-Chairman, and Major Charles Gaitskell as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Captain the Hon. H. E. Schwartz, the unofficial member for Nairobi North, who has been medically advised to take a complete rest, is expected in London shortly, and intends returning to Kenya in August.

Mr. R. G. Sargeant, the Port Captain at Mombasa, is a recent arrival in Europe on leave. His duties are being discharged by Captain Alan Norman Newitt, who has been promoted from Assistant Port Captain.

Mr. F. J. Durman has been appointed Acting Chief Secretary in Tanganyika during the absence of Mr. D. J. Jardine, who is at present in England and who is representing the Territory at the Colonial Office Conference.

Mr. J. G. Human, who represented East Africa in the Senior Tourist Trophy races last week in the Isle of Man, was forced to retire from the race owing to the front forks of his machine bending.

The annual meeting of the Men of the Trees was held last week at the Imperial Institute under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Younghusband. Sir John Stribling-Maxwell, Chairman of the Forestry Commission, was also present.

The Provincial Commissioner of Arusha, Mr. G. F. Webster, and Mrs. Webster, are at present on leave in England. Mr. Webster, who has been in the Tanganyika Administrative service since 1916, has been succeeded by Mr. Longland.

We regret to announce the death in Kenya from pneumonia of Colonel G. A. Trent, at the age of fifty-nine. Colonel Trent had had a distinguished military career in India, being awarded the C.M.G. in 1916, and the D.S.O. in 1919. He retired in 1925.

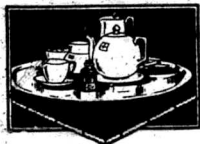
Mr. A. J. Brackenbury, who has been promoted Senior Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland, was Private Secretary to the Governor of Hong Kong from 1907 to 1909, when he was transferred to Nyasaland. He has been a Provincial Commissioner since 1925.

Mr. J. L. Woodhouse, who has come home on leave from Tanganyika, served in the East African Campaign, during which he was mentioned in dispatches. After serving in the Uganda Administrative service for four years, he was transferred to Tanganyika in 1920.

The engagement is announced between Mlle. Vivienne de Watteville, daughter of the famous Swiss explorer and big game hunter, Mr. Bernard de Watteville, who was killed by a lion in East Africa some years ago, and Mr. Gerard Goschen, son of Sir William Goschen, Bart.

Mr. H. E. Long, H.B.M. Vice-Consul at Jijiga, Abyssinia, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Long, of Caversham, Reading, was recently married at the Chapel of the Savoy, London, to Miss M. O. English, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hunt, of Rotherwick Road, N.W.11.

Be sure your early-morning dose is



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PERSONALIA (continued).

Mr. J. Cumming, the unofficial member for Mombasa, having resigned from the Kenya Legislative Council, it is understood that Mr. P. H. Clarke and Mr. A. Bemister will contest the seat. Mr. Cumming, who recently left Mombasa for Dar es Salaam, is now a member of the Tanganyika Legislature.

The current issue of *The D.H. Gazette* has an article on flying in Kenya, devoted principally to Wilson Airways, whose staff has recently been joined by Mr. F. C. H. Fry and Mr. C. W. R. Wood, of whom the former had been a pilot instructor to the Newcastle Aero Club and is now private pilot to Mrs. Wilson.

Captain C. R. S. Pitman, the Uganda Game Warden, who is at present on leave, has presented the Nairobi Zoo with a pair of Pottó lemurs. It will be remembered that Captain Pitman also brought home with him a topi which has been presented to the Zoological Society by Sir William Gowers, the Governor.

Dr. C. Camsell, who reached England last week from East Africa, has carried out much geological survey work in Canada during twenty-five years, during which time he was responsible for the exploration and mapping of some of the larger rivers of North-west Canada. He was appointed to the Dominion Fuel Board in 1921.

Mr. T. Hawking, of Njoro, who arrived in England last week, and is spending the next few months in Cornwall, first went to Kenya twenty-six years ago. After trading in a private capacity for seven years, he joined the Government Service, from which he retired in 1923. Since then he has owned and conducted the European Steam at Njoro.

An engagement is announced, and a marriage will shortly take place in Kenya Colony, between Captain Charles Beresford Tennant, R.A. (ret'd.), of Kibelewa Estate, Chemilil, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanhope Tennant, of Blackheath, and Dorothy Marguerite France, of Well Royd, Rawdon, only daughter of the late George France and Mrs. France.

On Tuesday the Bishop of London consecrated the Ven. G. W. Douglas, Archdeacon of Kotogwe, as Bishop of Nyasaland. Bishop Hine, formerly Bishop successively of Likoma, Zanzibar, and Northern Rhodesia, preached the sermon. The Bishops of Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Masasi, and Central Tanganyika also took part in the ceremony.

Captain H. Dunkerley, the Nairobi journalist, who has just arrived home from Kenya, having spent a month in France en route, served in the Royal Air Force during the War, and has been editor of *Aeroken*, the official organ of the Aero Club of East Africa, since its inception. Before his entry into journalism, Captain Dunkerley was a coffee planter in Ruiru.

Sir Nigel G. Davidson, who recently retired from the Sudan Government service after twenty-three years' service, and has now arrived in this country, had been Legal Secretary for the last five years, and had previously held various important diplomatic and legal posts in the Sudan and Iraq. The Order of the Nile was recently conferred on him by King Fuad; he also holds the C.M.G. and the D.S.O. He was recently appointed Senior Grand Deacon of the United Grand Lodge of England.

The following have been elected Charter members of the Nairobi Rotary Club now in process of formation: Messrs. Charles Udall (President), W. Tyson, A. C. Tannahill, E. Ford, T. A. Wood, Trevor Cole, M. E. Beard, A. McKendrick, Dean Wright, Dr. le F. D. McCaldin, Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Tucker, Colonel R. B. Turner, Messrs. T. Fitzgerald, R. S. Scott, R. D. England, and V. F. Ward. The club will fall within the 55th Division of the Rotary International, which covers the whole of Africa south of the equator.

Amongst those who have recently arrived in England from East Africa are: Mr. W. Alexander, Mr. L. K. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barnett, Mrs. B. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Coulson, Dr. J. F. Creighton, Mr. H. Druart, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Freeman, Mr. J. J. Hughes, Mr. E. B. Hutton, Mrs. J. A. Hutton, Mr. E. Hockley, Mr. C. S. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Jermy, Mr. O. H. Knight, Mr. T. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. J. Langhorne, Mr. P. Peatling, Mr. and Mrs. W. Perry, Mr. M. B. Rees, Mr. J. A. Robertson, Mr. A. J. Rogers, Mr. C. Sale, Mrs. M. Sale, Mr. G. C. Schofield, Captain W. E. Strong, Mrs. G. M. Stuart-Prince, Mrs. M. Turner, Mr. H. B. Wall, Mr. P. E. Watcham, Miss D. M. Watcham, Miss E. S. K. Winfield, and Captain C. N. Wedge.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Private—not trade—advertisements are now accepted in "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," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

EAST AFRICAN PLANTER AVAILABLE.

PLANTER, 38 years' experience various tropical products, desires birth, lower elevation. Reasons: health. Salary secondary consideration, provided good prospects. Write Box No. 207, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

HOUSE TO LET.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA. Furnished house, four bedrooms, dining room, lounge hall, garage, and tennis court, to be let. Moderate terms to good tenant. Apply Box No. 196, East Africa, 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

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RANCHING AND COFFEE ESTATE, 6,200 acres, in coffee country, 7 miles from Abercorn, 20 miles from Lake Tanganyika. House, Farm Buildings, and Kraals of burnt brick. 100 head Cattle and Donkeys. About 3,000 bearing Coffee trees, same number one year growth. Citrus trees and gardens. Healthy, altitude 5,000, splendid water and grazing. Booth, Box 70, Ndola, N. Rhodesia.

Bill on Leave.

No. 18. — Cherchez la Femme.

RECENTLY my mail brought me a letter from my old C.O. in the East African Campaign. One of the best was the man I am going to call Fraser, whose rapid rise to fame—red tabs, brass hat, and other accoutrements of the gilded staff—is known to many readers of *East Africa*. I was glad, then, to learn that he had run into Derwent in the street, and had thus heard of me and of my address. I smiled with pleasure at the thought of the reminiscences we should be able to exchange when we met.

So I arranged a dinner at a red-plushed, gold-painted, marble-walled caravanserai not a hundred yards from Piccadilly Circus, where, nightly are gathered together the choicest fruits of the grape, the millworm, and the protozoan.

Broke but Smiling.

To say that I was shocked at Fraser's appearance would be inadequate. He looked ill and ~~and~~ worn, and I noted that, although his suit was of good cut and material, the cuffs were frayed, and that every few moments he would surreptitiously push into the hidden recesses of his sleeves the also frayed cuffs of his shirt. He was broke, but, being the man he is, he kept a smiling face, and was, I believe, as glad to see me as I was to see him. I approached the subject of his distress cautiously.

"Yes," he said, "I got a job after the War in the buying department of Swanage's. One was lucky to get anything in those days—and it's worse now. I worked there until February of this year, when I got the sack. It was a bit hard considering I had been there for nine years, and was really getting on very well. They gave me a few chits to see other firms, but you know what it is these days."

"Why did they sack you?" I asked.

"They fired me, Bill, because a woman who had worked with them during the War, and had left to get married, wanted to come back, and said she would do my job for less money. Business is business, they said, and so I had to get out. That woman, Bill, has a husband earning £2,000 a year, and she has two kids to look after. She took the job because she wanted something to do. I can tell you that the screw she gets at Swanage's does not pay for her dress, let alone anything else. I met her the other day in the street, and she told me she had sent her two kids to the seaside for the summer to a place where they charge her six guineas a week. Six quid a week! Why, I'd give my soul for a job at that money. It's all wrong, Bill, that a woman like that should be able to walk in and do a man out of a job just because she wants a bit more pin money. If she were a widow, or single, it would be alright, or if the man doesn't earn enough to keep them both—but as it is here it isn't fair."

Everything Upside Down.

"I'm not up against women," he continued, "but things are all upside down these days. As the law stands now if a woman has a private income her husband has no claim to one penny of it, yet he, and not she, is solely liable for the income tax on that money. Again, if she divorces him, no matter whether she has ten thousand a year of her own, he is responsible for her keep, and for the children they have jointly brought into the world. A judge has no power to take into consideration a woman's private income at all, and the man must pay up to half of his income to her, no matter how small it is, for the rest of her life."

"Would you go back to East Africa if you had the chance?" I asked abruptly.

"Would I go? You bet I would! But what could I do there? My only experience in East Africa is soldiering. Anyhow, I haven't the fare—and I don't mind telling you, now that I have gone so far, that I'm just about down to my last few quid."

Can you drive a car?

"Now listen," I said. "You can drive a car, can't you? And you wouldn't mind what sort of a job you took on at first? Well, if I cable out to a pal of mine who runs a motor service, and ask him if he will take you on, and he agrees, I will pay your passage out. You can pay it back when you've made something out there. There is no time limit, but I expect it back some time. If he does fix you up, I'm afraid he will not be able to offer anything very wonderful. But it is better than nothing. Will you take it?"

Something in the stillness that followed caused me to glance sharply across the table, and what I saw was not pleasant. One of the curses of manhood is that the inestimable gift of being able to cry is denied us. To women is given this supreme form of emotional outlet, but to us—well, we just have to bottle it up until something snaps. It was not pleasant, therefore, to gaze upon a man swallowing visibly the agony of the damned, made all the more realistic by this new hope I had brought.

"I'm sorry I sort of came unstick," he said, a few moments later, "but you see it's—it's—" He pulled savagely at his pipe.

I saw him off at Tilbury two days ago. If there is one recompense I desire it is that I shall one day meet the woman who sends her children to the seaside in luxury at the expense of a decent man who turned out to fight during the best years of his life.



Is yours a Sunshine Baby?

No flabby flesh—no constipation

"Sunshine Babies" are those happy babies who are protected by the sunshine vitamin D from rickets, badly formed teeth, constipation and other digestive disturbances.

Give your Baby the improved Glaxo with added Sunshine vitamin D, so that he will be a "Sunshine" Babe. Let the sunshine vitamin D build your baby's bones straight and strong, let him have firm healthy flesh and a sturdy little constitution.

Over two years' medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this New Glaxo (with added sunshine vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market

PROPOSED CREDIT INSURANCE SCHEME.

Sir Humphrey Leggett's Important Proposal.

Specialty reported for "East Africa."

At the June meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman, made a valuable suggestion in connexion with the decision of the Kenya Government to create a fund of £100,000 for the provision of short term agriculture credits.

That sum, he said, would be speedily exhausted if utilised solely for advances to farmers, who, together with commercial houses and banks, would however, be much better off if, say, £50,000 of the fund were set aside for a credit insurance scheme, in that way immensely more help could be provided. The system, successfully adopted in many countries, he recommended it, and he brought it to public notice, not with any desire to force London views on Kenya, but because the Section always wished to put at the disposal of the territories any knowledge which might be of service to them.

How the Scheme would operate.

Under the system a settler who desired additional machinery, implements, building materials, seedlings, fertilisers, etc., could in the first place obtain the approval of the Credits Board as to the amount of credit they would grant to him, and, armed with this authority, he would then approach whatever merchant houses in the Colony he might prefer to deal with, and would negotiate his own purchases, to be paid for by insurer, i.e., guaranteed, Bill of Bills of exchange, at six, nine or twelve months. The Government guarantee of these Bills would be insured by the agricultural credits insurance department based on the £50,000 fund for an insurance premium of say, 2.5 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods in proportion. The Bill thus backed by Government, would be gilt-edged security, which the commercial banks would presumably be eager to discount at the rate of 6% per annum, which would compare very favourably with the present rate of 8% or 9% on first mortgages. Thus at a total cost of 10% per annum the settler would obtain his credit requirements based on the fund without actually depleting it, as would be the case if actual cash were advanced.

Moreover, as the purchase transaction becomes one for prompt payment, it is to be presumed that the suppliers of the settler's requirements would be willing to grant the 10% discount so often allowed in East Africa for cash transactions. Thus the settler would in the result be paying nothing for the financial accommodation received from Government. As all applications for assistance are to be subject to approval first by district boards (on which local bank managers will sit) and then by the central board, credit would naturally be provided only in sound cases. The suggested insurance premium of 4% per annum should therefore be adequate, as a protection to the fund. It may well be thought sufficient that the fund should retain a further margin, even up to 20% of the capital of the insurance fund, thus providing 14% total cover. On that basis, the proposed insurance fund of £50,000 could support a total of no less than £450,000 guaranteed bills outstanding at any one time, or, in other words, the proposed £50,000 would be nine times as effective, for credit aid to planters and farmers, as if it were used merely to make "straight brass"—i.e., up to the £50,000 only.

It was further suggested that the above scheme might become a permanent feature in the agricultural financial system of the Colony and could grow with the needs of the farming and planting industries.

Interference by London Bodies.

The following letter was read from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa:—

"My Executive has had under consideration a recent tendency to suggest the formation of advisory or governing committees in London for East African Institutions. It will be within your remembrance that the Executive opposed such a course when suggested in the Hilton Young Report and that a somewhat similar suggestion has recently been made in regard to the Amani Institute.

"My Executive does not wish to cite the latter example in particular, as there are varying feelings about the usefulness and conduct of this institution, but rather wishes to make its position clear on the general principle concerned. The position of this Association in this matter is that, except in those cases where political exigencies must necessarily carry the day, it is economically always desirable that the governing of East African institutions should be conducted in East Africa itself, where the men on the spot should be more correctly informed of the pros and cons of any situation than could possibly be individuals or bodies some six thousand miles away.

"In conveying this opinion I am to make it clear that the Executive intends no reflection upon existing bodies, such as yours, in London, whose co-operation and advice so freely offered to bodies on this side is admittedly of the greatest value. The seeking of that co-operation and advice by bodies on this side does not, however, conflict with the general principle that, political considerations apart, finality of decision should generally remain in East Africa itself."

The Section, said the Chairman, had always agreed that East African institutions ought to be governed in East Africa and not from London. As to the further opinion that "finality of decision should generally remain in East Africa itself," the London Chamber of Commerce was obviously responsible to its own members. The Associated Chambers, membership of which was not confined to British traders, rightly looked at matters from its own standpoint, and the London Chamber must similarly continue to act in the interests of British traders engaged in commerce in and with East Africa, and, as their representatives, must retain the unfettered right to put forward their views.

Asked whether the complaint of the Associated Chambers could refer to any suggestions made to the London Chamber, the Chairman said that Mr. A. Wigglesworth had proposed the establishment in London of a road committee and also of a London governing body for the Amani Institute. They believed, however, that the Section was entirely against Mr. Wigglesworth in such proposals.

Discussion ensued, and it was clear that the views expressed by the Chairman were entirely those of the Section.

A Subsidised Ocean Mail Service Proposed.

Major C. L. Walsh called attention to the need for a subsidy for the establishment of a regular, scheduled ocean mail service to and from East Africa. The time had arrived, he was sure, for the granting of a subsidy by the Imperial Government to British shipowners, who had recently improved their ships immensely, but who could not be expected to continue to provide better facilities unless aided by the State. The amount involved in the case of a fortnightly service to Mombasa, Tanga, and Dar es Salaam would be about £100,000 a year, which sum it would well be worth the country to provide, as the obvious result would be a strengthening of the British trade position. The trade of the countries which would be beneficially affected had arisen from £16,000,000 in 1910 to £29,000,000 in 1924 and £55,000,000 in 1929—an immense increase within a decade, and clear evidence of the need for absolutely regular British mail services.

A communication having been read from Captain C. E. Ward, private secretary to Sir Alan Cobham, suggesting that the regular air service to East Africa to be started at the end of this year should be taken into account, and the question of an air mail subsidy considered, Major Walsh expressed his entire sympathy with all forms of air development, but felt that the air services would be utilised for years to come by few people compared with those who would use the sea route; moreover, an improved ocean mail service could be put into operation at once, and without conflicting with the air service shortly to be inaugurated. After discussion, it was decided to obtain accurate information as to the subsidies paid by foreign Governments to foreign shipping services to East Africa, and to raise the question again next month.

P. M. C. on the Present Mail Service.

A letter was read from the Postmaster-General, who stated, *inter alia*:—

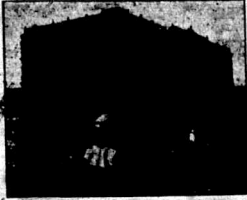
"All available steamship services, including French and Italian packets, and the steamships of the Union-Castle, British India, Clan, Harrison and other British lines, as well as German, Belgian and Dutch steamers, are used for the onward transmission from Aden of the mails for East Africa. Moreover, in order that no suitable opportunity may be missed, there is an arrangement with steamship companies that ships proceeding to East Africa, which are not actually due to call at Aden, communicate by wireless with that port and put in for mails if any are waiting shipment.

(Continued on page 1338.)

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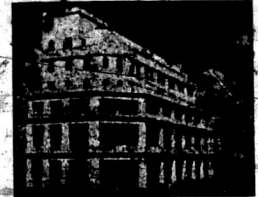
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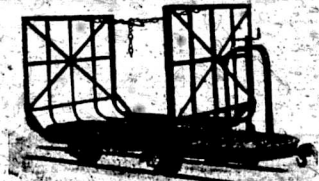
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(Continued from page 1336.)

"During the last six months the time of transmission to Mombasa has not exceeded twenty-one days (it has often been less), except on three occasions. On two of these, when the respective times were twenty-two and twenty-four days, the delay was due to the late arrival of the steamers at Mombasa. In the remaining case the mails were unavoidably held up at Aden for about ten days through the absence of any shipping opportunity and took twenty-seven days to reach Mombasa. The possibility of this delay was foreseen, but the mails were despatched in ordinary course by P. and O. packet in the hope that an earlier opportunity might occur for onward conveyance from Aden. Such delay is quite exceptional."

Japanese Competition in Tanganyika Territory.

Major Walsh, emphasising the growth of Japanese trade competition in Tanganyika Territory, said that during the first two months of 1929 Japanese imports into the territories had been valued at £26,651, or 4% of the total, whereas in the first two months of this year they had been returned at £50,084, or 8% of the total entries. There was clear evidence that Japanese competition had become more serious as a result of the Japanese trade missions which had twice visited Africa in the last two or three years, though he believed they had obtained all the necessary permits required in Kenya and Uganda, and had not visited Tanganyika itself.

Sir Humphrey Leggett said that a great deal of the Japanese competition is due to their subsidised direct services of steamers carrying manufactured goods and produce at very low rates from Japan to East Africa and East Africa to Japan, the freights in some cases being actually less than those for the conveyance of similar commodities between East Africa and Europe. Moreover, the Japanese did not hesitate to cut freights still further to induce the shipment of produce to Japan.

Nyasaland Tea Industry.

Mr. Thomas Dickson, who presented an application from the Nyasaland tea industry for the aid of the Section in securing reductions in railway freight on tea to Beira, said that there are now over 10,000 acres under tea in Nyasaland, and that the quality of the leaf is similar to that of many districts in India and to the low lying districts of Ceylon. Nyasaland tea, however, does not sell on equality with similar teas from India and Ceylon because the total quantity available is insignificant when compared with the output of those two countries.

Before the War the freight on tea from Luchenza to the coast (at Chinde) was 50s. per ton; to-day the cost of transport to the coast (at Beira) had risen to £7 19s. per ton—an increase of 250%. In other words, the freight on tea to the coast is 1d. per lb., or 6d. per ton-mile. The drop in London prices of Nyasaland tea, 2s. per lb. made it impossible for planters to operate without loss, and he considered that if the rail rate remains a fixed one it should be reduced by 50%; planters, however, would, he felt, agree to a sliding rate, based on selling prices in London. Last year, with tea at 1s. 4d., the industry could earn a decent profit, but to-day it could not.

Mr. Dickson asked that the Section would endorse the representations of Nyasaland planters and invoke the assistance of the Colonial Office to secure lower rail freights. As the Zambezi Bridge had now been authorised, and the Nyasaland Railways were shortly to be amalgamated, the time seemed most propitious. Nyasaland tea planters were striving their utmost to reduce their working costs, but they must have assistance from other quarters.

Mr. Sutton, of Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, who said that his company handles 75% of the Nyasaland tea coming to London, supported Mr. Dickson, and urged that transport costs must be reduced. He cited one Nyasaland company whose estate costs of production were only 5d. per lb., whereas the cost of bringing their tea to London was 24d. per lb.

Wireless Service at Dar es Salaam.

Receipt was announced of a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that the expenditure which would be involved in the institution of an all-night wireless service in Dar es Salaam appeared to be out of all proportion to the demands for such a service. It was decided to invite the opinions of the Dar es Salaam Chamber on the matter.

THE STEP-BROTHER'S PASTURE SONG.

(From a Masai Folk Story.)

The Pasture Song (together).

Our dapple-grey cow has lowered her milk,
O child of my father, O brother of mine!
But I drink not the milk from the teats which are thine;
O child of my father, O brother of mine!

Stepson.

Our father, bequeathed me my mother was dead,
But thy mother was jealous, her eyes became red!
She dug me a pit on the floor, by her bed;
O child of my father, O brother of mine!

She called to me: "You, whom my breasts never fed!
"When the sun shines upon my door, come here,"
"I said

"To-day will I shave off the hair from your head!"
O child of my father, O brother of mine!

I came, as she said, for her hate was not shown,
And went for the razor, made sharp on a hone,
But I fell, and she sealed up the pit with a stone;
O child of my father, O brother of mine!

Son.

At even I brought back the cattle alone,
My mother said: "Where is thy brother now flown?
"Alas, he is lost!" And she wept with a groan;
O child of my father, O brother of mine!

The day followed night, and thy fate was untold;
I mourned thee as dead, with my heart unconsoled.
Thy voice was not heard in the pasture or fold;
O child of my father, O brother of mine!

I sang, coming homeward, our song as of old,
When, lo! from the ground came thy voice singing
bold,
I lifted the stone, with my joy uncontrolled,
O child of my father, O brother of mine!

Stepson.

Thy mother was loosing the calves who were tied;
When the last one was suckled she saw me and cried,
"Who comes there? And how came thy brother inside?"
O child of my father, O brother of mine!

Thy answer was: "Back from the forest he hid."
Next morning thy sword was made sharp as thy pride;
When she rose she was cut in the throat till she died;
O child of my father, O brother of mine!

The Pasture Song (together).

Our dapple-grey cow has lowered her milk,
O child of my father, O brother of mine!
But I drink not the milk from the teats which are thine;
O child of my father, O brother of mine!

C. BEVERLY DAVIES.

¹ Masai cattle can control the supply.

² Masai do not cut the hair, but shave it off.

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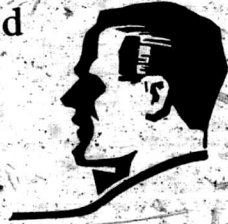
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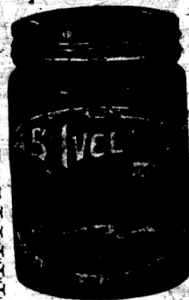
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East Africa in the Press.

A PATHETIC STORY.

THE diseases to be encountered in parts of East Africa have long been found useful to garnish or help dramatise travellers' tales, and especially the outpourings of romantic lady novelists. Now a new use has been found for them—as publicity matter for a film star. Lately a pathetic story found its way into the daily Press describing the last lingering days of Edwina Booth, the heroine of "Trader Horn"—the American film made some time ago in East Africa, but still waiting its appearance in England, though it was to have been shown months ago. It seemed that Miss Booth suffered from tropical diseases, that her doctor said it was impossible to cure her, as he did not know where to start! Time having been allowed for this to sink in, the publicity agents now issue the news that she is, after all, on the road to recovery. One version says: "She had to work almost naked and without any sort of head covering under the searing heat of the African sun. She was repeatedly a victim of sunstroke, but never once failed to get on her feet and do her scene, even when practically delirious."

It was a sad tale, and it is pleasing to learn that she is now much better. As a publicity stunt it easily beats the now threadbare custom of losing a string of valuable pearls, being concerned in a motor accident, or of breaking the record for short-lived marriages.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT.

"L. F. M.," writing in *The Livingstone Mail* on conditions in the copper fields in Northern Rhodesia, says:—

"Everything is tinged rose-colour. The Government is cautiously calculating on an increase of £200,000 a year in income tax and a proportionate rise in the Customs revenue; the thousand and one enterprises that are attracted to large scale industry with its attendant wage disbursements are developing almost as rapidly as are the mines. Ndola, which four years ago had a voters' roll of three, is to-day budding into a city, with a cinema, garages, hotels and arcades of luxury shops. Mine townships have been laid out and leased—not sold—on building conditions; railways have been or are being constructed to join all the mines mentioned into a network. The Legislative Council has quite recently sanctioned relatively heavy loan expenditure for essential services. The outlook is distinctly hopeful, and the general feeling is that an era of prosperity has at last dawned in Northern Rhodesia."

MOTOR CARS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The Uganda Correspondent of *The Times* writes:—

"The saloon car has been regarded more seriously during the past two years, and most of the big firms now possess one. The car that is required here is one that has a good reserve of power, and is able to carry a load at a high speed. As town population increases there will develop the need for the cheap running light car. Running costs are high, with petrol at about 3s. rd. a gallon; tyres and spares are expensive, due to duty and heavy railage from the coast. The country would seem to be ideal for the British car."

TOBACCO GRADING IN NYASALAND.

MR. W. H. TIMCKE, a well-known tobacco planter in Nyasaland, has addressed a letter to the *Nyasaland Times* on the subject of local tobacco grading, in the course of which he says, *inter alia*:—

There are many advantages to be gained from local control of export, if the necessary legislation is introduced and efficiently administered. The present tendency is for the large buyer to pick the heart out of the annual crop, and then leave the planter to ship the remainder home or dispose of it to a broker speculator. The result is that an unduly large proportion of low-grade tobacco finds its way to the Home market, creating an adverse influence on the price for everyone. Local prices are largely governed by the Home ones, so that planters who sell locally do not reap the full benefit of their labours, and the producer who ships his entire crop is also penalised by this buying system.

The remedy, to a considerable extent, lies in standard grading, which should be adopted together with Government marking of bales, and a certain amount of discouragement of the export of low grades. For a commencement, I advocate that Government grading and marking should be, *permissible*, as at present we have not the facilities in this country for a complete and compulsory system. Much could be done by having Government graders and inspectors stationed at selected packing stations in certain areas. Here, producers, who desire to avail themselves of the service, could do so. Certificates should be issued, certifying that the grading has been passed by the official inspector, and that the bales conform to markings.

The first advantage that would accrue would be that bankers, brokers and buyers would recognise the value of such certificates and would make their advances accordingly. It might even happen that banks in the majority of cases would only advance on such certificates, but at any rate they would be more ready to advance than they are at present. The next advantage would be that Overseas buyers, being assured of the contents of the bales, would be inclined to purchase locally, and the heavy intermediary Home charges would be gradually eliminated.

"Until Imperial legislation is enforced for controlling foreign tobacco imports into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, I consider that any scheme for the restriction of exports of low grades from producing countries would be doomed to failure. I consider it inadvisable to adopt *any* method of restriction as the world's markets are before us. What we should aim at are standard grades, government marking and certificates, and improvement of quality."

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AIR SURVEYS IN TANGANYIKA.

Challenge to Director of Civil Aviation.

East Africa, which has more than once suggested that the Government of Tanganyika Territory might commission an experienced commercial company to undertake necessary aerial surveys in the Territory, instead of establishing its own official service, has received a most interesting memorandum written by Captain P. L. Gethin, Director of Civil Aviation and Director of Surveys in Tanganyika, who, though himself an enthusiast for aerial development, sets forth a strong case in support of the attitude of the local Government.

He claims that Tanganyika has interested itself in civil aviation as much as, if not more than, any other Colony, Protectorate, or Mandated Territory under British administration, that it has carefully and sympathetically considered the advisability of establishing a commercial air survey company, and has so far abstained from such a course solely for sound economic reasons. The figures quoted are, on the whole, impressive, though they suggest that something more might perhaps be said on the other side.

We are told that the surveys required in southern Tanganyika, for instance, can be, and are being, carried out by ground methods at a cost which is about one-tenth of that quoted to the Government by an established air survey company. The whole of the economic survey of the Iringa Province, including every possible item of expenditure, such as salaries, pensions, travelling allowances, time lost owing to home leave, cost of passages, depreciation of instruments and camp equipment, labour, housing, transport, etc., is said to have been less than £1 per square mile, the cost of the map alone being only three shillings per square mile.

A surprising statement is that "a machine was chartered from Nairobi to make an aerial reconnaissance of the flooded area on the Central Railway, and the cost of its hire for the two days' reconnaissance exceeded the cost of the maintenance and running of the Government aeroplane for a year." Wilson Airways, Ltd., the company from which the machine was chartered, has promptly challenged the Director's statement, and says that whereas the Tanganyika Government's aeroplane is a light single-engined machine, that hired was a three-engined four-passenger Avro, which, besides doing the actual reconnaissance work, had to be flown from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam and back. The Director's statement is seen in better perspective when it is added that the actual distance flown was 1,760 miles, and the cost of the charter £308, or 3s. 6d. per mile. The ordinary rate in East Africa for flying a passenger by single-seater machine is 1s. 6d. per mile, and the full rate for the hire of a three-engined, four-seater machine 4s. 6d. per mile, so that the Tanganyika Government was actually quoted 1s. per mile under the standard rate.

East Africa's only aircraft operating company, naturally incensed at a statement which can apply solely to itself, then examines the contention that the Tanganyika Government's aeroplane can be maintained and operated for less than £308 per year. Deliberately underestimating throughout, and entirely eliminating such items as office administration and interest on capital, the company suggests that at least £450 yearly must be allowed for a pilot's salary, a similar amount for mechanic's remuneration, £175 as the minimum insurance premium, a depreciation of £80 on a single-engined machine costing £800 in East Africa, £250 for petrol, and oil if three hundred hours are flown each year, certainly not less than £50 for repairs and replacements, and £25 for hangarage and fees—a total of £1,530.

The case of the Tanganyika Government has, we feel, been weakened, not strengthened, by this attack on an outside organisation, of which it was very glad to avail itself in an emergency, and which is striving energetically to increase air-mindedness in the territories. The challenge to the Director to substantiate or retract his statements appears to us entirely warranted.

"The general view of Governors and senior officers of the Colonial Services who have given evidence before us does not support any suggestion that there is excessive interference by the Colonial Office in the details of overseas work."—Report of the Colonial Services Committee.

"EIKLAT" A GNISREVER.

Does it sound like "Darkest African"?

THESE are the days of speculation on time and space. Einstein will have it that the furthest away is the nearest to; that space curves round eternally; and that time itself is a fourth dimension. By playing tricks with time and space, a certain literary genius has given the world more than one delightfully fascinating story; and by reversing the machine, the cinematograph operator can show us first the splash of a dive, then the diver ascending from the water, and lastly the diver safely landed on the diving board. This method should appeal to those sportsmen who take moving pictures of African game: if the rhino, elephant, lion, or what-not, gets "too darned close"—as the Yankee colonel said to his men in the Civil War—why, all you need do is to reverse the instrument, and the danger recedes into the "blue."

Which is merely the prelude to the question: What happens when you present a sound-picture backwards? An enterprising firm has done it, and the critic of a London newspaper declared: "The uncanny part of the show was the speech. It sounded like nothing human. There was no lingo in Europe or America to which it could be likened—Darkest African, perhaps?"

What knowledge that critic had of Darkest Africa did not appear. Consider, for a moment, Mr. Ratcliffe Holmes's speech in his East African "talkie"; how would it sound given stern-first? His "*Hapana kelele*," would sound as "*eleke anapah*" not as "*leleke napaha*"—euphonious enough, thanks to the wealth of vowels in the Swahili tongue. But what of English? So a representative of East Africa was dispatched to Bush House to investigate. He reports—

"We were given three 'talkie' films, first forwards and then backwards, so we had them going and coming, as it were—Miss Gertrude Lawrence in a typical topical song, most charmingly sung and acted; a Texas ranger singing 'Rangers'; and a duet for two pianos. The last, reversed, was poor—it had neither rhythm nor reason, though there was an intriguing organ note owing to the sound leading up to the struck key, the Texas gentleman was amusing, the sibilant in the long-drawn-out 'Rangers' reversed striking the ear; but Miss Lawrence was amazing. It was not like any speech of darkest Africa. It was wonderful; there was a guttural rasp in it, then a gasp, and a whistle, a huge gasp, then what amounted almost to a roar. Surely nothing like it has been heard since the moose falls outrage, in Looking-glass Land. Vainly I cast about for a simile. I thought of this, and thought of that; but in vain, until an old East African alongside me, who had hitherto kept silence, exclaimed, 'Why, it's like a leopard with adenoids trying to talk Welsh!' It was just like that."

The London offices of the Union of South Africa in Trafalgar Square, which many East Africans visit during their leave, are to be moved in October to the new building at the corner of the Strand and Adam Street, Adelphi, in order to allow for the rebuilding of the present premises.



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EMPIRE COTTON IN DEMAND.

Increased Native Cultivation in Nyasaland.

THE twenty-fifth Annual Report of the British Cotton Growing Association, recently issued, states that there are now ample supplies of Empire growths of cotton available, and that with the deterioration of the American crop, Empire cottons are becoming more popular amongst spinners not only in this country, but also on the Continent. With regard to Uganda the report states: "Until 1917, the principal, and almost the only, market for Uganda cotton, had been that of Liverpool, but during the War, when difficulties of maintaining shipments to England was experienced, Bombay became a serious competitor, and later, Japan. As late as 1925 and 1926 more than half the crop was exported to Great Britain, but since then the exports to the East have increased yearly, and in 1929 India, Japan, and China took 77% of the crop, and Great Britain about 22%."

Prospects are that exports of bales to India from Uganda will increase considerably, as Indian merchants are taking still bigger interests in the ginning industry.

In connexion with cotton growing by Natives in Nyasaland the report proceeds:—

"Cotton growing by Natives is being eagerly taken up, whereas it has been almost entirely abandoned by Europeans. At one period, not so long ago, European production exceeded that of the Natives. The change over to tobacco has, however, proved somewhat of a disappointment, and renewed interest is now being shown in cotton. That there is room for both products hardly needs stating, but it is unfortunate from the growers' standpoint that world prices for both cotton and tobacco are, in sympathy with all plantation products, much below the level of recent years."

Quantity and Quality.

Continuing, it is stated:—

The estimated amount of cotton grown within the British Empire has increased to 472,500 bales, which is the highest quantity so far produced, and an increase of 12,500 bales upon the figures for 1928. The Sudan, Saker, East African and White West African cottons have now built up a deservedly high reputation; they are produced in commercial quantities, and spinners may be assured of large and regular supplies.

There would seem to be a consensus of opinion (says the Report) that with trade depression, the world is temporarily suffering from an over-production of cotton, and it is essential that every effort should be made to increase the yield per acre, and maintain the quality of the cotton produced in the Empire, in order that the industry will prove profitable to cultivators, notwithstanding that values of cotton may decline. Transport and handling charges must also be reasonable to permit of the growers receiving a full price for their produce. In most instances cotton has to compete with food and other crops, and the farmers naturally cultivate the crop which gives them the best returns. It is therefore an important factor that cotton values are still relatively high in comparison with values of most other tropical products.

A GOVERNOR REFUSED PERMISSION TO LAND.

That the Governor of Tanganyika Territory was recently refused admission to Kenya Colony, because he had no passport was stated by the Hon. Captain H. E. Schwartz, M.L.C., at a recent meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. He added that Squadron-Leader Wynne-Eyton and the son of Kenya's late Governor had also had great difficulty in obtaining permission to land.

PRECOCITY OF KIVU COFFEE.

Deflowering Recommended.

Coffea arabica in Kivu exhibits a remarkable tendency to flower in its second year of growth, and this precocity is naturally correlated with a short life of the plant and considerable loss to the planter, who is put to the trouble of supplying the moribund trees.

M. P. Staner, the mycologist of the Belgian Congo, in an article in *Agriculture et Elevage au Congo Belge*, recommends the removal of all these early flowers. He argues that they and the buds use up the nutritive sap which should go to the development of the root system. Deprived of the normal growth of roots, which are the absorbing organs of the plant, the trees fail to make adequate growth and become exhausted. He admits that "capping," by limiting the upward growth, may serve some useful purpose in preserving the trees, but he maintains that the remedy is only transitory. The buds below the cap all shoot, as they are fed by an abundance of sap, and they leave but little unused. The removal of the flowers, on the other hand, lasts for at least a year, until the next flowering season, by which time the roots have profited by the sap which would otherwise have gone to nourish the precocious flowers.

Presumably he would apply his method, possibly modified, to three-year-old trees, and he does not give any estimate of the cost of deflowering a plantation. This precocity, however, is so serious a phenomenon in Kivu that it must be checked at any cost.

SIR EDWARD GILG AND MOMBASA.

"A violation of a principle, which has, through precedent, become accepted, and likely therefore to prejudice the good feeling which has heretofore existed between the Government and the commercial community of Kenya"—such is the description applied unanimously by the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce to the action of Sir Edward Gilg, the Governor, in refusing to accept for nomination as an unofficial member of the Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council Mr. P. H. Clarke (with Mr. T. A. Wood as alternate), though their names had, in response to an official request for suggestions, been submitted after due deliberation by the commercial community. The reply of the Government to the vote of censure was contemptuously dismissed by the Chamber as "a mere quibble."

MACHINERY AND MUSIC REPAIRED.

A CORRESPONDENT to an East African contemporary has drawn attention to a signboard in Mombasa bearing the inscription, "Machinery and Music Repaired," and facetiously inquires whether the gentleman in question is capable of repairing "The Broken Melody," or of supplying the missing part on "The Lost Chord." We are tempted to ask if he cannot also supply the balance of "The Unfinished Symphony."

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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 Arusha Club was formally opened last month.

It is to send a team to shoot at Bisley this year.

An experimental maize drying plant is to be installed in Kitale.

A branch of the Royal Society of St. George is to be formed in Kampala.

Motor vehicles in the Sudan have increased from 1,762 in 1928 to 3,183 in 1930.

A session of the Convention of Associations of Kenya is to be opened in Nairobi on July 7.

Trade imports into Zanzibar have increased from Rs. 176,77,800 in 1928 to Rs. 183,85,919 in 1929.

Diamond recoveries in Tanganyika during May totalled 1,232 carats, obtained from 31,390 loads.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine was held in London last week.

Kenya Breweries, Ltd., have purchased a ten-acre plot at Nanyuki for the purpose of erecting an hotel.

Imports into Tanganyika during March were valued at £368,100, whilst the exports for this period were £401,956.

Fines totalling £80 were recently inflicted on two Indians in Dar es Salaam for selling Native beer without permits.

The tender of Mr. D. Kapetzakos for the realignment of the Tanganyika Central Railway at Kidete has been accepted.

A Police Conference, which is being attended by delegates from most of the Colonies, including Kenya, is now sitting in London.

An X-ray apparatus has been installed in the hospital of the Blantyre Mission as a memorial to Nyasaland men killed during the war.

The total number of persons entering Kenya through Mombasa during January was 2,535, of whom 480 were in transit for Uganda, Tanganyika, or the Belgian Congo.

The export of cloves from Zanzibar increased from 158,103 cwt. in 1928 to 174,778 in 1929, whilst exports of copra for these periods were 309,864 cwt. and 334,071 cwt. respectively.

The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways has been asked to provide railway carriages "somewhere between the present third and second class for the use of educated Natives who are endeavouring to bring themselves nearer to our standard of civilisation."

The reorganisation scheme for the King's African Rifles which was prepared by the Inspector-General and accepted by the Governors of Tanganyika and Nyasaland states that the expenditure involved in the establishment of the transport unit falls from £40,000 in capital, and £19,000 annually, to £12,000 capital, and £7,600 annually.

A sitting of the Bankruptcy Court was to have been held last week for the public examination of Mr. Harry Augustus Huntley, described as a company promoter, who will be known to some of our readers as a former director of certain East African mining companies. On the application of the Official Receiver, the sitting was adjourned for one month for further investigations into the debtor's accounts.

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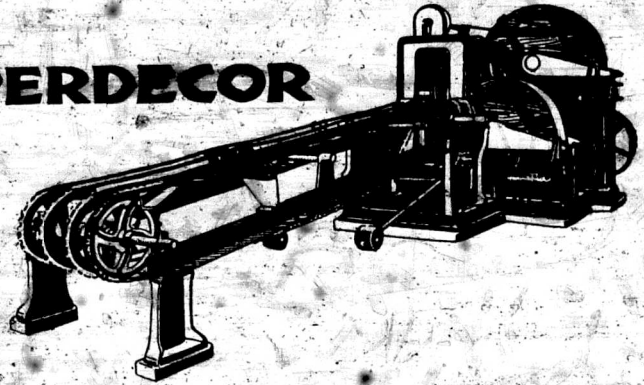
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her journey Miss Johnson beat the existing record for a solo flight to India by reaching that country in six days. Miss Johnson chose Shell petrol and her great achievement is still further proof of Shell's supremacy.

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SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

"I was constantly surprised at the little knowledge the African had of the animals and insects of his own country. He misnames them all and mixes up their habits."—*Mr. S. de la Rue, in "The Land of the Pepper Bird."*

"Mothers (in Northern Rhodesia) consider nine children a fair average, and six of them generally die in their first year."—*Dr. Chisholm, writing to the British Committee of the 1924 Congress on Children of Non-European Origin.*

"On the political side we are labouring to establish a régime which seeks to preserve what is best in the traditional Native culture, rather than to clear ground for the establishment of a ready-made alien polity."—*Report of the Colonial Services Committee.*

Sooner or later there will be a great British Empire in the middle of Africa—commencing at the north with the Sudan, comprising a million square miles of territory, and including Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika and Rhodesia. There are enormous possibilities of trade, emigration, and development."—*Lord Brentford, writing in "The Evening Standard."*

"Fully realising that the administration of quinine can be safely left in the hands of the intelligent layman to cure all but pernicious cases of malaria, and now that plasmochin in small non-toxic doses is effective in preventing mosquito infection, the control of malaria has become a home and lay problem instead of a hospital and skilled medical problem."—*Dr. W. E. Deeks, in "The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene."*

The coffee, the last but perhaps the most important item on my breakfast menu, was grown in the Kenya Colony. I tasted it first at a hotel in Mombasa when I was preparing for my river safari. The flavour was so delicious that I immediately purchased a supply for the journey. It took no small amount of time and patience to teach my cook how to prepare it, but the result was well worth the trouble."—*Mrs. Carl Akeley in "Jungle Portraits."*

"We have a trust, and I believe that it is just as necessary for the Native to be prohibited from having liquor as it is for him to be prohibited from having firearms. We know that they are children, and they have got to be treated as children and trained like children. If anything can be done to stop the Natives damning themselves, it should be done."—*Canon Leakey, speaking on the Native Liquor (Amendment) Bill in the Kenya Legislative Assembly.*

"During the last four years the increases of revenue show a series, to the nearest thousand, of £50,000, £54,000, £67,000, and £68,000 (the last being only an estimate). These figures are fairly encouraging in themselves, but the six-figure improvement forecast for the coming year is an indication that Northern Rhodesia is approaching the threshold of a different order of finance, even though another two years may elapse before she sets foot thereon."—*The Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, introducing the 1930-1931 Budget.*

COFFEE.

The demand at the London coffee auctions last week was very irregular, but there was no change in values.

Kenya—		
"A" sires	78s. od. to 112s. od.	
"B" "	65s. 6d. to 72s. 6d.	
"C" "	52s. od. to 67s. od.	
Peaberry	70s. od. to 97s. od.	
Mixed, brown and ungraded	41s. od. to 60s. od.	

Tanganyika—

Arusha—
Brown mixed 30s. od. to 30s. od.
London stocks of East African coffees on June 18 totalled 90,964 bags compared with 45,247 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed.—Prices for seeds are still declining, and castor seed is now at £13 10s. per ton.

Chillies.—The market is quiet, and the price remains at 55s.

Cloves.—Quiet, with Zanzibars at 114d. per lb.

Cocoa.—East African is now down to £17 17s. per ton.

Cotton.—East African has been in fair demand, at from 64d. to 10d.

Cotton Seed.—Dull East African is quoted at £5 5s.

Groundnuts.—This market is more steady and prices range between £14 5s. and £14 10s.

Maize.—No. 2 white flat has declined sharply, and the nominal quotation is now from 22s. 9d. to 23s.

Simsim.—White and/or yellow is dull at £13 10s.

Sisal.—Steadier, with good marks No. 1 Tanganyika and Kenya quoted £25 15s. for July-September shipments.

Wheat.—All grades have declined, and Kenya Governor No. 1 is from 35s. to 36s., Marquis at 37s. 6d., Equator No. 1 at 37s., Equator No. 2 at 35s. 6d., and Durum at 33s.

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Petters, Ltd., of Yeovil, are exhibiting at the Royal Show, Manchester, and at the Royal Cornwall Show at Liskeard. Among their exhibits is the Auto-Petter Light, which, in addition to providing electric light, can also be used to drive a pump or electric fan, and charge wireless batteries. No storage batteries are required.

A new price list of motor and cycle tools has been issued by Messrs. T. R. Ellin (Footprint Works), Ltd., Sheffield, from whom copies may be obtained by any of our readers mentioning *East Africa*. It is a fully illustrated list, containing several new patterns and particulars of a number of price reductions.

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"Khandalla" arrived Bombay from Durban, June 21.
"Karapara" left Beira for Bombay, June 20.
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"Karon" left Lourenço Marques for Durban, June 24.

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"Rietfontein" left Port Sudan for East Africa, June 16.
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"Giekerk" arrived Genoa homewards, June 16.
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"Leconte de Lisle" left Marseilles for East Africa, June 20.
"General Duchesne" left Djibouti for Mauritius, June 18.
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H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES' TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE in London has received cabled news that rainfall in Kenya for the week ending June 21 was as follows: Kitale, 8 inches; Eldoret, 7.5; Kericho, Lumbwa, and Turbo, 5; Koru and Nakuru, 3; and else where negligible.

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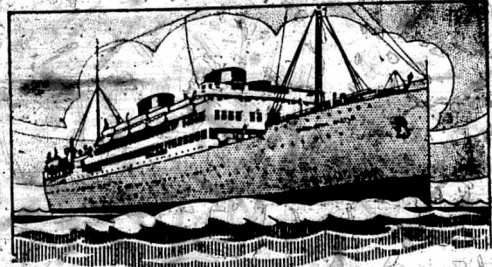
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



No. 302.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1930

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After this issue had been passed for press, the Prime Minister informed the House of Commons that the Joint Committee to consider Closer Union in East Africa is not to be appointed until the next session of Parliament.

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PROPOSALS WHICH IGNORE FACTS.

"The present proposals for Closer Union in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory should be defeated," says Mr. Ormsby-Gore in an exclusive interview which *East Africa* is privileged to publish in this issue. It is a great satisfaction to us to be able to present to East Africans the experienced and particularly valuable opinions of the late Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, speaking with a full sense of responsibility, and with full personal knowledge of all the factors involved, shows himself as keenly antagonistic to the scheme outlined in the recently published White Paper as any East African public body can be. The proposals, says Mr. Ormsby-Gore, are characterised by a complete lack of constructive statesmanship; introduce constitutional factors quite contrary to all British traditions in government; involve a system of espionage; contemplate an expensive super-Government of a thoroughly bureaucratic character; drive the immigrant communities domiciled in East Africa to concentrate on the defence of their sectional interests, instead of associating them in the responsibilities of Government; refuse to face the crucial fact that the European settlers in East Africa cannot be dislodged; and again raise Indian hopes of a common electoral roll, which European opinion has not the slightest intention of conceding.

The more the present proposals are considered, the worse are they seen to be, and even the Government responsible for their enunciation now apparently realises how strongly they will be opposed, for the Colonial Office spokesman in the House of Commons indicated a few days ago that the terms of reference to the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament will embrace consideration of the Reports of the Hilton Young Commission and Sir Samuel-Wilson, as well as of

the present scheme; moreover, the deliberations of the Joint Committee are not to be confined to questions of procedure. The *personnel* of the Parliamentary Committee is of great importance, and the choice of the Labour members will be a true index of the extent to which the Government really wishes to be guided by facts, and not by preconceived ideas. The appointment of at least one or two members of known eccentricity is probably inevitable, but if other nominations are such as to command public confidence, East Africa can be certain that the Committee will report against the present proposals, which cannot possibly withstand the weight of reasoned criticism. Closer Union of the unacceptable character now offered can, as Mr. Ormsby-Gore says, be defeated by solid argument, and if the proposals cannot be so drastically amended as to bring them into line with Sir Samuel Wilson's scheme—which everyone except the Indians regards as administratively workable and otherwise acceptable—then the great majority of our readers will assuredly prefer their defeat.

Though the Joint Committee can scarcely get to grips with its problem until the autumn, it is not too soon for East Africans to think about preparing their briefs. Whether oral evidence will be heard is a matter for the Committee itself to decide, but whatever its decision in that matter, we think it would be a wise thing for memoranda to be submitted not only by such important central bodies as the Elected Members' Organisation of Kenya, the Convention of Associations of Kenya, and the Congress of Associations of Tanganyika, but also by local bodies, such as District Associations and Chambers of Commerce (which latter have a clear standing in the matter, as the proposals are as much economic as political). The local Governments are to send their comments, and local non-official opinion ought equally to be put on record.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Germany continues to denounce the proposals for Closer Union in East Africa. For the moment

British settlers and German politicians **GERMANY AND** are thus unitedly opposed to the **CLOSER UNION**. Socialist Government's scheme, though, of course, for entirely different reasons. About the only point the compilers of the White Paper were scrupulously careful to observe was an absolute correctness towards the provision of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory; yet German Nationalist politicians—who show no signs of having even read the Paper—can do no better than repeat, parrot-like, the *chiches* of their group. Last Friday Herr Schnee, the former Governor of German East Africa, speaking in the Reichstag debate, put Office estimates, asked how it was to "put in her pocket a country which did not belong to her," and again asserted that the action contemplated by Great Britain amounted to complete incorporation, which was contrary to the Mandate. Then he went so far as to assert that if the League of Nations failed (to support the German claims, apparently) it would have abused its own right to exist—a theft worth noting as giving an idea of how far the Nationalists are prepared to go in this matter. But so little importance did the German Press attach to his tirade, that the reports of his speech in Berlin newspapers occupied less space than was given to it by certain British newspapers, a remarkable fact, for the British Press is, as a whole, very shy of giving German colonial effusions even moderate space.

But we are distinctly intrigued on one point. A great English daily paper, in reporting Herr Schnee's speech, made him say: "The settlers in East Africa have expressed themselves against the combination of the East African Mandated Territory of Tanganyika with Kenya and Uganda. They want to remain under the rule of the League of Nations." As Tanganyika is not in any real sense "under the rule of the League of Nations," but under British rule as laid down in the Mandate, we took the trouble to consult all the leading German newspapers, and, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, an important paper which did give the speech some space, we find that Herr Schnee, after remarking that the British Labour Government was simply carrying out the Imperial policy of the former Conservative Cabinet and was thereby placing hindrances in the way of an Anglo-German understanding, declared that the Government "disregarded the wishes of the East African population (*der ostafrikanischen Bevölkerung*) who had in a resolution expressly protested against the Mandated Territory being turned into a British Colony." "*Bevölkerung*" can by no legitimate methods be made to mean "settlers"; it is a broad term and connotes the whole population of the Territory; and for Herr Schnee, who knows East Africa, to assert that the population had passed such a resolution of protest is almost inconceivably rash and inaccurate. Still, it serves as a typical example of the statements and propaganda to which the German Nationalists are reduced in their frantic endeavours to influence the mass of the German people and promote agitation. Unscrupulousness is always a sign of weakness, and surely no politicians ever had a weaker case than those Germans who seek to maintain a dead set against the British treatment of Tanganyika.

Nothing could be more scrupulous than our regard for the spirit and the letter of the Mandate, and no amount of German vituperation will lead us ever to surrender that Mandate.

It will be recalled that General F. D. Hammond, in his Report on the Tanganyika Railways, proposed a system of road tolls to combat the competition between rail and road. **ROAD AND RAIL COMPETITION.** The General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways now approaches the problem from a much wider angle, and advocates a measure of control and regulation of roads, vehicles, and all transport services, including aerial, based entirely on public convenience and necessity. He suggests a system of licences, which will not in any way increase the cost of useful services or interfere with the provision of feeder services, but will effectively prevent the operation of wasteful services. As he points out, road services need protection from themselves, otherwise undie and wasteful competition takes place, the cost of which is surely passed on to the public. There is no doubt, he says, that motor services, as at present carried out, are costly in delays, repairs, failure to carry out contracts, and so on. Nevertheless, they are a competing factor of considerable importance. The railway might protect itself by lowering its top rates—on classes 1, 2, and 3—but it would then have to raise its rates on certain commodities now carried at a loss. Motor competition does not meet public convenience or necessity, but is carried on solely for the private benefit or profit of the lorry owner, who will carry only such articles as he wishes, and as and when he chooses. General Rhodes thus takes his stand on broad public considerations, and he regrets that the Central Authority, which would provide suitable machinery for the adequate discussion of the problem, is still non-existent. The problem is a difficult one, but the General Manager believes that a satisfactory solution can be found if all interested parties and the general public are determined that it shall be met in a statesmanlike way, keeping as their sole objective the best interests of East Africa as a whole. That claim we cordially endorse, as we do General Rhodes's treatment of the subject.

The vegetarian cranks will get little comfort or support from the investigations which are being conducted by the Rowett Research **TRIBAL DIETS.** Institute, Aberdeen, in conjunction with the Kenya Medical Service, into the diets of certain African tribes. So far the diets of the Masai and the Akikuyu have been compared, and their effects noted; and the results have proved beyond dispute the great superiority in weight, stature, and fitness of the meat, milk, and blood-eating Masai over the Akikuyu, who live on cereals, tubers, and legumes. One-third of the Akikuyu suffered from ulcers, which were almost unknown amongst the Masai; and bronchitis was far more common among the former than the latter, though the Masai were the more subject to arthritis. An interesting point is the marked physical superiority of the Akikuyu women to the men, and this was correlated with the greater amount of green leaves and edible earths (which are particularly rich in calcium and sodium) consumed by the women.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE OPPOSES PRESENT PROPOSALS FOR CLOSER UNION.

"Characterised by Complete Lack of Statesmanship."

Special Interview with "East Africa."

INSTEAD of saying anything about the Memorandum on Native Policy, I think it better to concentrate on the other White Paper," said the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, P.C., M.P., late Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, when interviewed on Monday by the editor of *East Africa*. "Whatever is or is not in the Memorandum on Native Policy, it appears to disregard the very varying conditions in the other territories in East Africa, and to concentrate upon some of the more controversial aspects of policy in Kenya, as governed by the special conditions of that country. Something will have to be said later about some passages in this Native policy memorandum, but the important point for the moment is to consider on their merits the concrete proposals put forward for Closer Union."

Proposals Most Unsatisfactory.

"I have never been very keen on Closer Union at this stage of East Africa's economic development, and I regard these particular proposals as most unsatisfactory. There is a complete lack of constructive statesmanship about them, and entire failure to realise the administrative and financial difficulties which would arise in the event of their being made operative. In the first place, the proposed High Commissioner is described as Chief Adviser on Native and other policy to the Secretary of State. But—and this is the important point—he is not to have any executive responsibility for giving effect to that advice. It is quite contrary to all British traditions, in government that anybody who is not a representative of the Crown should be placed in a position to interfere with the administration by the Governors of the territories without himself having responsibility for executive action. The provision that the High Commissioner may send an officer to look into complaints or reports of abuses, and the officer may report to him without publicity or formality is tantamount to proposing a system of espionage which recalls Star Chamber methods."

"Turning to the other functions which are to be transferred to the actual administrative and legislative control of the High Commissioner, it would appear at the outset that what is contemplated is an expensive super-Government of a thoroughly bureaucratic character superimposed upon the existing constitutional structure. The new Federal Council of sixteen officials and nine non-officials is to have power to fix all railway rates, all Customs duties, and to take over all the responsibilities in connexion with external and internal defence. As I read the White Paper, the existing Legislative Councils in the three territories will lose all control over and voice in these subjects. There is to be no saving, only increased expenditure on Government overheads."

Facts Lord Passfield Ignores.

"Lord Passfield has omitted to observe that the whole genesis of the Hilton-Young Commission lay in the instruction to make recommendations so as to

associate more closely in the responsibilities of trusteeship of Government the immigrant communities domiciled in the country. The effect of his proposals is to drive those immigrant communities back into the position of defending their sectional interests against the activities of the High Commissioner, or Governments, and he bangs the door against any attempt to associate Europeans in the responsibilities of government."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore also drew attention to paragraph 81 of Part II of the Report of the Simon Commission. That paragraph says: "As to European representation, this must continue to be secured by means of separate electorates. The numbers of Europeans in India are no fair measure of the contribution they make to the country or of the influence which they exercise. One of the best features of the operation of the reforms in India is the way in which Europeans of high standing and experience have contributed to the public life of the country by their membership of the Legislatures." "If this is true of India," he asked, "is it not also true of Africa?"

"Lord Passfield," continued Mr. Ormsby-Gore, "seems in this matter to adopt the attitude of the ostrich. He will not face the fact that, whether he likes it or not, European communities have come to East Africa and intend to stay there, and that the only hope for the prevention of racial clashes in the future is by gradually associating Europeans resident in the country with the task of community service on behalf of all their neighbours."

Views on an Unofficial Majority in Kenya.

"I myself had hoped that the Hilton-Young Commission would have proposed that at least two offices in the Kenya Government, namely, the Departments of Public Works and Agriculture, should be placed in charge of non-official elected members, who would thereby become automatically responsible for the development of the Native Reserves equally with that of the European settled areas."

"I have never been attracted by the idea of an unofficial majority in any Colonial Legislature, either for its own sake or as a stepping stone to responsible self-government. However, much unofficial elected members of whatever race may intend to exercise a sense of responsibility, it is almost inevitable where they are elected by popular constituencies that they acquire loyalties to a particular party inside the electing community, a fact which cannot help tending to make them the recognised critics of any executive Government as an Opposition."

"In my view it is unfortunate that the question of closer administrative union has become complicated by considerations of Native policy on the one hand, and representation of non-Native populations on the other, and I should have preferred a much more tentative and less costly scheme of Closer Union without raising these political issues."

Objections to a Common Roll.

"As to the proposals for a common roll, I am confident that anybody familiar with conditions in East Africa and the history behind this question would do well to leave it alone. If the High Commissioner is to be charged with re-opening this issue, he will at the very outset be a centre of intensely controversial storms which would ruin any usefulness he might otherwise have."

"The best reply to those who favour the establishment of a common roll in East Africa is to be found in the Report of the Simon Commission. I have always regarded the imposition of educational tests of any kind as wholly reactionary in principle and illusory as a safeguard. They have none of the qualities of permanence and are bound to open a door to further agitation to get them modified. Once the common roll is established for the three territories in East Africa, it is inevitable that by sheer weight of numbers the Indians will acquire a ponderant, if not exclusive, representation among the elective element."

"Generally, therefore, I am of opinion that the present proposals for Closer Union should be defeated. They can be defeated by solid argument better than by asseveration. Let the three contiguous East African territories continue as at present rather than have imposed upon them a new constitutional structure so full of dangers and objections."

LAST WEEK'S EAST AFRICA DINNER.

OVER 360 EAST AFRICANS PRESENT.

LORD CRANWORTH AND MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN ON THE WHITE PAPERS.

Dinner specially reported for "East Africa."

Over three hundred and sixty people were present at last week's East Africa Dinner at Grosvenor House, Park Lane. Lord Cranworth presided over a most interesting and enjoyable function, which was generally regarded as quite up to the high standard set in previous years.

To the right of the President were seated at the top table, the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, P.C., M.P.; Lady Cranworth; Sir J. Maxwell, K.C.M.G., E.B.E., M.D.; Lady Barth; and Sir C. Bowring, K.C.M.G./K.B.E.; and to his left Lady Maxwell, Sir Wm. Gowers, K.C.M.G.; Lady Bowring; and Jacob Barth, Kt., C.B.E.

LORD CRANWORTH'S SPEECH.

The loyal toast having been honoured, Lord Cranworth, proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said:

"I have been President of the East Africa Dinner before when the chief consideration of the Committee was whether their choice could be trusted to pay his share, or a little bit more, of the annual deficit (laughter). To-day, your President gets his dinner, his drinks, his cigars free, the club has a few pounds in hand, and in Major Corbet Ward so efficient a secretary that a Committee is almost unnecessary. If those old dinners cost the Chairman and the Committee some anxiety, they were not without pleasure. Year by year we saw our members grow, and we saw the future of East Africa—and perhaps you will pardon me if I say that of Kenya especially—growing brighter.

"To-day it would be foolish, even wrong, to hide the fact that East Africa is temporarily somewhat under a cloud. We have been for the past two years fighting with Nature. In some parts we have been fighting a year of drought and the great plague of locusts, and this year, when Nature has been kind, we are confronted with human nature in the form of a universal slump in prices. That slump on top of the past two years means that nearly everyone in East Africa will have to tighten his belt, and many a man who has put his capital and his life's work into these countries has got to start again, with blunted, if not worn out, tools.

East Africans Not Downhearted.

"But I do not think that East Africans are downhearted. We have been through crises before. East Africans are accustomed to crises, and they know that whatever they have to face, they face far less than the pioneers who opened up the territories. Think what they went through! They did not know what the soil would grow, what diseases they would have to face in cattle or crops. They

did not know about labour. Many of you here remember the old pioneers of twenty or thirty years ago and more. All had their little peculiarities, perhaps their little weaknesses, but everyone had the two qualities of faith and courage, and I am sure that their successors will not fall behind them in that.

"Even politically there are a few little clouds. A Committee has been in labour and twins have been produced. Those twins are White Papers (laughter) such as have been produced before, and in this case, as before, when duly mated, will produce yet another Committee. Of the first White Paper—that connected with federation of the East African territories—I do not wish to say much, because that paper has only just been published. Many of you have not properly digested it, and some of you may find, as I did, that it is somewhat indigestible.

"East Africa as a whole is perhaps rather a difficult place in which to get unanimity of opinion. There are many different races and interests. Even the elevation makes it difficult to get unanimity. (Laughter). Yet there has been one outstanding case in which unanimity has been achieved, one unparalleled in my experience—which, I regret to say, is now of some length. I recall no such achievement as that obtained by Sir Samuel Wilson, whom we have the pleasure of having here to-night. (Applause). That measure of goodwill having been achieved, would it be worth while if through a White Paper it were thrown away?

"I have a word to say about the second White Paper. It consists of a homily to the white population in East Africa. It may be a most excellent sermon. With most of it you will agree. Some of you have lived in East Africa for twenty, thirty or forty years, and one to my knowledge for forty-five years, and you will recall the great advance in that period by the Native. He has been given security of life where he had none; security of food when in the recollection of many of you he had to face famine; security of land in areas to which even twenty years ago he had not the least hope or intention of laying claim; free education, free doctoring, and other benefits.

"Is there any part of the globe in which the inhabitants have seen a greater advance in the last forty years? You will find it hard to find any. To whom is this due? To Committees, Commissions, and White Papers? No! Is it due to politicians? No! To authors, to disgruntled authors who find a book the means of relieving their spleen? I say 'No.' To whom is this due? It is due to the white population, whether they be officials or settlers—that same white population that in these White Papers is treated with such scarcely veiled distaste.

A Distasteful Phrase.

"I find in that White Paper what is now apparently a very popular phrase—the paramountcy of Native interests. It is a great phrase, I know, but I confess that to me it is somewhat distasteful. I may be old-fashioned, but I



LORD CRANWORTH



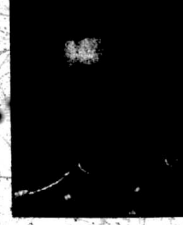
LADY CRANWORTH



SIR J. C. MAXWELL



LADY MAXWELL



SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER



SIR J. DAVIDSON



SIR J. SANDEMAN ALLEN



BISHOP CHAMBERS



SIR MILSON PEES



SIR ALFRED SHARPE

prefer fair play and justice to everyone—fair play to white and black; to rich and poor. The British Empire was not brought forward on the paramountcy of white or black. I prefer fair play. But if the paramountcy of the native is to hold good, let me suggest the old proverb that charity begins at home. Let this or any other Government apply that phrase at home. Let us have the paramountcy of native interests in these islands. (Loud applause.)

"Before coming to the toast of our guests, I would digress for one second to mention one guest whom we should have wished to have had here. We should have wished to have had Mr. J. H. Thomas. He gave us fair play and a square deal six years ago, (Applause) which is all we ask, and I am sorry that this is the first time for some years that we have no representative of the Colonial Office and Kenya had committed several crimes. One was so heinous that we were accused—and justly accused—of having given too much employment to the unemployed. I have wondered sometimes during the past few months how much His Majesty's Government would give for a few thousand employers over here who would be guilty of the same offence.

"We are lucky in this way in those whom we honour to-day—Sir James Maxwell, whose services in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast are well known, and who is now tackling a difficult task in Northern Rhodesia as well as any man could do; and Sir William Gowers, who has his difficulties in Uganda, has been paid the compliment which comes to few of being asked to extend his term of office on account of the difficulties of the cotton industry. We have Sir Charles Bowring (Loud applause), whose record I need not tell you. You know it. Many beside myself will find especial pleasure in having him as our guest, for many of you must have partaken of the great hospitality which he and Lady Bowring have been ever ready to dispense. Then we have Sir Jacob Barth, who in one year of office achieved as much of honour and popularity and success as many a Governor fails to achieve in his full term of office. (Loud cheers.)

"The guest of the evening is the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain. He is not a politician. He is a statesman. East Africa has had the privilege of seeing him within the last year, and he himself has had the privilege of seeing East Africa. I believe most of you will agree with me if I mention the hope that in fulness of time we may find him in that post in which his great father achieved such immortal fame. I ask you to rise and drink the toast of the evening: "Our Guests."

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain said in the course of his reply:—

"I owe the honour of being your chief guest to the fact that recently I paid an all-too-brief visit to East Africa. My visit was not spent solely as a means of taking an enjoyable holiday, although I have never enjoyed a holiday

more in my life. When I chose East Africa I had in mind that in that country there are likely to arise problems on which Parliament must make a decision, problems that vitally affect perhaps the future of the British administration of the tropics, and I felt that an examination of the spot was likely to be of value to any member of Parliament who might be called upon to take part in that decision. To-day that decision has come near to fruition. I feel that my visit, short as it was, has better equipped me to a fuller understanding than if I had stopped at home, attended meetings and perused Blue Books and White Papers.

The impression made upon me was that you have a fair and wonderful country, full of promise for the future, but badly ravaged by the rapid inroads of swarms of Commissions. (Laughter.) I wonder whether there is any part of the British Empire which has been so frequently the subject of Committees and Commissions as East Africa. Six years have passed since the appointment of the Ormsby-Gore Commission. The Hilton Young Commission was appointed in November, 1927. Its report was presented to Parliament in January, 1929, and then in March, 1929, Sir Samuel Wilson was instructed to visit East Africa to see how the recommendations of this Commission could be reconciled with the feelings of the people who lived there. His **Motives**, presented in September of last year, and **not help** at months delay, we have the proposals of **its took** Government.

These are of the Government.

"One cannot help wondering why the publication of these proposals took place precisely on the twentieth of this month. They were sandwiched between the publication of the two volumes of the Report of the Simon Commission. One cannot help wondering whether the date was chosen because the attention of the country was naturally engrossed by the overwhelming importance of those two reports, and the attention of the public thus somewhat diverted from what is proposed for East Africa. But whatever might have been the motives of the Government in postponing their proposals for so long and bringing them out now, they cannot have been in any way unaware that in the form in which they have been presented, they must have been unacceptable to the settlers in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, and, I regretfully add, that they were not calculated to promote that racial harmony in a country inhabited by mixed peoples. (Cheers.)

"I do not think that you would desire me to enter into a detailed examination of these proposals. In due course they will be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, and certainly it must not be assumed that they will emerge from the examination in the form in which they enter upon it, but I do think that I may make some general observations to-night upon the proposals.

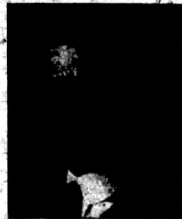
These particular territories—or at least two of them—are not quite like many other tropical lands, in which the climatic conditions are unsuitable for the permanent settlement of white people. The highlands of Kenya and Tanga-



SIR HUBERT GOUGH



LADY GOUGH



MR. J. H. SINCLAIR



LADY BETTIE WALKER



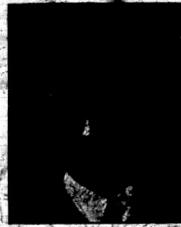
MAJOR E. S. GROGAN



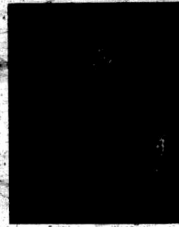
MAJOR C. H. DALE



DR. E. CHARLESWORTH



MR. C. W. G. EDEN



MR. C. W. HOBLEY



MR. GEOFFREY WALSH

Tanganyika Territory are occupied by settlers rather than planters—that is, by people who hope to make their permanent home and have been encouraged to go there by the assurance that they would receive the same consideration, the same attention, support and assistance from the Imperial Government as settlers in any other territory under the Crown. My first criticism of these White Papers is that they seem to be couched in a tone which almost regards the white settlers in these territories as intruders, as people who are there on sufferance, whose interests are subject at least to the paramountcy of those of other races.

Both these papers begin with a quotation from that famous passage in the White Paper of 1923, which said that Native interests must be paramount wherever they conflict with those of other races. (A voice: "Bunkum.") I thought it had been long ago recognised that that statement, taken in its literal form, was one which could not stand, and I think it had been understood that it was desirable that there should be some fresh definition which would at least recognise the existence of other interests. In the Report of the Hilton-Young Commission it was said: 'A policy that for all time and in every respect in any case of conflict Native interests must prevail, can hardly stand without at least some qualification. The essence of our recommendations is that the field of Native interests should be clearly defined and safeguarded, not only in the interests of the Natives, but also so as to make clear the scope for development of the immigrant communities, and to make it possible for the Government within these limits to give them its active and unequivocal support.' I find very little recognition of that aspect of the case in the meagre and inadequate words in the Paper on Native policy. I regret His Majesty's Government has not taken this opportunity of re-stating the case as to the paramountcy of Native interests in a way which would more commend itself than the original statement to our common sense of justice and fair play.

I take strong exception to that paragraph which deals with the goal of constitutional evolution. It says: 'The goal of constitutional evolution, in Kenya as elsewhere, is admittedly responsible government by a Ministry representing an electorate in which every section of the population finds an effective and adequate voice.' I do not see myself what advantage there is in mortgaging the views of posterity by laying down a goal which is not to be achieved within the lifetime of any of us, and in circumstances very different from those of to-day. A goal suitable for a country like England with a homogeneous population is not necessarily suitable for a country with a number of different races (Applause), and I object also and equally to the concluding paragraph, which, speaking of the Indian question, says: 'It is, however, felt by His Majesty's Government to-day that, in principle, a common electoral roll cannot fail to commend itself generally for adoption in Kenya, as in any other Colony where there is a mixed population, and they regard it as an object to be aimed at and attained.'

A Grave and Serious Departure.

That is a very grave and serious departure from the views expressed in 1923 by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Government of the day said: 'A communal franchise is well adapted to a country such as Kenya. No justification is seen for the suggestion that it is derogatory for any of the communities so represented, and it is believed that, so far from having a disruptive tendency, it would contract rather than widen the division between races in Kenya.' I would also add a quotation from a speech by Mr. J. H. Thomas, who said on August 7, 1924: 'I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common roll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusions arrived at in Command Paper No. 1022 of July, 1923, that in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure fair representation of each and all of these communities.' I wonder if Mr. J. H. Thomas has changed his mind? Possibly it may have been the recollection of what he said on that date which has unfortunately prevented him from being in our midst this evening. (Laughter.)

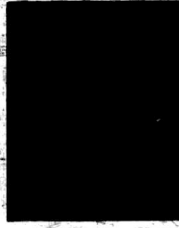
Those views which I have quoted are the views of His Majesty's Government alone, and it is not admitted generally that the goal of constitutional evolution is in the direction laid down, not that a common roll as the right solution of the franchise question in Kenya commends itself to everybody.

I now come to the question of the constitution of the Kenya Legislative Council. I observe that His Majesty's Government has thrown overboard the recommendations both of the Majority and Minority Reports of the Hilton-Young Commission, and that it disregards the proposals of Sir Samuel Wilson, and that there is to be practically no change in the present constitution. I think that decision will be received with the more astonishment because no reasons are given for the decision of the Government. That is one of the questions which will have to be examined by the Joint Committee, and as we are informed that those interested will have the opportunity of presenting their views, the settlers in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory will, I suppose, leave the Joint Committee in no doubt of their sentiments on that subject. (Applause.)

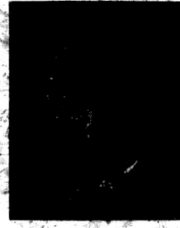
I would like to turn to something more agreeable. If one thing was impressed upon me it was the need for some centralisation of the common services, and I therefore welcome the proposals of the Government that there should be appointed a High Commissioner assisted by a Central Council. I think the conditions which are attached to the establishment of this Council are open to some criticism. I do not quite understand why it is proposed that the High Commissioner should appoint the members of the Central Council without reference to the Governors of the territories concerned. I cannot imagine any High Commissioner in his senses would venture to appoint such members without consulting the Governors.



MR. F. H. MELLAND



MRS. MELLAND



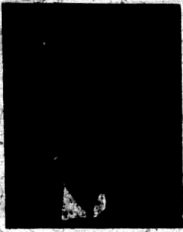
COL. R. TRUSCOTT



MRS. LEGAT



MR. A. A. LEGAT



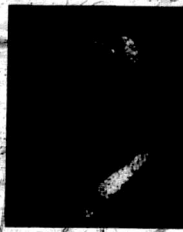
MR. C. POSSONBY



MR. NORMAN CHARLES



MAJOR J. A. RICHMOND



MAJOR BLAKE TAYLOR



MR. J. H. McDONALD

Why has it not been provided, as in Sir Samuel Wilson's proposals?

"As to his dual function, that of acting as chief adviser on Native Affairs, I have no objection in principle. Every-thing depends upon the choice of the High Commissioner, but His Majesty's Government is fortunate enough to find a man who will command the confidence of the people in these territories, a man who would act with tact and resolution, taking his action after proper consultation with those who know the facts, and a step will have been taken which will be the first advance towards the elimination of a great deal of friction and of waste, which has undoubtedly taken place in the past."

The White Paper Deeply Provocative.

"I feel very strongly that you cannot force constitutional changes upon any British Dependency unless those changes command the confidence and assent and goodwill of the people who have to live with and operate them (Loud applause), and for that reason I deeply regret the unnecessarily provocative character of the Papers, which has already ensured them so unfavourable a reception from the settlers. Settlers in East Africa have for long been the target of a great deal of ill-informed and malicious criticism. To represent them as 'only influenced by greed and selfishness, as indifferent to the needs of the Natives, as wanting to exploit them, as I think, a gross libel. Settlers have their faults; if they had not they would be the most inhuman of communities."

"I have seen the enormous amount of work done in the interests of the Natives. I have seen the rich and fertile lands reserved for them, how they have been secured in their land and against the ravages of famine; the provision of medical services and education, the means of transport and all the researches into agricultural and veterinary problems, the provision of improved seed and stock, and when I think of all that is happening in this country of the conditions of the poorest class of our people, and, despite the influence of Government after Government, of all that remains to be done, who of us, I ask, ought to cast a stone at the settlers of Kenya or Tanganyika Territory? (Loud applause.)"

"East Africa suffers to-day from a slump in prices, which is rendering every crop unprofitable. At a time like this they deserve all the sympathy and encouragement which can be given them here. If some of you feel a little dissatisfied and discouraged by these new proposals, do not imagine that you have no friends in this country. You have a host of friends here who will raise their voice on your behalf, who have watched with admiration your struggles, who believe you will yet come through struggles, who look forward to an East Africa in which the white people, the best friends of Indians and Natives, will find themselves progressing steadily to the day when they will be allowed to manage their own affairs." (Applause.)

SIR WILLIAM GOWERS'S SPEECH.

Sir William Gowers said:—

"You, Mr. President, did not know I was going to speak. I have been asked as a sort of intruder to propose the health of the President. I have no more right to speak than a man who is playing all by himself on a golf course; anybody can drive into him without saying 'fore.' (Laughter.) This is my first East Africa dinner, and I very much appreciate the kindness of those who have invited me. I ought to be a member of the East Africa Dinner Club. When I saw the list of members I looked for but did not find the name of my distinguished colleague, or superior, from Kenya. He is not there."

"I am not allowed to speak on political matters. But I have listened with the utmost enjoyment to the speech of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. He has been through the territories quite recently, and it is impossible to imagine anyone in such a short tour absorbing so accurately the condition of affairs and the relations of each community to the other, and, I may add, the economic relations of the communities."

"We have not heard much about the territory I represent, which is perhaps a good thing. I am not certain whether Uganda is the bad boy of the family, so bad that you cannot improve it, or the good boy, so good that any effort at improvement is superfluous. Our friends in Kenya and Tanganyika know that such efforts as Uganda puts forth in the political line are made with the view of smoothing matters over. (Hear, hear.) We do not practise a selfish kind of inaction."

"I first met our President, though he has probably forgotten it, when we were undergraduates, and another undergraduate was the eminent settler whose back I have been able to study at the distance of one yard throughout the evening."

"Whatever arguments there may be about the precise meaning of paramountcy, for this evening Lord Cranworth is paramount. I ask you to rise and drink his health."

Lord Cranworth thanked the gathering and said that if those present had enjoyed the evening it was entirely due to the work of Major Corbet Ward, the secretary of the Dinner Club.

Those present are:—

The Guests.

Mr. E. F. Abbott, Major J. B. Adams, Mrs. Adey, Sir Francis Agar, Mr. C. B. Ainslie, Sir John and Lady Sandeman Allen, Capt. C. B. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. G. V. Anderson, Major and Mrs. G. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Angier, Miss R. Angier, Mr. C. K. Archer, Sir Geoffrey Archer, Mr. J. G. Aronson, Mrs. E. D. Atkins, Mr. A. J. W. Ayling.

(Continued on page 1361.)



MR. F. THEAKSTON



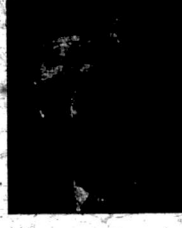
MR. E. W. COWAN



MAJOR C. S. GOLDMAN



MR. H. BARGMAN



MAJOR H. W. GRAY

MEMORIES OF EAST AFRICANS. THOUGHTS STIRRED BY THE DINNER.

Specially Written for "East Africa."

By "Effendi"

Once or twice in the past East Africans have met in larger numbers than at Grosvenor House at last week's Dinner, but there has assuredly never been a happier or more successful gathering. Men renowned as army commanders, administrators, merchants, *sikaris*, sportsmen and good fellows were there in plenty, many accompanied by their wives, of whose hospitality so many of those present had partaken again and again. Sir Charles and Lady Baring, than whom no one has been more hospitable of East African advance from pioneerhood through progress to established settlement, heard the Chairman refer to their boundless liberality. Lady Coryndon and Lady McMillan, Mrs. Legat and Mrs. Hopley, Mrs. G. D. Rhodes and Mrs. McCrae also stood, to me at least, for East African hospitality of the true and traditional type, which welcomes all and makes everyone feel at home. Why, I was asked by several guests who had never lived in East Africa, is there so excellent a spirit at these annual London Reunions? "Oh," I replied lamely, "it's just that East Africans are a good crowd." The hospitality and good fellowship that are personified not only by those above-mentioned but by almost all East Africans, would perhaps have been a better explanation.

Seeing Old Friends Again.

It was great to shake hands again with so many old friends and acquaintances and to see so many well-known faces. Lord Cranworth, who nobly did his duty in the Chair, looked to me no older, and was no less outspoken, than when he served on the headquarter staff during the East African Campaign; Sir Geoffrey Archer, just back from Tanganyika Territory, looked six foot six of sun-burnt manhood, and Major E. S. Grogan, who, as an undergraduate, was the first man to walk from the Cape to Cairo, gave the impression that he could still repeat the performance if necessary.

As hard as nails and as happy as ever was Major G. H. Anderson, who appears to alternate between elephant shooting near the Tana River and golf at Sunningdale, where, perhaps, he will take on Major J. D. Leonard, who, though overheard to describe himself as "in the red and yellow," seems not to grow a day older, not to forget one of his vast repertoire of stories, not to forget a face, and not anxious to go home until everyone else wants to leave. Kenya cricketers and the Kongonis had sent Capt. E. O. B. Wilson, who was at the same table as Capt. "Freddy" Guest and Sir Geoffrey Archer. Mr. John Carberry was there to represent aviation.

The banking world sent such well-known and popular men as Messrs. Bertram Lowndes, Arthur Legat and Norman Charles; the Army, General Sir Hubert Gough, Major-General Sir John Davidson and Colonel J. M. Llewellyn (formerly O.C. of the K.A.R. and now a settler in Tringa); the Law, Sir Jacob Barth and Sir T. S. Tomlinson; the Church, that alert Australian, Bishop Chambers of Central Tanganyika, and Archdeacon W. P. Low, who is soon to return to chaplaincy work in Kenya; Medicine, Sir Milson Rees, Dr. Charlesworth, Colonel R. E. Drake-

Brockman, and Dr. G. V. Anderson; Shipping, Mr. Robertson F. Gibb and Mr. E. F. Abbot; and the Press, Messrs. Claude Anderson, R. A. Bartholomew, F. S. Joelson, L. W. Leech, R. S. Mounstephen, A. T. Penman, H. Hamel Smith, W. J. Woodruff, and Colonel Roy Truscott.

All Interests Represented.

Industry and commerce were naturally strongly represented, but no branch, I think, could have made so good a show as sisal production. Amongst those connected with the industry in one form or another I noticed Lord Cranworth, Sir Francis Agar, Sir Mortimer Margesson, Major C. L. Walsh, Mr. J. McCrae, Mr. W. C. Hunter, Mr. Campbell Hausburg, Mr. F. A. Johnson, Mr. W. H. Cochrane, Mr. R. Calvert, Mr. E. Cowan, Major C. S. Goldman, Mr. E. R. I. Clark, and Mr. G. H. Pritz.

Coffee also put up a strong show. Of Kenya's leading planters and merchants I saw Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, Mr. H. Bargman, Mr. J. G. Aronson, Captain J. L. Giffard, and, as already noted, "F.O.E.," Sir Milson Rees upheld the honour of Arusha coffee growers; Mr. H. McDonald, whose excellent book on the subject "East Africa" recently published, represented, I suppose, East and Central African coffee production as a whole; and Mr. A. O. Devitt the marketing end in London. The menu specified Kenya coffee. Does Grosvenor House confine itself to the use of East African coffee in the ordinary way? I hope so. If not, will one of the above do the necessary missionary work?

East African commerce could not have been overlooked by the most casual observer, and some of its well-known figures have been mentioned in other connections. Not many people travel more in the territories in the year than Mr. E. Befart, who looked as well and as jovial as ever he did; and not many business men in Africa can work harder than Captain W. Tyson, who, since his recent arrival, has, for a change, forsaken the board room and the conference table for Hurlingham and Wimbledon, the golf course, and, a little bird whispers, flights in Sir Philip Richardson's aeroplane.

Mr. R. E. Hellaby, who, though preferring to avoid the limelight as much as possible, has for years worked hard in East Africa's interests through Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., was at the same table as Sir Francis Agar, a pioneer in the marketing of East African fibres; Major J. B. Adams, Eldoret's golfer-business man; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunter, of Nairobi, who are now on a motor tour in this country; Mr. Emil Jardin, one of Nairobi's old-established provision merchants and agents.

Mr. B. Muter, the Nairobi auctioneer—whose partner, Mr. R. R. Oswald, is this year's President of the Nairobi branch of the Caledonian Society—and Mr. R. D. Hamilton, resident representative of many prominent East African manufacturers, were two other standard-bearers of East African commerce, while Mr. D. M. Mackinlay reminded me of the useful offices which shipping houses in this country have rendered to the extension of British overseas trade.

Well-Known Big Game Shots.

Big game shots had some of the best-known of their number at the Dinner. Of past and present Governors there were Sir Geoffrey Archer, towering genially above lesser mortals; Sir William Gowers, whose witty little speech was a distinct success; and Sir Alfred Sharpe, looking amazingly fit, and virile enough still to follow the elephant trail. Mr. C. W. L. Bulpett and Mr. C. W. Hopley recalled the old pioneer days of Kenya, the days of Sir Frederick Jackson, Sir Northrup McMillan, Major Ringer, Dr. Groat, the two Brittlebanks, the two Cravens, A. H. Neumann, R. G. Cunningham; G. Sandbach Baker, "Daddy" Longworth, and many others now gone from amongst us. Sir Milson Rees, the King's laryngologist, Captain Denis Finch-Hatton, white hunter to the Prince of Wales, and Major Anderson, who had rendered similar services to the Duke and Duchess of York, were there, all recently back from *safari*, and right up-to-date in their knowledge of districts and conditions.



MR. DAVID MUTER



MR. J. CUMMING



MR. L. A. FIELD-JONES



MR. R. W. HEMSTED



COL. BEDFORD PITT

Praise for Sir Samuel Wilson.

Sir Samuel Wilson must, I felt, have blushed not only under the praise of his own achievement in East Africa, but under the obloquies heaped upon the misguided, mischievous, and miscalculated efforts of the present Government to modify the agreement which his tact made possible. What, I wondered, would past and present Governors think of the blunt political speeches of the Chairman and the principal guests? Sir William Gowers pretended that he might hint at his own views, but he is too old a Colonial Servant to be trapped so easily. Sir Geoffrey Archer, Sir Jacob Barth, Sir Charles Bowring, and Sir James Maxwell had not even the satisfaction of such partial relief to their feelings.

How I could expand this screed! If I had not already exceeded my space limit I would refer to Sir John Ramsden and his intensive settlement scheme; to Sir Humphrey Leggett, the tireless Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce; to Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., the new Chairman of the Joint East African Board; to Sir Sydney Henn, who has just resigned his ship after seven years of excellent work; to Sir Sydney Henn, long identified with Nyasaland, and latterly also with Uganda, a man ever ready to do more than his share of public work and allow the credit to go elsewhere; to Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, for so long one of Kenya's best public officials, and latterly Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia; to Mr. Geoffrey Walsh, Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda, and generally regarded as one of the ablest Government *wallahs* in the two States; to Major J. A. Richmond, who had charge of the East African Pavilion at Wembley during the British Empire Exhibition; to Mr. J. H. Sinclair, Zanzibar's former architect-resident, to whom Tanganyika's present Governor owes the plans for his beautiful dwelling; to Colonel French, of Empire cotton growing fame; to Colonel Pudsey, of the Trans-Nzoia, one of the directors of the Kenya Farmers' Association, and to such long-service and well-remembered officials as Messrs. S. S. Bagge, C. K. Dain, C. W. Guy Edeh, F. H. Melland, and A. E. Weatherhead.

'Twas a memorable evening. Next year the East Africa Dinner Club will, I am sure, need even more room to accommodate those who will want to be present.

[EDITORIAL FOOTNOTE: East Africans are notoriously modest, and it was amusing to watch their attempts to escape the attentions of *East Africa's* Cartoonist, whose lightning sketches appear elsewhere in this issue.]

GUESTS AT THE EAST AFRICA DINNER.

(Concluded from page 1359.)

Mr. S. S. Bagge, C.M., Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bale, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bargman, Sir Jacob and Lady Barth, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bedford, Miss Bedford, Mr. A. Bedford, Mr. E. Belart, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Benson, Mr. E. M. Bergstrom, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Best, Major H. Blake Taylor, Mr. W. L. Booker, Sir Charles and Lady Bowring, Mr. L. C. Brook, Miss Grace D. Brooks, Mr. C. W. L. Bulpett, Mr. C. M. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Bush, Mr. R. Calvert, Mr. G. V. Cameron, Mr. J. Carberry, Mr. John Carbonell, Lord Carnock, Mrs. Carr-Lees, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Cartwright, Mr. F. P. Castellain, Ms. and Mrs. J. Caulcutt, the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, P.C., M.P.; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. N. Charles, Dr. F. Charlesworth, Colonel S. H. Charrington, Mr. E. R. I. Clark, Mr. L. G. Clough, Mr. C. Cochrane, Mr. W. H. Cochrane, Lieut.-Colonel R. P. Collings-Wells, Lady Coryndon, Mr. E. W. Cowan, Lord and Lady Cranworth, Mr. W. Crawford,

Mr. G. F. Crump, Mr. J. Cumming, Major and Mrs. C. H. Dale, Mr. C. K. Dain, Mrs. C. A. Darley-Bentley, Sir John and Lady Davidson, Mr. M. T. Dawe, Lady Deane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Oliphant Devitt, Mr. and Mrs. Howson F. Devitt, Mr. J. W. Dixon, Colonel F. S. Dodd, Lieut.-Colonel Drake-Brockman, Miss Eagle, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Guy Edeh, Mr. K. Erskine, Mr. E. P. Evans, Sir Alfred and Lady Faulkner, Mr. S. N. Faulkner, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Field-Jones, Capt. the Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton, Captain and Mrs. D. Calvert Fisher, Sir Lionel Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Francis, Colonel C. N. French, Miss French, Mr. and Mrs. N. Frizzell,

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gare, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson F. Gibb, Mrs. Eric Gibb, Mr. R. Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Giffard, Dame Alice Godman, Miss Edith Godman, Miss Eva Godman, Major C. S. Goldman, the Hon. Mrs. Goldman, Miss H. Goldman, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, Miss A. Gough, Sir Ernest and Lady Gowers, Sir William Gowers, Major and Mrs. H. W. Gray, Mr. J. B. Grenfell-Hicks, Miss Griggs, Major and Mrs. E. S. Grogan, Miss C. Grogan, Mr. P. Grogan, Capt. Rt. Hon. E. E. Guest, Miss Guest.

Sir Daniel and Lady Hall, Mr. R. J. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hamp, Miss Harrison, Miss R. B. Harvey, Mrs. Hatfield, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Hauburg, Mr. R. J. T. Hawke, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hellaby, Mr. R. W. Hemsted, Sir Sydney and Lady Henn, Miss D. S. Henn, Mrs. Hillcoat, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hird, Mr. E. L. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hoble, Miss Hoble, Mr. C. E. Hoble, Mr. H. C. Hogbin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Horder, Mr. F. C. Horton, Capt. H. G. Howitt, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Howorth, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunter.

Mr. F. W. Isaac, Mrs. F. C. Jack, Miss E. L. James, Mr. Emil Jardin, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joelson, Mr. F. A. Johnson, Mr. W. Bland Johnson, Capt. G. G. Johnstone, Capt. S. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp.

Mr. R. E. Lambert, Miss Vera P. Land, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lawrence, Major E. H. T. Lawrence, Mr. L. W. Leech, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Legat, Mr. Harold Legat, Dr. and Mrs. R. Eddowes Legat, Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett, Major J. D. Leonard, Miss L'Estrange, Mr. P. W. Lewin, Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Llewellyn, Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Low, Mr. B. Lowndes, Mr. Justice Luxmoore.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mackinlay, Mr. Ian Mackinlay, Major-General Sir C. MacWatt, Mr. R. C. MacWatt, Mr. and Mrs. James McCrae, Mr. J. H. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. McGowan, Mr. W. McHardy, Mr. and Mrs. J. McKinnel, Lady McMillan, Capt. A. R. Magnall, Sir Mortimer Margesson, Lady Isabel Margesson, Sir James and Lady Maxwell, Mr. S. F. Mayers, Mrs. Harold Medlock, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Melland, Mr. F. G. Mellersh, Mrs. Mallory Mellersh, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hickman Morgan, Mr. E. R. Morris, Mr. F. A. Moseley, Miss Moseley, Major and Mrs. R. S. Mounstephen, Mr. W. Ross Munro, Mr. A. Murrison, Mr. D. Muter, Capt. and Mrs. B. W. L. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. S. Northcote, Mrs. Gerald Nugent, Dr. O'Hagan.

Sir Richard Pease, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Pendlebury, Colonel and Mrs. Bedford Pim, Mr. C. E. Ponsonby, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Portman, Mrs. M. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Prytz, Colonel D. Pudsey, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Quiney.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Guy W. Radford, Mr. Harold Radford, Captain A. C. Radford, Sir John and Lady Ramsden, Sir Milson Rees, Mrs. G. D. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Richards, Major and Mrs. I. A. Richmond, Mr. G. A. Robertson, Mr. F. H. Rohrig, Mr. A. Carnegie Ross, Mr. Thos. Rule, Miss Sales, Mr. R. S. Saunders, Mrs. W. H. B. Saville, Sir Alfred Sharpe, Mr. H. B. Sharpe, Mr. and Mrs. S. Simpson, Mr. J. H. Sinclair, Miss Sinclair, Miss Sinclair, Mrs. D. Slater, Major and Mrs. A. E. Smith, Mr. C. Howard Smith, Mr. E. C. Smith, Mr. H. Hamel Smith, Mr. R. W. Clifford Smith, Mr. L. Speakman, Mr. D. Seth Smith, Mr. Gilbert Swift, Miss M. Stretton, Mr. L. Sutton, Mrs. T. Randall Swell, Major-General Sir Henry and Lady Symons, Mr. F. Theakston, Mr. V. Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tadd, Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Todd, Sir T. S. and Lady Tomlinson, Mr. K. N. Topping, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. Truscott, Mr. A. E. Turner, Capt. W. Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. A. de V. Wade, Mr. E. Sherbrooke Walker, Lady Betty Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Walsh, Major and Mrs. C. L. Walsh, Major and Mrs. J. Corbet Ward, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Weatherhead, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson Wells, Miss C. Whitelock, Mr. T. D. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. F. O. B. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. G. Wilson, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Wood, Mr. W. J. Woodruff, Major J. R. Wynter.



MR. R. E. HELLABY



MR. W. C. HUNTER

TRAMPING THROUGH AFRICA.

Mr. W. J. W. Roome on Safari.

Mr. W. J. W. ROOME has now accomplished a round dozen of safaris in Africa for the British and Foreign Bible Society and other missionary organisations—seven treks right across the continent between east and west, and five between north and south, in all some 110,000 miles. In "Tramping through Africa" (Black, 15s.) he recounts some of the incidents of his travels, minimising the missionary interest which he has treated so fully in other publications.

To anyone unacquainted with African travel the book may prove rather monotonous reading; to the author, his utter disregard of risks, his triumphant surmounting of almost insuperable obstacles, and some of his observations will make a strong appeal. In the wilds of the Congo he arrived at a Government post and asked the officer in charge for porters. The Belgian hospitably offered him whisky. He refused. A smoke? No, thank you. The officer was amazed. "Vous ne fumez pas," he exclaimed. "Vous ne buvez pas. Vous marchez toute la route sur votre pied." The thing was beyond him. "Mais," he added, "vous êtes Anglais!" That seemed a full and sufficient explanation.

Perhaps the most interesting of the author's journeys was his ascent of Kilimanjaro, where, on Leopard Point (19,000 feet), at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, July 31, 1928, he deposited a copy of the Bible, enclosed in an iron box. The last stages of the ascent were very trying, for Mr. Roome suffered badly from mountain sickness:—

"I could only go down on hands and knees, and progress in that way a few steps at a time, when the nausea and dizziness made it absolutely necessary to lie down. It may have seemed undignified, but the easiest way to proceed had become the quadrupedal rather than the bipedal. I was no longer *homo erectus*, hardly even *homo sapiens*. With a rope round my chest, one black set himself to pull me forward while one, and sometimes two, eagerly pressed from behind. Even with this help, my exhaustion was so intense that only a few yards could be accomplished at a stretch. . . . It took over an hour to accomplish the last 500 yards in this undignified manner. At last, however, our feet were planted safely on the rocky ledge at the foot of the mighty ice wall, over 20,000 feet above the sea. At this point exhaustion was so complete that, as I gazed at the last twenty feet of the rocky precipice that stood between me and the summit, human strength entirely gave way. But kindly arms literally hoisted me to the top. . . . We had reached 'Leopard Point,' and found the frozen carcase of that denizen of the hot plains, that had somehow scaled these heights, perished, and become fossilised."

The sketch of Kibo and the key plan accompanying it are very welcome, for they make the route followed easy to trace: the geography of Kilimanjaro is not too simple.

Mr. Roome proceeds to Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, across Tanganyika Territory to Victoria Nyanza (the time relations of his story are here a little difficult to follow), then away through Uganda to the Congo and the Atlantic Ocean. On the return trip he visits Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and describes Chitambo, where a stately monument of which a photograph is given—marks the "spot of sacred memory where lies the heart of Livingstone."

Dauntless as he is on safari, Mr. Roome is less vigorous with his pen. His book gives the impres-

sion of a tired man; some of it—for instance, the Zanzibar portion—is merely diluted guide-book, and for a traveller whose main task is the correlating of Native languages, his vernacular is surprisingly faulty. The record of his travels is modest, almost painfully so. But his work stands as a record of which any man may be proud, and the book is valuable as a transparently truthful account of that record. A. L.

THE BITTERNESS OF ROY CAMPBELL.

vigorous, in *Vitriollo*, Verse.

REMEMBERING the vivid contempt that Roy Campbell holds for South African towns, the people who inhabit them, and their modes of life, I must confess I was prepared in "Adamastor," his latest book of verse, for a further denunciatory harangue. The bitterness of "The Flaming Terrapin" however, has only in part been repeated, and "Adamastor" (published at the moderate price of 5s. net by Messrs. Faber & Faber) is a feast of good things.

The author is so intense. When he hates, no epithet is sufficiently vitriolic for his withering pen, and yet when he writes of things beautiful the old rebellious spirit is lost in the aura of loveliness he winds about himself. One recognises, in several of the poems, the old rebel hatred, which is particularly apparent in "African Moonrise." He begins his first verse with:—

"The wind with fetid muzzle snuffed its feast
The carrion town, that filled its crowds to rest
Like the sprawled carcase of some giant beast
That hives the rustling larvae in its breast."

I think I can recognise that town, but, for obvious reasons, I will give it no name.

In a dedicatory verse, inscribed to Mary Campbell, there runs the rather pathetic life story of the "Rebel of Durban," and the scathing bitterness with which he riles against the complacency of the South African *parvum* makes one realise that although Mr. Campbell is away from it all, and the unhappiness of a South African existence is no longer his lot, the old rebellious feeling is still rampant.

Apparently Mr. Campbell has a low opinion of journalists, which is strange, considering he used to be one himself, for he writes of the death of one of these as follows:—

"Angels received his dying breath,
This last kind act his spirit shrives;
He has done more good by his death
Than could a saint with fifty lives."

Nevertheless, I think I shall remain a journalist—if only for the sake of being able to review another book by Roy Campbell. R. T.

Just Thoughtlessness

stands in the way of increased consumption of East African Coffee at Home.

Do you, for instance, ask for it **BY NAME** from your grocer, in your club, and in hotels and restaurants?

If not, will you start the practice now? You'll be helping East African planters.

Issued by the Nairobi Coffee Curing Co., Ltd., Nairobi.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

FULL TEXT OF SIR SYDNEY HENN'S SPEECH.

Specially reported for "East Africa."

At the fifth ordinary general meeting of the Joint East African Board, which was held last week at Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2, Sir Sydney Henn, the Chairman, said:

"Part I of our Report deals with domestic matters. There was a slight decline in our membership during the year. The result is reflected in a diminution of £10 in our expenses, on the other hand, were increased by extra remuneration for secretarial services and larger expenditure upon printing and stationery. We brought forward to the current year a balance of £230, against £210 the previous year. The income is still insufficient to enable the Board to give an adequate service of information to its subscribers, especially those overseas, but year by year the work of the Board steadily grows, and we have reason to believe that it is appreciated by those for whose benefit it exists.

"You will notice that a resolution is to be moved presently dealing with the representation on the Executive Council of East African interests. The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa applied for three seats on the Council to represent the several groups of Chambers in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. This was agreed to by Kenya and Tanganyika, but the Uganda Chamber of Commerce preferred to share a representative on the Council with the Uganda Planters' Association, and the resolution has been drafted to meet their wishes. The Executive Council has already been informed that Mr. Sim will represent the Kenya Chambers, and Major Walsh the Tanganyika Chambers. Mr. Hattersley already represents the two Uganda Associations.

Conference with the Colonial Office.

"The work of the Board during 1929 has been set out in considerable detail in the Report now before you. As you will observe, only one Conference with the Colonial Office took place during the year, that at the end of February, when the difficult subject of land settlement in Tanganyika was discussed at great length with the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Tanganyika. Full particulars of that Conference are recorded in the Report. The subsequent General Election and consequent change of Government postponed further opportunities of Conference with the Colonial Office until April in the present year, when the Executive Council met the new Government officials for the first time. The Report before you does not, of course, deal with this Conference, and therefore I propose to refer briefly to the matters then discussed.

"The Board's view that for the present no change ought to be made in the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, except for some minor rectification of frontiers, was impressed upon the Under-Secretary of State, and further progress was made in this direction when, at the request of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, I supported in their name a resolution to the same effect which was moved by Sir John Sandeman Allen and passed by the 12th Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire at their concluding session in the Guildhall on May 30.

"The Board urged upon the Under-Secretary the desirability of an early settlement of the question of Closer Union based upon the agreement secured last year by Sir Samuel Wilson, but no information was forthcoming as the matter was still under consideration by the Cabinet. The publication last week of the Government's decision is too recent for me to express any views on this subject here to-day.

Uganda Department of Agriculture.

"Strong protests forthcoming from Uganda against that Government's decision to remove the headquarters of the Agricultural Department from Kampala to Entebbe were put forward on behalf of Uganda Associations, and reconsideration of the matter was secured. An interesting discussion at the Colonial Office on the functions of

Amani and its relations with the research departments of the several territories led to a subsequent meeting of the Director Mr. Nowell, with the Executive Council, at which most of the misunderstandings in connexion with the Amani Institute were cleared up.

"Other subjects dealt with at this Colonial Office Conference were land settlement in Tanganyika, Zanzibar customs and currency, and these matters are still under active discussion. In addition, the Board has co-operated with the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire in making representations to the Secretary of State, and has thereby secured the dispatch of a competent expert to tour the territories and make a report with a view to formulating a recommendation as to the policy that should be followed in the matter of dealing with wild game throughout East Africa.

"You will, I trust, forgive me if before sitting down I refer to a personal matter. I have on previous occasions expressed the wish to be relieved of my office of Chairman of the Board, as it was not desirable that the position should be monopolized by any individual. I have now completed seven years of service as Chairman. During the past twelve months I have had to spend seven months abroad, and this only emphasises the need for a change. During my recent absence my colleague and good friend, Sir John Sandeman Allen, has acted for me, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that he has consented to nomination by the Executive Council as Chairman at the close of this meeting. No better man could fill my place.

An Invitation from Sir Donald Cameron.

"One word more! I have been invited by the Government at the request of the Governor of Tanganyika to go out to Dar es Salaam to preside over a local Commission which is being set up to make recommendations in regard to the routing of the main line of railway intended eventually to unite the Central Railway of Tanganyika with the transport systems of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. I have agreed to undertake this mission, and I sail in two days' time for the Cape en route to Dar es Salaam."

The report, statement of accounts, and balance sheet having been adopted, the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

- (1) That Sir Philip W. Richardson, Bt., Q.B.E., M.P., the Elected Member who was appointed to fill the casual vacancy caused since the last ordinary general meeting by the resignation of Major-General Sir John Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P., and who falls to retire at this meeting under the provisions of Article 47, and Major Sir E. Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., R.E., who falls to retire by rotation at this meeting, be and are hereby re-elected Elected Members of the Executive Council of Joint East African Board.
- (2) (a) That the right conferred by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association on the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce to appoint one Appointed Member of the Executive Council be and is hereby cancelled, and
 - (b) That the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa be and is hereby entitled to appoint one Appointed Member of the Executive Council, in addition to the one appointed Member, the right to appoint whom was conferred on the Association by resolution passed at the third ordinary general meeting held on June 20, 1928.
- (3) That Messrs. Goddard, Fryer and McHersh, chartered accountants, be and are hereby appointed honorary auditors of Joint East African Board for the year 1930.

TRIBUTE TO SIR SYDNEY HENN.

Mr. C. Ponsonby then moved "that the members of the Joint East African Board wish to express their sincere gratitude to Sir Sydney Henn for his work as Chairman of the Board for the last seven years." He said:—

"The occasion of the retirement of the first Chairman of the Board is a suitable opportunity for retrospection, and in some ways it is fitting that I should move this resolution, because it was in my office on June 15, 1923, that the meeting was held when the discussions which had been taking place between the Colonial Office and various individuals were brought to a head. For several months before that these discussions had been proceeding between apparently divergent interests on the one hand

and the Colonial Office on the other hand, from which it had become clear that, without the united action by the former, agreement with the latter on many matters of practical importance would be difficult of attainment.

"There were present at that meeting Lord Delamere, Major Grogan, Sir H. Leggett, Major Walsh, Mr. Wigglesworth, Sir T. R. Wynne, and myself. It was unanimously resolved that the full title of the Board would be the Joint East African Board for promoting the Agricultural and Commercial Development of Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, and its short title be the Joint East African Board. The next resolution, also passed unanimously, was the election of Sir Sydney Henn, M.P., as Chairman. Three days later the Board was officially constituted; the first members being Sir Sydney Henn (Chairman), Lord Cranworth (with Major Crowdy as alternate), Sir John Davidson, Major Grogan, Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. Wigglesworth, Sir Trevellyn Wynne, and myself.

"It is interesting to read in the official circular sent out to potential subscribers in the following September the programme which the Board put before itself, the particular subjects to which it proposed to give early attention, and its expression of its intention 'not to overlap the functions of any organisation existing for the purpose of promoting special interests (such as the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, the London, Liverpool or Manchester Chambers of Commerce, the East African Producers' Association, and similar bodies), but that it shall endeavour to unite all interests in East Africa in support of a common policy of development."

"An unofficial, semi-official body of this nature has by no means an easy task. Its duty is to assist in every possible its subscribers and many who are not subscribers, and to approach the Colonial Office on behalf of individuals and bodies in East Africa, and sometimes to act as a buffer between the distant suppliants (of whatever race) on the one hand and (to them) the somewhat unapproachable Colonial Office on the other. The Board would act in exactly the same way on behalf of white settlers, Indians, or Natives, though up to date I think I am correct in saying only one Indian has asked for the good offices of the Board, and up to now no occasion has yet arisen for a Native organisation to approach it."

"The Board has had a difficult course to steer. It has had to decide whether it should sit down and wait until its assistance was asked for from overseas, or whether it should initiate discussions and perhaps take action in matters vital to East Africa without waiting for a formal request from its adherents. In either event it lays itself open to criticism—in the first case as being inactive, in the second as taking too much upon itself. I would say that the Board is only entitled to criticism if it does not go forward steadily on its self-imposed task of helping to unite all interests, whether in East Africa or this country, for the good of East Africa.

Benefits of the Board.

"It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the many important matters in which the intervention of the Board and its unofficial representations to the Colonial Office has been of benefit to the countries concerned, or to indicate the many minor matters on which the assistance of the Board has been asked from time to time. A perusal of the annual report will show the work which has been undertaken, but there is no doubt that the efficient carrying out of the work was largely due to the enthusiasm, energy, and personality of the Chairman. Differences of opinion have, of course, occurred on the Board, but the fact that in a great many matters the Board has been absolutely unanimous speaks for the tact with which Sir Sydney has handled delicate situations, and for the amount of time and care which he has taken to master the many subjects with which the Board has had to deal.

"I should like at this time to put on record again the great debt which East Africa in general owes to Sir Sydney. Shortly after he became Chairman of the Board, in an eloquent speech in the House of Commons he suggested to Mr. J. H. Thomas, then Secretary of State for the Colonies in the first Labour Government, the sending of a Commission to East Africa to inquire into the whole position of the various Colonies. Mr. J. H. Thomas welcomed the suggestion, and the result was the visit of the Ormsby-Gore Commission in 1924 and, as a consequence of that visit, of the Hilton Young Commission in 1928.

"There may be some who would have preferred that East Africa should have continued in its pre-War condition as a backwater of the Empire, only disturbed by an occasional ripple, but I think that the majority of those who have interests, whether agricultural, commercial or

otherwise, in that part of the world will feel that it is only through the thorough examination of its potentialities, and a thorough discussion of its difficulties, that East Africa has now reached the stage when its growing pains are beginning to subside and it is ready to take its place among the established communities of the Empire.

"I feel that this advance is largely due in the beginning to the suggestion made by Sir Sydney Henn in the House of Commons, and we are entitled to congratulate ourselves that such results emanated from the action of our Chairman. After seven years of work on our behalf he has expressed his desire to be released from the office of Chairman, and, while regretting his decision, we have no other course but to fall in with his wish and at the same time to express to him our gratitude for all he has done. I know that we may continue to look to him for his support and advice and to draw on his fount of knowledge, which he has been at such pains to accumulate and keep up-to-date."

Further Tributes.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, seconding the motion, paid tribute to Sir Sydney Henn's services to an organisation which he had initiated, steered through many difficulties, and brought to a position of influence, and Sir John Sandeman Allen, said that he had had special opportunities of observing the immense amount of care which the retiring Chairman had devoted to the Board. There was no question that his knowledge and influence in Government and other important circles had been of the greatest possible value to East Africa.

Major Crowdy, who described himself as one of the Kenya dissentients, said that in speaking of Sir Sydney Henn's work he could not entirely rid himself of reference to his name. "To me," he continued, "you seem to be the mother—not the foster-mother, but the real mother—of the institution, and as one of your brood I offer hearty thanks for all you have done for us. You now go into the outer precincts of the farmyard (Laughter), where I am sure you will have opportunities of continuing your good work. The Colonies owe you a very deep debt of gratitude, which has not yet been sufficiently realised."

Sir Sydney Henn expressed his thanks, and said that he would be able to keep in close touch with the Board since he had agreed to accept one of the London seats on the Executive Council. It had been his ambition, on retiring from the chairmanship, to ask some Association in East Africa to accept his services as their member, but perhaps it was after all better that he should keep aloof from what might be considered a political position.

JOINT BOARD'S NEW OFFICERS.

Sir John Sandeman Allen and Major Crowdy Elected.

At the close of the annual general meeting, a short meeting of the Executive Council was held, Sir John Sandeman Allen, the newly elected Chairman, presiding. He was, he said, very sensible of the honour done to him, and though he had not the wide personal knowledge of the other members of the Council, with their help and guidance it would be his constant endeavour to safeguard the best interests of the Board and to make its work, if possible, more effective, better known, and yet more productive of good results for the benefit of East Africa.

Mr. C. W. Hattersley, who said he had not always seen eye to eye with their new Chairman, particularly in regard to the Congo Basin treaties, assured him of his full and ready support. Soon Sir John would know what a difficult task he had undertaken. Sir Sydney Henn had amazed East Africans by his grasp of their problems, and though he (Mr. Hattersley) first went to Uganda thirty-three years ago and had ever since lived in or in close touch with that Protectorate, he gladly admitted that Sir Sydney Henn had a far wider knowledge and better appreciation of East African problems than he had. Sir John Sandeman Allen deserved not only their thanks and support, but also their sympathy.

Sir John Sandeman Allen proposed and Lord Cranworth seconded the election of Major Crowdy as Vice-Chairman, both paying tribute to his past services. Major Crowdy asked that his name should be withdrawn, first, because he was Chairman of the Associated Producers of East Africa, and, secondly because he would probably be visiting East Africa at an early date; but in response to general pressure he agreed to serve.

Sir Sydney Henn was then duly elected to fill the casual vacancy on the Executive Council caused by the resignation of Sir John Sandeman Allen prior to his election to the chairmanship.

PERSONALIA.

Sir Hesketh Bell has returned to London.

Mrs. F. Leslie Orme has returned from Tanganyika.

Major J. D. Leonard has arrived in London from Nairobi.

Mr. A. D. Jones has arrived in England from Uganda.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Wheelock have reached England from Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Filleul have arrived home from Uganda.

Mr. John H. Sinclair has returned to England from Morocco.

The death is announced from Kenya of Mr. Francis Horley.

Mr. H. H. Beamish recently left Dar es Salaam Port Elisabeth.

Sir Reginald Wingate celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday last week.

Mr. J. F. Sherrard, J.P., of Nanyuki, has arrived in Europe on holiday.

Colonel F. Knaggs has arrived in this country from Mau Summit, Kenya.

Mrs. T. Humphrey and children are recent arrivals in England from Nyasaland.

Mr. E. E. Jenkins has been appointed a Crown Counsel in Northern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Leslie Graham, of Kitale, and Miss Hunter.

A report of Tuesday evening's dinner of the African Society will appear in our next issue.

Mr. Ralph Overman, the Mombasa business man, recently flew to Dar es Salaam and back on business.

Mr. E. J. Smith, of the Uganda Public Works Department, is a recent arrival in Europe on long leave.

Major A. E. Perkins has been elected President of the newly-formed East African Mountain Club at Moshi.

Captain and Mrs. Cherry Kearton, of film fame, have arrived from South Africa by the "Dlandaff Castle."

The marriage recently took place in Tanganyika of Mr. Geoffrey Milne, of Amani, to Miss Marian Morgan.

Lieutenants T. H. Dyke and C. W. B. Orr have arrived in Kenya on first appointment to the King's African Rifles.

Two deacons, the Rev. W. Owen, and the Rev. E. Webster, were ordained last week to work in the Lake Rudolf district.

Mr. F. G. Banks, who has been in Uganda for the past twenty years, recently arrived in this country from Fort Portal.

Mr. B. H. Bell, the Chief Justice of the Sudan, has been appointed Legal Secretary on the retirement of Sir Nigel Davidson.

Sir John Sandeman Allen has been succeeded by Colonel Weston Jarvis as Chairman of the Council of the Royal Empire Society.

Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, attended the opening ceremony of the Ideal Holidays Exhibition last week.

Mrs. Amery was at home yesterday afternoon at 112, Eaton Square to meet members of the Colonial Office Conference and other friends.

Dr. D. S. Scott, Senior Medical Officer, has returned to Kenya from leave in England, as have Dr. R. C. Briscoe and Dr. J. D. Robertson.

A dinner of the African Society took place in London on Tuesday, when Sir William Gowers and Sir James Maxwell were amongst the guests.

Mrs. Shuttleworth, the wife of Mr. G. H. Shuttleworth, the manager of the Nairobi Motor Works Ltd., has died in Nairobi of heart failure.

Mr. Peter Young, of Gilgil, and Miss Pamela Gaitskell, the daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles Gaitskell, were recently married in Nairobi.

General Rhodes, the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, arrived in England from South Africa by the "Kenilworth Castle" on Monday.

Many East Africans were present at last week's reception of the Royal Empire Society held at the Imperial Institute. Nearly three thousand guests attended.

Mr. J. A. Cable was one of the few Kenyans present at a reception given by H.M. Government in connection with the Colonial Office Conference.

Mr. R. R. Fidian-Green, who lately arrived in Kenya as resident representative of Messrs. Cooper and Nephews, is making a tour of the East African Dependencies.

Mrs. C. Kenneth Archer has, we regret to hear, been very unwell, but the many East African friends of Mr. and Mrs. Archer will be pleased to learn that good progress is being made.

The marriage arranged between Mr. F. K. Wilson, of the Sudan Medical Service, and Miss Hilary Snow will take place at St. Luke's, Brislington, Bristol, on Saturday, July 5.



"EAST AFRICA'S" ARTIST AT THE EAST AFRICA DINNER.



MORE LIGHTNING SKETCHES OF WELL-KNOWN EAST AFRICAN DINERS.

PERSONALIA (continued).

General Smuts has left South Africa on a botanical tour through the Rhodesias, the Belgian Congo, and Tanganyika. He is accompanied by Mr. M. K. Hutchinson, from the herbarium at Kew Gardens.

It is probable that the Duke of Gloucester will go to Abyssinia at the end of the year to attend the coronation of King Tafari as Emperor of Ethiopia. The ceremony is now expected to be postponed until January.

The following have been appointed members of the Licensing Court for Nakuru: The District Commissioner, Mr. L. H. Barratell, Dr. F. H. Tennent, Mr. F. J. Coudrey, and Mr. F. X. Sallaba.

A marriage will shortly take place between Alfred Philip Austin, late of Tanganyika Territory, and Marie Marguerite, elder daughter of Mrs. Oswald Manby Colegrave, of Efford Down, Benfield Way, West Hove.

We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Rost, O.B.E., late of the Indian Medical Service, and a leading British Buddhist, who served in Dar es Salaam during the War on hospital work.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., who recently returned from East Africa, has accepted the chairmanship of the Conservative Party. He will continue to act as chairman of the Conservative Research Department.

Mr. A. G. Hoyer, chief surveyor of the Bwana Mkubwa Mine, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. He is a Knight of the Order of St. Olav, an honour conferred on him by H.M. the King of Norway.

East Africa learns that a dinner was given some little time ago at the Muthaiga Country Club by the European elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council in honour of the Hon. Conway Harvey, to whom a silver cigar box was presented.

Mr. J. Van Den Broek, of the Billiton Tin Company, has been appointed a director of Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields Ltd. As already announced in *East Africa*, the Billiton Company has acquired a substantial holding in the Kagera Company.



"SMALL CHOP" (FIRST TOASTIE) will be gladly sent GRATIS on request to anyone interested. It is a small publication, written and issued to be of interest to those who serve in the tropics, and those associated with the tropics. It deals with topics and matters of particular interest to those with such associations. Volume One has reached every part of Africa. Volume Two, more interesting and digestible, is ready. Send names and addresses to:

The Editor, "Small Chop" (Dept. E.A.2),
c/o Messrs. WAY & EVERITT PENN, Ltd.,
18, Pantons Street, London, S.W.1.

The engagement is announced between Mr. A. I. Roach, of Kenya and the Isle of Wight, and Miss Violet Barnard, the daughter of Mr. B. H. F. Barnard, who recently retired from the Deputy Directorship of Forestry in the Malay States.

The following officers have been elected by the Mombasa branch of Toc H for the ensuing year: Mr. E. J. Waddington, President; H. Hodgkin, Vice-President; A. Montague, Jobmaster; C. C. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; and the Rev. J. J. Britton, Padre.

The following mining engineers from East Africa are expected to arrive in England shortly: Mr. Cecil Curtis, Mr. A. C. Gilbert, Mr. Fred Rylance, and Mr. W. H. Tyler, from Uganda; Mr. W. J. Hughes, from Nyasaland, and Mr. Philip Rabone, from Northern Rhodesia.

Sir James Currie, Chairman of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Mr. A. Foster, a director, and Mr. S. Milligan, chief technical adviser, are at present visiting Northern Rhodesia, and were recently the guests of H.E. Mr. Dobree, the Acting Governor, at Livingstone.

Last week *East Africa* announced exclusively that Sir Sydney Henn had been invited by the Government of Tanganyika to preside over a Commission which is to consider proposals for railway developments in that Territory. Our announcement has now been officially confirmed.

Captain R. J. D. (Samaki) Salmon, the Uganda Game Ranger, who organised the *safari* for the Duke and Duchess of York in 1925, and accompanied the Prince of Wales into the Congo on his recent tour, has been appointed Acting Game Warden in the absence of Captain Pitman.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has unanimously resolved that "strong representations be made to the Secretary of State requesting that the term of office of H.E. Sir William Gowers be extended, in view of the many problems concerning the future of the Protectorate in the settlement of which his deep knowledge and clear judgment are most necessary."

It is announced that in view of the retirement of Mr. D. C. P. Hindley and Sir Francis Agar, the business of Hindley and Co., Limited, London House, 35, Crutched Friars, E.C.3, will be continued by the three remaining directors, Mr. W. R. Ritchie, Mr. A. S. Bell, and Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Kingscote, in partnership with Mr. A. H. Blunt, under the style of Hindley and Co.

At Monday's session of the Colonial Office Conference, Sir John Reith, Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, said that an efficient broadcast service to the Colonies would be possible if a high-powered short-wave station were established, and that the B.B.C. would be very willing to undertake the work without any thought of commercial profit if the actual out-of-pocket expenses involved in organising such an Empire service could be met from some source.

TWO STORIES HEARD AT THE EAST AFRICA DINNER.

The Banana Grove in Government Road.

It was in Nairobi in 1913 that certain humorists—who shall be nameless—decided to teach the P.W.D. something about road-making. The then Director of Public Works, ought, they considered, to speed up the making of Government Road, now the pride of Nairobi. The road was then a deep morass of black cotton soil; for years it had been thus, and for years, it seemed, it would so remain. Storekeepers had pleaded without avail. Wives of officials had implored their husbands to "do something about it," for how could they do the family shopping in so muddy a place?

At length the great wheels of Government moved, and a deep trench was dug in the middle of the road. Labourers threw up ton upon ton of earth. The labourers and the wives of officials exchanged congratulations. Truly this was progress. But the months passed, the labourers came no more, and the trench remained—a happy breeding place for mosquitoes and a snare for the unwary who walked by night.

It was too much, and in anger the storekeepers determined that, if there was to be no road, there should at least be ornament in this, the main street of Nairobi. A plan was laid, and in the darkness of the night twenty banana trees were brought to the trench—large and lofty banana trees. The roots

were well and firmly placed in the trench, the earth-works replaced, and lo! in the morning there was a beautiful banana grove in Government Road!

Officials, on their way to work, gazed at the scene wide-eyed. Word was conveyed to the P.W.D. The Road Overseer told the Inspector, the Inspector told the Engineer, and the Engineer told the Director. From his chair he rose, no doubt bristling with anger, and proceeded to the scene of the outrage. He gazed upon it with indignation. Quickly he retraced his steps to his office, and drafted a Minute that a steam roller should at once proceed to Government Road and ROLL IT. The engine of destruction ambled heavily to the spot and, tank-like, crushed the banana grove beneath its iron heel—toe and heel in fact. Then Government Road received attention.

Vot initial.

Scene: A Nairobi hotel. Time: 11 a.m. In the large lounge sit many people drinking coffee. A Native servant enters, bearing a telegram.

"Bwana Macgreggor—telegram for Bwana Macgreggor!" he calls.

Two men rise from their chairs, examine the telegram, and sit down again.

The "boy" goes round to the other side of the lounge. "Telegram for Bwana Macgreggor" he calls again.

Two more men rise.

"Vot initial?" asks one, and seizes the telegram.

"Here Ike, it's for you!"

TEN GUINEAS FOR CRITICISMS FROM READERS

There are, of course, various means of improving *East Africa*. Some are practicable at present; others must be deferred until the paper grows larger—as it shows every sign of doing.

With the object of learning the opinions of his readers, the Editor requests their candid criticisms. Will those who do not generally enter newspaper competitions accept a special invitation on this occasion? No one need hesitate because he or she does not wish to compete for the prizes; entrants in the past have asked that anything they might win might be sent to charity, and St. Dunstan, the East African branch of the R.S.P.C.A., and other splendid causes would certainly be glad of anything *East Africa* might have the privilege of paying. So will YOU send YOUR criticisms?

As our desire is to learn the real views of our readers, we leave the conditions of entry as elastic as possible, mentioning only that in his decisions—which shall be accepted as final by all entrants—the Editor will give preference to constructive suggestions and to well-reasoned and briefly stated opinions.

The task we set our readers may be divided into two parts:

A. List in order of your preference, and give briefly your critical opinion of, the following regular features: Leading Articles, Matters of Moment, Pen Pictures of East Africa, Reviews, Letters to the Editor, Personalia, Saa Sita, Camp Fire Comments, Bill on Leave, East Africa in the Press, Mining and Financial pages, Information Bureau, Produce Prices, Passenger and Shipping Lists.

B. (a) Suggest any new features. (b) Would you welcome a crossword puzzle? It has been requested by a number of subscribers, and it would be helpful to know how many support and oppose the idea.

WE OFFER A

FIRST PRIZE OF FIVE GUINEAS (or Three Guineas if won by a reader who is, not, an annual subscriber to *East Africa*);

SECOND PRIZE OF THREE GUINEAS (or 31s. 6d. in the case of a non-subscriber);

THIRD PRIZE OF TWO GUINEAS (or 21s. in the case of a non-subscriber);

Up to Six Annual Subscriptions to *East Africa*, the number to be decided by the Editor according to the number of entries.

To enable readers in remote parts of Africa to compete, the competition will not close until September 1, but we urge readers to dispatch their entries without delay. Compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the work of judging. For the convenience of readers who are not yet annual subscribers, an enrolment form is printed in this issue.

WHITE PAPER ON NATIVE POLICY.

From the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa (Cmd. 3503) we quote the following passages. Further quotations will appear next week.

It is well at the outset to recall and quote the declaration of policy incorporated in the Kenya White Paper of July, 1923 (Cmd. 1922):—

"Primarily Kenya is an African territory, and His Majesty's Government think it necessary definitely to record their considered opinion that the interests of the African Natives must be paramount, and that if, and when, those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail. Obviously, the interests of the other common European, Indian or Arab must severally be considered. Whatever the circumstances in which members of these communities have entered Kenya, there will be no drastic action or reversal of measures already introduced, such as may have been contemplated in some quarters, the result of which might be to destroy or impair the existing interests of those who have already settled in Kenya. But in the administration of Kenya His Majesty's Government regard themselves as exercising a trust on behalf of the African population, and they are unable to delegate or share this trust, the object of which may be defined as the protection and advancement of the Native races. It is not necessary to attempt to elaborate this position; the lines of development are as yet in certain directions undetermined, and many difficult problems arise which require time for their solution. But there can be no room for doubt that it is the mission of Great Britain to work continuously for the training and education of the Africans towards a higher intellectual, moral and economic level than that which they had reached when the Crown assumed the responsibility for the administration of this territory."

No Abandonment of Mandate.

In the case of Tanganyika, His Majesty, by accepting a Mandate and His Majesty's Government have no intention of advising the abandonment of the Mandate or its modification in any way in respect of the Territory as one inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, has reaffirmed the principle, long an axiom of British policy and now embodied in the Covenant of the League, that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation; and has undertaken, by Article 3 of the Mandate, to promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants of the Territory. The Mandate contains a number of specific provisions directed to that end.

With the statement in the White Paper of 1923 in all its aspects and with all its implications, as well as with the principle laid down in the Covenant of the League and in the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, His Majesty's Government express their complete concurrence. *They fully accept the principle that the relation of His Majesty's Government to the Native populations in East Africa is one of trusteeship which cannot be devolved, and from which they cannot be relieved. The ultimate responsibility for the exercise of this trusteeship must accordingly rest with them alone.*

It will be noted that this principle of trusteeship for the Native population is in no way inconsistent with what has been described as the "Dual Policy," if this is properly understood. The task and the duty of government in East Africa is, in fact, two-fold, though the division is not between administration for the immigrant races and for the Native population respectively. On the one hand, it must be the aim of the administration of every territory with regard to all the inhabitants, irrespective of race or religion, to maintain order, to administer justice, to promote health and education, to provide means of communication and transport, and generally to promote the industrial and commercial development of the country. In all this range of work persons of every race and of every religion, coloured no less than white, have a right to equal treatment in accordance with their several needs.

But in the East African communities, the duty of trusteeship for peoples "not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world" involves, in respect of these peoples, not an alternative system of administration, contrasted with that adopted with regard to immigrant races who are able to stand by themselves, but merely an addition to, or rather a specialised

application and extension of, the common administration of which the benefits are enjoyed by the whole population. It is with the additional benefits and the exceptional safeguards called for by the special needs of the peoples "not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world" that the trusteeship for the Native races is particularly concerned; and it is essentially to ensure the maintenance of these exceptional safeguards and the development of these additional benefits that His Majesty's Government must necessarily, as trustee, retain in their own hands the ultimate decision and the final control.

Even if it were decided at a later date that the present official majority in the Legislative Council in Kenya should be abandoned, there could be no question of departing from the fundamental principle enunciated above. His Majesty's Government fully and readily appreciate the interest which unofficial members of the Council in Kenya, as also the nominated unofficial members in the Councils of other East African Dependencies, have repeatedly shown in Native affairs, and they regard it as essential that the feeling of responsibility of all the unofficial members of the Councils towards the Native population should be recognised and encouraged. His Majesty's Government accordingly wish to make it clear that they regard the unofficial members of the Councils, whether elected or nominated, as equally responsible with the Government members in respect of the advice which they may tender to the Governors upon Native affairs. In short, both the Governors and the Councils are regarded by His Majesty's Government as sharing in the responsibility for Native welfare; but whatever the composition of the Councils, they would consider it essential that the Governors should have overriding powers in case they should find it necessary to differ from their Councils, and, in such an event, the Governors, as representatives of His Majesty, would exercise those overriding powers. Without such safeguards, His Majesty's Government could not ensure the maintenance of the trusteeship for which they themselves must continue essentially and irrevocably responsible.

"Paramountcy."

Apart from the principle of trusteeship which has been discussed in the preceding paragraph, His Majesty's Government accept no less whole-heartedly the Duke of Devonshire's declaration in the White Paper of 1923 that the interests of the African Natives must be paramount, and that if and when, those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail. This aspect of the question is discussed at length in the Report of the Commission on "Closer Union" where this view is expressed that the "paramountcy" of Native interests is to be interpreted in the sense that the creation and preservation of a field for the full development of Native life is a first charge on any territory, and that the Government having created this field in the establishment of an organised governmental administration of the modern type has the duty to devote its energies to assisting the Natives to make the best possible use of the opportunities open to them. This obligation, which is plainly involved in the trusteeship, must be regarded as in no way incompatible with the common duty of any Government to promote the development of the resources of its territory and the prosperity of its inhabitants, including the immigrant communities within it. His Majesty's Government adopt this interpretation as a general statement of a matter in which a more precise definition is difficult of achievement.

In practice, there is no reason to anticipate difficulty in applying the principle in any particular case where conflict between Native and other interests arises. It is, of course, obvious that such conflict may arise not only between Native and European interests but also between Native interests and non-Native interests other than European. In the view of His Majesty's Government, their trusteeship necessarily involves the corollary that all proposals designed to promote the well-being or the interests of any non-Native race must be carefully examined, at the outset, from the standpoint of their effect on the Native races, and in any case of doubt as to this effect, reference must be made to the Secretary of State for a decision.

The application of the general principles of policy which have been laid down in the previous paragraphs of this memorandum requires more detailed treatment. The subject can, perhaps, be most conveniently dealt with under three heads: (a) political, (b) social, and (c) economic.

(a) The political development of the Natives is a matter which is very closely bound up with the general recommendations of the Commission on Closer Union. His Majesty's Government contemplate the setting up of a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament for the purpose of further examination of various matters arising out of that Report, and in the course of that examination the Committee will no doubt consider this aspect of Native policy. In the circumstances His Majesty's Government

do not think it desirable to anticipate the conclusions which they may reach after they have received the Committee's report.

Broadly, the immediate problem is to ensure a steady and continuous process of economic and social, and also in a wide sense political development among the Natives. The process to be now followed, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, is the development of Native social and political institutions on Native lines wherever such institutions exist, even in germ, in a form worthy of preservation. The African Native thus being trained, by methods and forms of organisation which have a traditional appeal for him, may gradually develop a political consciousness and a desire to take an increasing share first in his tribal affairs and the land reserved for tribal use, and ultimately also in the governance of the territory in which he lives.

Native Councils.

The means by which this can be achieved is, as pointed out by the Closer Union Commissioners, to make the maximum use of the opportunities of self-government in tribal and local institutions, and increasingly to associate the Natives with Government through local Native Councils. It is to this would be the co-optation, from time to time, of exceptionally advanced Natives on bodies such as Native Land Boards, and ultimately, wherever possible, their admission to full membership of such Boards. An essential part of this policy would be the reference to Native Councils for their consideration of all proposals seriously or particularly affecting Native interests, and the communication to the Natives, through whatever organs it may be practicable to use for this purpose, of full information regarding the plans and proposals of the local Administration, and the laws which specially concern the Native population. It will be the duty of the local Governments in this way to keep the Native population as far as possible continuously informed, not only of the laws to which they will be subjected, but also of the principal developments of the Administration.

Moreover, His Majesty's Government consider that at least the way should be kept open to the possibility, at subsequent dates, of the separate administration of particular Native areas, outside the limits of any considerable immigrant settlement, should this be deemed advisable.

(b) On the social side, His Majesty's Government regard the objective to be achieved as a general improvement in the standard of Native life, alike in economic conditions, in home circumstances and in the physical health of men, women and children, together with the spread of education in the widest sense. Such education should not be regarded as applicable only to children at school or youths under technical instruction, but must include such measures of adult education as may from time to time be practicable.

It should go far beyond reading and writing, or any mere process of fitting individuals to carry out clerical duties, or even to attain some measure of proficiency in handicrafts; it should, as the Report of the Commission on Closer Union expresses it, aim at raising the average standard of knowledge and of intelligence of the whole community, and achieving such an intellectual advance as would, in itself, gradually effect a transformation of the daily lives of the people. Education, sanitation and a progressive raising of the economic standard of life should therefore go hand-in-hand. Thus, instruction in home and personal hygiene should be seconded by efforts to improve the housing of Natives, and, generally, the material surroundings in which they live, and the provision throughout East Africa of medical facilities, hospitals and dispensaries should be regarded as of equal importance with the supply of teachers and schools.

As in the political sphere, so in the social, it should be the aim to train the Natives themselves to take an ever-increasing part, not only in the work of the educational, medical, administrative and other services alike, by filling, in such services, any posts for which individuals may increasingly become qualified, but also in the local direction of these services through the Native Councils.

(c) Turning now to the economic sphere, His Majesty's Government are of opinion that the main objective to be kept in view is the improvement of the general condition of the Natives by encouraging them to make the most efficient use of their own resources for purposes of production, full regard being had to the principle that the Native should be in fact effectively free to work, as he may wish, either in his own tribal area, or on his own individual holding of land, or (subject to proper statutory safeguards of the conditions of employment) in labour for wages outside the tribal area. It is evident that a Native's freedom to choose his form of work can be real only if land is practically as well as theoretically available, not only for tribal occupancy, but also for ownership, lease or occupation by such Natives as are prepared individually to take up agriculture on their own account. More-

over, it is part of the duty of the Government to afford active assistance in improving the Native methods of cultivation by appropriate training in agriculture (including the keeping of cattle) and by the effective dissemination among the adults of knowledge requisite for this purpose; and in enabling the Natives to obtain a fair market for their products, especially by providing adequate means of communication and transport. These and other means of promoting the development of the resources of the territory in Native occupancy or use should, in view of the large population concerned, be regarded by the Government as of primary importance.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

VIEWS OF THE HOME PRESS.

The Glasgow Herald, which has consistently shown sympathy with the difficulties of East African settlers, says—

"The appointment of a High Commissioner who will stand between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Colonial Governors is without parallel in the British Imperial system. It has always been a source of strength to Imperial institutions that they can be readily adapted to changing needs and circumstances. In this case the proposed innovation offers a ready means of securing throughout the different parts of British East Africa the uniformity and continuity of policy which is so desirable in those questions, particularly that of the Native races, which affect the whole area. No vital fault is to be found with this aspect of the Government's policy.

"But the special suggestions regarding Kenya are seriously open to criticism. The Government's view is that an electoral system which segregates white and black is a mistake, and that a common electoral roll is 'an object to be aimed at and attained.' It may be true that the Indians regard the present system as condemning them to an inferior political status; but the Government must beware lest it carries to impracticable extremes its idealistic views of democratic equality. The problems of Kenya are sufficiently taxing without introducing a principle which would assuredly be strenuously objected to by the European population and which would bring no tangible practical benefits in its train."

In an interview with a London correspondent of *The Manchester Guardian*, the Rev. H. D. Hooper, African Secretary of the C.M.S., who was born in Kenya, said:—

"The new statement will doubtless arouse a great deal of criticism and some bitterness in East Africa among Europeans, but in time I feel sure they will come to realise the value of having a definite policy enunciated, and I think eventually they will adopt a constructive attitude toward it. . . . I am glad to see the references to the possibilities of development and ownership by Natives of areas outside the reserves, although I admit I do not quite understand how this is to be reconciled with the references to non-disturbance of white settlers in the highlands. An important point, too, is the scrutiny of Native taxation to see if a return is given to them in respect to public services commensurate with the levies upon them through direct and indirect taxation, for such a return has often been far from adequate in the past."

The Sussex Daily News writes:

"The chief characteristic of the policy here formulated is caution, for again and again vague phrases are preferred to definite statements. This is no bad thing, for conditions in this part of Africa are extremely difficult, and it is impossible to foresee what eventualities may arise. In Kenya there is a very large Indian population, as well as a Native and a white population. In these circumstances it is obviously impossible to foresee at what date, if ever, a democratic régime can be installed. There is a tacit admission that that is our goal, but circumstances force us to the opinion that it is a goal which will not be reached for a very long time. . . . The presence of the High Commissioner will ensure a single policy throughout the whole of East Africa. This is really the most important of all the points which have been decided upon."

Great pressure on our space compels us to hold over Capt. H. C. Drrett's next article on his recent East African tour. Next week we hope to resume his regular weekly contribution.

Bill on Leave.

No. 19.—The Trials we Have.

"HERE," said the editor of *East Africa*, "is an invitation for an aerial pageant at Heston. Would you like to go? You might get some 'dope' out of it. Anyhow, it will probably be interesting."

I accepted the card and wandered along the street, thinking about the aerial wonders I should see.

"Where," I said to the first person I met, "is Heston?"

"Heston?" he said, "Heston—why it's—it's—yes, I know, it's about ten miles from Penzance. They have a floral dance there every year."

"I think not," I replied, "This is an aerial pageant, and I gather it is close to London."

"In the card." "Oh! it must be somewhere close to Hendon, or, perhaps Croydon. Sure to be one of those places. London is so full of new suburbs one never knows where they are."

Ask a Policeman.

Giving him up as hopeless, I wandered into the Sports Club, where I knew I should find Derwent. "Where," I asked him "is Heston? I am going to an aerial pageant there." Derwent didn't know. A friend Willie Something-or-other said it might be somewhere in North London, or, on the other hand, it might not. In any case, "any tube will take you there—or, better still, ask a policeman. That's what policemen are for."

I assailed the hall porter, and showed him my card of admission. "Heston," he said, oracularly, "is near 'Ounslow. District train to 'Ounslow West, and then take a 749a bus to the church. 'Eston aerodrome is close by, sir. But there's an 'Eston between Barking East and Poplar. A 15 bus from the corner of Piccadilly takes you right into it, but if I might be so bold as to mention it, sir... Here, Jim"—and he hailed a page boy—"where's 'Eston aerodrome?"

Having thanked them, I went back into the club. "Opinion has it that Heston is somewhere over there," I said, waving my hand in a westerly direction. "Come with me, Derwent. You might get a free flight; anyhow, they are certain to give us tea for nothing."

Scene: a lone railway station, bearing the inscription "Hounslow Central. Change for Heston." A solitary and aged porter footles about at the end of the station. It is cold and raining.

Walking for Miles.

We go outside, and in accordance with instructions, wait for a bus. Ten minutes elapse, and there is no bus. Derwent is stamping his feet in mixed irritation between extreme cold and impatience. We decide to walk. "It can't be more than a mile." I say, optimistically. We walk. A mile passes. We ask the way. Another mile passes. We see aeroplanes buzzing about in the distance and decide to follow them. Half an hour later, after we have walked at least two and a half miles in the mud and rain, we see the aerodrome, but, on asking the way to the entrance, we are again appraised of the cussedness of life.

"You can't go in this way, sir," says a policeman. "These fields are for the aircrews. Just you keep on walking, follow the hedges, and you will find a road leading to the entrance about a mile further on. First right, second left, and a quarter of a mile up the lane you come to a 'ouse. Leave the 'ouse on your left, and turn in at the gate 250 yards further on on the right."

Warily we plodded on through the mud, the while I bethought me of Native guides on *safari*. "A little far," they will tell you when there are yet *five* miles to cover; three hours later, when you again ask the duration of the march, a wide smile appears, and you are told that at last you have arrived. An hour and a half later you actually do arrive.

Aeroplanes dodged around us. They stunted, they glided, they did flapping leaf turns; side slips, spiral nose dives, and other flirtations with death.

Derwent was silent, and I could see the smouldering rage swelling within his breast. Further distressing details are superfluous. Suffice it that after standing about in the cold rain for some hours, and then walking a mile to the station (for, naturally, we had alighted at the wrong one), we eventually reached London at eight o'clock. Dog-tired, I went to bed.

To-day is Thursday, four days after my nightmare at Heston, and the morning after the *East Africa* Dinner, which, by the irony of fate, and to my greatest regret, I could not attend, though I have counted on it for months. I had hoped to meet many old friends, and to renew the acquaintanceship of many half-forgotten comrades. Here's my tale of woe.

Aspirin, Mustard Baths, and a Doctor.

On Monday morning I awoke and rolled over in bed. A stab-shot across my back. I lay still to recover from this, and, thoroughly awakened by the pain, realised (a) that my tongue felt like a fur coat; (b) that my bleared eyes were running; (c) that my body was in real pain, and (d) that I was about to die.

At the moment of that realisation a maid brought in my breakfast on a tray. "Take it away!" I ordered. "No! Bring me aspirin, hot water bottles, mustard baths, quinine, a hot toddy, and a doctor."

The girl gazed sorrowfully at me. "You've got a cold, you 'ave," she said obviously. Then, seeing my glare, she fled.

"You'll be alright in a few days," pronounced the doctor. "All you need is warmth and care, but you Colonials are all the same. You come home and racket about the place, not taking care of yourselves. You can't go beating up the town and not expect to pay for it. It's lucky it isn't any worse. But you are not to set foot outside the door for several days." Even the Dinner failed to soften his heart. He was adamant.

Editors, like time, wait for no man, and as I write, a pile of handkerchiefs at my side, hot water bottles at my feet, and rows of bottles and other horrible things on a chair by my bed, I feel that there are other things in life than air pageants. I have a small *shamba* way back in Tanganyika; it is hundreds of miles from anywhere, and as it usually seems to be raining there, I think I shall rename it Heston.

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," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, after Tuesday morning will not appear until the following week. In Memoriam announcements can be inserted for five or ten years at special rates.

FOR SALE. ABERCORN, N. RHODESIA.

RANCHING AND COFFEE ESTATE, 6,200 acres, in coffee country. 7 miles from Abercorn, 30 miles from Lake Tanganyika. House, Farm Buildings, and Kraals of burnt brick. 100 head Cattle and Donkeys. About 3,000 bearing Coffee trees, same number one year growth. Citrus trees and gardens. Healthy, altitude 5,000, splendid water and grazing. Beorn, Box 70, Ndola, N. Rhodesia.

POST WANTED IN EAST AFRICA.

EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL MAN, thirty-four years old, nine years Kenya and Tanganyika, fluent Swahili, intimate knowledge bazaar trade, and able to handle European, Indian, and Native staff, anxious to secure appointment in which hard work and loyalty will find adequate scope. Highest references. Can attend interview London. Box 208, *East Africa*, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

SAFARIS TO TANGANYIKA.

EXPERIENCED BIG GAME HUNTER, now in England, can arrange to take *safari* to district fairly easily accessible, and still containing good elephant. Would agree to expenses and payment by results. Box 209, *East Africa*, 91, Gt. Titchfield St., London, W.1.

East Africa in the Press.

TRIBUTE TO SIR FREDERICK ECKSTEIN.

SIR WILLIAM HUMBURY says of the late Sir Frederick Eckstein in a letter to *The Times*:—

"Sir Frederick Eckstein was the last of a great trio of Empire pioneers in Africa, the other two being Sir Julius Wernher and Sir Alfred Beit. After Cecil Rhodes, these three men played a most important rôle in the development of the gold and mining industry in South Africa, but for the last twenty-five years Eckstein's name is better known in connexion with the pioneering and development work essential to the great cotton-growing scheme in the Sudan.

When he became interested in this work, the Sudan was a vast desert. The population was sparse owing to its having been decimated during the rule of the Mahdi, and the country depended for the revenue for its administration upon grants from the British Treasury. Furthermore, British rule was necessarily for long of a military character, as the people were unsettled and raids were very frequent. With the advent of cotton growing, however, disorder ceased. It was found that the land was fertile, and a small syndicate was organised by Mr. Leigh Hunt, who approached Eckstein. Eckstein, after full inquiry, decided that he would give up his major interests in South Africa and devote his great personal experience, influence, and money towards making the scheme a success. Up to the outbreak of the War the difficulties had been enormous, but one by one they were overcome. There was an almost complete stoppage of the huge irrigation scheme in the Gezira Plain, and at one time there appeared to be a grave danger of the project's being abandoned. Eckstein, however, was not easily diverted from the line of action he had planned out, and he stuck tenaciously to the work, instilling confidence not only in his employees, but also in the shareholders of the company and others who were supplying money for the commercial development of the scheme.

"In private life Eckstein was of a retiring nature, but was a most kindly man. He had a great love for his two children and for his beautiful garden at Oldlands, Sussex. His chief hobby was his work, which entailed much travelling about the world and at times much discomfort and hardship. At one time he made it a rule to visit the Sudan every year and to go personally over the vast tracts of the country in which the company's estates are situated. In this way he gave much encouragement to the staff. He had a magnetic power of getting the very best out of all who worked with him and for him. Eckstein was a great admirer of Gordon and Kitchener; he presented a portrait of Kitchener to the Residency at Cairo and a copy of it to the palace at Khartoum.

"The baronetcy conferred on him last year gave great pleasure to the Lancashire cotton interests. The shareholders of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate presented him with his portrait, by Sir William Orpen. Another gift in which Eckstein took much pride was a silver centrepiece from the work people on his estate and his servants. In my own work, which has been connected with Empire cotton growing for twenty-five years, it has been my special privilege and pleasure to work in close co-operation with Sir Frederick, and I therefore speak from my own personal experience of his statesmanlike views, his greatness of heart, and of many little signs that were reserved for his friends that showed him the more clearly to them as a leader and lover of his fellow men, who spared no effort to make things better than he found them."

WILL THEY HEED THE CALL?

CAPTAIN COLLIE KNOX, a former official in Uganda, says in the course of an article in *The Daily Express*:—

"The popular conception of Kenya Colony is that it is a place where strong men lie about drinking cocktails all day, in the intervals of beating the Natives with whips, and where weak men run off with other men's wives. In reality Kenya is a country where many of the best flower of our youth have settled on farms to grow coffee and maize to send to the home country. These young farmers have little time for cocktail drinking. Kenya grows more and more prosperous. It welcomes settlers. Its climate of the highlands is perfection. It is a land of the future

waiting to be opened up more and more by our adventurous young men.

"And Uganda? I spent two years there, and in that wonderful land, where, in spite of the fact that it is practically on the Equator, the grass is greener than any grass in England, the vegetation is beautiful and futuristic, and all the weirdness and mystic charm of Central Africa capture you in their enfolding arms. The Natives of Uganda are probably the best educated and the most enlightened in the world.

"The progress of this country from brutality and barbarism to its present state of modern civilisation is one of the wonders of all time. Under the British rule, helped beyond praise by the missionaries, the people have embraced the Christian faith. They have learned to sow their land with cotton. They have learned the value and the pleasures of money.

"Tanganyika! Oh, that was the country we captured from the Germans, wasn't it? I am often asked: 'What a bore for them!' For no one seems to care much about Tanganyika. Yet, it, too, holds its place with Kenya and Uganda as the great African lands of the future which beckon to our young men. Will they heed the call?"

OPENINGS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

MR. F. MOORE, writing in *The Livingstone Mail* of his tour of the copper fields, says:—

"Ndola appears to be equipped to supply anything, from modes to motor cars, but the stores on the mines appeared to be a little more primitive. Any man who knows a useful trade or profession should be able to get a start; but he will speedily be found out if he is inefficient, and fired if he is lazy or troublesome. At each mine there is an official who deals with applications, and he is generally an old hand with a personal knowledge of the old timers. Credentials are called for. There is probably as good an opportunity of getting a job on the copper fields as anywhere else; but the man who fails to make good need expect no manifestation of altruism."



Aglow with Health

Children who are healthy are so joyously alive. They use up their energies in spendthrift fashion. That is why a healthy child has such a good appetite—for every ounce of energy spent has to be made good by the energy-building nourishment obtained from food.

Delicious "Ovaltine" should be the daily beverage for every child. Prepared from malt, milk and eggs, it is complete in the elements which create energy and glorious health.

Particularly for weak and backward children is "Ovaltine" so invaluable. In such cases the digestive functions are probably weakened and from the daily dietary sufficient nutritive elements cannot be obtained. "Ovaltine" is so easy of digestion that every particle is assimilated by the weakest digestion.

OVALTINE
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Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the British Empire
Manufactured by A. WANDER, Ltd., London, S.W.7

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN VIEWS.

Towards The White Papers.

THE Indian attitude towards the White Papers is evident from the series of resolutions passed in Nairobi at the end of last week by the Executive Committee of the East African Indian National Congress. According to a telegram to *The Times*, the Executive welcomes the declarations as to paramountcy and trusteeship of the Natives. It asks the Imperial Government to implement the principles contained in the Memorandum on Native Policy without delay. It particularly requests the abolition of the Native registration system and the cancellation of any legislation imposing racial distinctions.

On the question of the franchise the Indians welcome the British Government's statement of principle, but ask for the application of a common electoral roll immediately. The Congress welcomes the decision not to grant the unofficial representatives a majority in the Kenya Legislature. The reservation of the Kenya highlands as an agricultural area for Europeans is the subject of protest. It being pointed out that Sir Frederick Jackson had declared in 1902 that no distinction in the highlands should be drawn between Indians and Europeans.

In connexion with the Closer Union proposals, the Indians object to anything except the co-ordination of the common services, but should federation, economic or political in character be imposed, then the Executive Committee of the Congress maintains its previous attitude that Indians must have special safeguards, including equal representation with Europeans on all Councils and that one of the High Commissioner's secretaries should be an Indian.

MR. J. G. HUMAN'S BAD LUCK

In Tourist Trophy Race.

FROM a letter received from Mr. J. G. Human, the East African contestant in the recent Isle of Man Tourist Trophy races, we quote the following passage:

"I started off (No. 10) feeling very 'bucked' and quite confident of gaining at least a replica, the cheering of the audience, as the 'East African' man was announced, made me happier still.

"After jumping Ballig Bridge, the bike wobbled a lot more than I was able to prevent, and made me at once realise that something had gone. Along the straights that followed I was able to determine the correct adjustment of the steering damper and fork shock absorbers, also that the tyre pressure were O.K. Cornering was still very difficult, however, so I decided to carry on cautiously until arrival at the pits, where I would have an opportunity while filling up of examining the frame.

"Well, they never saw me at the pits. About a mile beyond Sulby Bridge, just before taking a fast corner, the whole frame seemed to collapse, and in a second my mount was completely out of control. The main front bar from the engine to the steering column had snapped at Ballig Bridge and until the crash was being held together by the two studs securing the petrol tank.

"It was a good man who planted the hedge covering the stone wall into which I crashed, as it saved both the Norton and me from a lot more than we got. Although the seat of my leather pants has been completely destroyed, I feel sure that I shall sit in comfort within a week. In spite of the hard work and training, I have enjoyed every minute of the past two weeks, and gained wonderful experience. Please convey my heartiest thanks to all the East Africans concerned in arranging this trip."

AN OFFICIAL ON THE AFRICAN.

A Well Balanced Opinion.

A BRITISH official who has spent twenty years in East and Central Africa has a right to express his opinion of the Native, and when that opinion is couched in temperate language, is well balanced and clearly without bias, it is worth quoting. In the current number of the *Empire Review* Mr. L. M. Dundas admits that after twenty years' experience he knows "practically nothing of the mind of the Natives" among whom he lived and with whom he came into close contact. This, he states, is also the case with some missionaries, at least, and he considers the fact all the more remarkable as the

Native is so "strikingly inferior in mental development."

But if it is impossible to know the mind of the African, it is easy to know his characteristics. Of these Mr. Dundas considers inconsistency the chief, and a lack of reliability one aspect of this fault. If within the bounds of ingenuity, the Native will find the wrong way to obey orders. He hates heavy manual work, which he leaves to his women-kind, but he will spend hours, even days, in intricate carving. He is like a child in his efforts to avoid the truth if it is displeasing, and will lie if he thinks it will please his hearer. He quotes cases where the truth would have been to the Native's advantage, but still the truth was not told. The little acts of kindness customary among Europeans are rarely found among Natives; they are not intentionally unkind, but it does not occur to them to be otherwise.

Their chronic under-nourishment is their own fault; the Government tries to introduce better methods of cultivation and stock breeding, but the Native persistently refuses to be interested and prefers to carry on in the ways of his forefathers. They have no idea of time, and little of distance. They have no foresight. Gratitude is uncommon, though he gives a striking instance of real gratitude by a Native to a doctor who saved him from blindness. Pity is lost on the African, who regards it as a sign of weakness. Justice he understands, and appreciates, probably because his own tribunals are full of bribery and corruption. Though personally clean, the African's villages are indescribably filthy. The cinema is an evil influence, and superstition, even among Christianised Natives, is a dreadful curse which it is almost impossible to combat.

On the credit side Mr. Dundas places lack of vindictiveness, contentedness in their own Reserves, and generosity to their fellows. Hospitality, he says, is never refused, "but gifts of money are seldom made, which perhaps is just as well." Such a complex and contradictory nature makes the task of Government officials extremely difficult, and Mr. Dundas's own advice is patience. "Patience, and infinite patience, should be the watchword of all administrative officials." The advice is good, though it hardly covers the whole duty of the British official in these trying times.

Lord Francis Scott, addressing his constituents recently at Thika, stated that taxation in Kenya was £36-2-59 cts. per annum from each European, £6-11-57 cts. from each Indian, £17-10-03 cts. from each Goan, £21-3-95 cts. from each Arab, and Shs. 6-50 cts. from each African. Thus it takes 120 Africans to pay the same taxation as one European.

She cut her teeth easily, thanks to-



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STEEDMAN'S POWDERS

GOVERNMENT UNITES EAST AFRICA.

Effect of their Proposals.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

The Labour Government is to be congratulated on solving one of the most difficult problems that we have ever had in East Africa, and that is—the want of unity between the various sections of the European populations in the Colonies. Whatever else they have done, they have united everybody in Tanganyika and in Kenya and in Uganda *against* their present proposals. To my mind these mean, if they are carried out, the negation of white settlement and the absolute smash of the white immigration policy.

Yours faithfully
J. D. LEONARD.

THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW.

"East Africa's" Fair and Reasoned Criticism.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,

May I congratulate you on the excellent manner in which you dealt in your last issue with the two White Papers on East Africa? While agreeing with hardly any of your opinions, your eminently fair and reasoned criticism prompts me to hope that you will find space to let a few points of the "other side" find the light of day.

As to the refusal to grant a non-official majority in the Kenya Legislative Council, the main bulk of this majority would have been composed of the white section of the community. Apart from theoretical objections, such as the dislike of an oligarchy, such a constitution would suffer from two main defects. First, if the settler community are given now a majority, it would at best be only a temporary measure, for as the Native grows in capacity and responsibility his share in the Government could only be obtained by a decreasing influence of the whites, which they would undoubtedly strenuously resist. It is easier to give than to take away. Secondly, the European settler is absolutely dependent on the African for his labour supply, and even now views with alarm the growing economic independence of the African. To give the European political authority over his labour supply would give him the opportunity of exploiting it to his own economic advantage. I do not mean that I believe the European would abuse his power, but that he could.

You stress that a common electoral roll would be highly unpopular and likely to cause racial ill-feeling. You express astonishment, because the communal roll has not been suggested, as it was by the Indian Statutory Commission. The communal roll in India is based essentially on giving each group a voice in proportion to its numerical size. This is presumably not the type of communal roll favoured by the European settlers. More-over, the members of the Simon Commission point out the inherent weakness of such a scheme. They admit believing that "Communal . . . electorates perpetuate and class distinction and stereotype existing relations; and they constitute a very serious hindrance to the development of the self-governing principle" (Vol. I, p. 56). The only conclusion that can be drawn from the Europeans' dislike of the common roll is that they dislike democracy when they are not in the majority—a quite understandable dislike.

The old cry that the value of white settlement is underrated is being raised again. This seems futile, as it is almost impossible either to substantiate or refute it. It is a weak argument because it is bordering on abuse. Nobody would be accused of underrating the importance of the British Navy because he refused to support a demand by the admirals to govern Great Britain.

In conclusion, your readers may be relieved to know that I am not a maiden aunt, that I have no connexion with *The Manchester Guardian*, and that I have recently returned from East Africa.

Yours faithfully,
N. W. VERE JONES.

Lowestoft.

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THE TIMES
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Camp Fire Comments.

The Strength of the Lion.

Some interesting instances of the strength of lions have appeared in the newspapers lately. *The Field* publishes a striking photograph of a zebra killed by a lion near Rumuruti, on the Laikipia Plateau, Kenya, and carried fifty yards into thick reeds. It took the combined efforts of seven Natives to move the carcass. Another writer asserts that he knew a lion to jump an eight-foot fence and then leap back again over it with a young bullock in its jaws. "Hunters' tales" of such magnitude are more rare, but fully authenticated instances are more rare. It would be of value from a scientific point of view to have more such cases on record.

Luxury Travel on the Tanganyika Railways.

East Africans who remember railway conditions in Tanganyika just after the War must envy the degree of luxury which prevails to-day. They were then if they obtained a real compartment in a genuine carriage even by paying first-class fare; as often as not they had to be content with a truck on a goods train. Now, as General Hammond points out in his Report on the Tanganyika Railways, the new second-class coaches have all their compartments, except two, as two-berth coupés, which, but for insignificant details, are identical in appointment

with the first-class coaches. For an extra payment of some 10% a second-class passenger can secure a coupé to himself, while the first-class traveller will probably have to share his with a stranger, and, in any case, he has the run of the dining-car in common with the first-class passengers. So why travel first when second is as good, and in some respects better? General Hammond rather unkindly suggests that these second-class coaches should be turned into first-class on the less important trains.

Tree-Climbing Lions.

The photographs published by *East Africa* and *The Times* have proved beyond any controversy that young lions do climb trees. Yet some people appear to be unconvinced. No one has suggested that a full-grown lion will climb a tree; he is no doubt aware that his weight and the brittleness of the bush trees make it dangerous for him to do so, just as an adult gorilla prefers to remain at the foot of even a big forest tree while his family roost in the branches. But it is quite certain that young lions have no objection to climbing. The jaguar, which is a much heavier beast than the leopard, and is probably intermediate in weight between that animal and the lion, is habitually a tree-climber; but the forest trees of South America are immensely bigger and stronger than African trees. There can be little doubt that the lion is losing his climbing instinct since he left the forest and took to the plains, just as man has done. Forest dwellers, like the Pygmies, still retain the scansional ability of "Dawn Man" and show monkey-like skill in climbing and running along the branches of trees, and the climbing instinct still flourishes in the young of the human species, as it does among lion cubs.

The Watusi as Record High-Jumpers.

All travellers in Ruanda have noted with amazement the extraordinary high-jumping of the Watusi, the aristocrats of the country and possibly the tallest race in Africa. Mr. W. J. W. Roome is an exception; and on his visit to Ruanda he took the trouble to get some reliable records. At Gatsibu the King kindly arranged for Kanyamuhungu, the champion jumper, to display his skill. At 6 ft. 7 in. — the world's record — half a dozen young men cleared the bar smiling. At 7 ft. 7 in. the champion and another man "beat the bar," and Mr. Roome reckoned that Kanyamuhungu must have cleared at least 8 ft. The jumps, judging from Mr. Roome's photograph, were clean leaps and not the gymnastic twists which American athletes have developed. And Mr. Roome was careful to measure the height from the top of the stone "take-off" which the Watusi use. Such records as these should interest Olympic "fans," and in these days of international Olympiads it may not be long before the Watusi are encouraged to compete. Aboriginal Australians have toured England as a cricket team, Red Indians have shone on the running path, and Negroes in the boxing ring. The slogan "Up the Watusi" would have a peculiar appropriateness.

H.M.S. "Effingham" and H.M.S. "Enterprise" have left Ceylon for East African waters. The flagship "Effingham," Captain B. A. Fraser, O.B.E., is to visit Mauritius, Kilwa, Kisiwani, and Mafia, while the "Enterprise" goes to Seychelles, Lamu, Malindi, and Mombasa, the two vessels meeting at Zanzibar on August 6 and remaining in company until August 12.

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This is what widely experienced
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Glaxo with added
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"Ensures good bone formation, steady increase in weight and a happy contented child."

"Removes constipation, a condition which causes endless anxiety."

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"It satisfies."

"Prevents rickets and teething troubles."

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Over 2 years' medical trials in Great Britain proved the value of this new Glaxo (with added vitamin D) for infant feeding before it was placed on the market.

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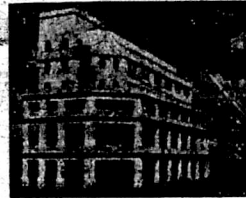
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Private car available. Superb roads in vicinity.

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Modern sanitation throughout.

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PLYMOUTH: RUGBY:
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NOW**

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UNITED
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Have increased in Popularity—Why? Because they have proved their worth in actual practice, and are now fitted as standard to many types of cars.

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SIXTH AVENUE, NAIROBI.**

CABLES: CARLAW, NAIROBI.

CODES: BENTLEY'S.

TELEPHONE: 103.

BEIRA TOWN SITES, LIMITED.

Further Developments at the Port.

The twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of Beira Town Sites, Limited, was held on Friday last. Mr. Libert Oury, the Chairman, said: "The directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1929, show that sales of land for the sum of £12,850 having been effected, that we were able to pay off the £14,802 16s. Debenture stock outstanding, and that we have carried the sum of £3,056 os. 10d. to property reserve account. Many works of the utmost importance for the future development of Beira have been going steadily ahead, and your board believes that Beira will, from every point of view, be well equipped to deal with the increase of its trade activities which is anticipated.

Deep-Water Wharves and Zambezi Bridge.

The new deep-water wharf was opened for public service on August 15, 1929, and large steamers are now able to berth alongside, and the large electric cranes, on the wharf make short work of the loading and unloading of cargo. This is a wonderful improvement on the old system of loading and unloading by means of lighters, which caused an enormous amount of handling and caused a great deal of damage to general merchandise. Traffic at the Port of Beira has continued to grow to such an extent that the Port Company has recently put in hand further extensions of deep-water wharves, and also of the lighterage wharves, and the construction of these additional works, estimated to cost approximately £600,000, is now being proceeded with. Including these additional works now in hand, approximately £2,000,000 will have been spent on port-works at Beira in the last three years. The works required to make safe against floods the lines of the Beira Railway, including the new bridge over the Pungue, have been completed at a cost of about £400,000, and the Beira-Mashonaland and Rhodesia Rail-works now in hand, approximately £2,000,000 will have additional rolling stock to cope with the Rhodesian traffic passing through the Port of Beira. Construction work in connexion with the bridge over the Zambezi near Sena is making good progress, and the completion of this bridge, thus giving through rail communication between Beira and Nyasaland, will un-

doubtedly have a stimulating effect on the trade of Beira. Not only so, but during the construction of this bridge, and that of the extension of the existing railways in Nyasaland from Bhantryre to Lake Nyasa, estimated to cost approximately £3,300,000, Beira will see a considerable increase in its activities consequent upon the arrival and dispatch of large quantities of material required for the bridge and the railway extension.

These developments will without doubt lead to the opening out of the vast coalfield of Benga, near Tete, and will also provide facilities for the development of the resources not only of Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia, but also of the territory of the Companhia de Moçambique, as well as that part of the province of Moçambique situated north of the Zambezi.

Modernisation of Beira.

Beira is rapidly undergoing a complete change for the better; in fact, Beira is being modernised. Many new buildings are springing up all over the town. Business firms are erecting large, handsome, and well-built offices and warehouses, and new dwelling houses of a greatly improved and modern type are being built, but the demand for these far outruns the supply. Two of the largest oil distributing companies in the world are arranging for the erection of complete installations, including oil tanks for bulk storage of petrol, paraffin, and crude oils, and factories for making the necessary drums, tins, cases, etc., for packing purposes, and one of these has already acquired extensive blocks of land. The railways have reclaimed further large areas of land on which they have built new locomotive sheds, workshops, warehouses, etc., to enable them to cope with the greatly increasing traffic.

Many important improvements are being proceeded with, and it is only within the last few months that a large, wide concrete road has been completed right through the centre of the town and its suburbs, which compares very favourably with any of the roads in the large cities of Europe. Other roads are being built, and regular and efficient omnibus services have been established between the town and the suburbs in replacement of the old hand trolleys running on lines. The number of motor-cars in Beira is increasing by leaps and bounds, so that in a very short time the old form of transport by *machilas* and hand trolleys will have entirely disappeared. In this connexion I think it well to remind you that the main road leading from Beira to the rich hinterland and thence to Rhodesia runs through the centre of your property. This road is being improved and extended very rapidly, and the land on each side of it cannot but become very valuable indeed for the erection of private residences.

We still own approximately 703 acres of land in Beira, and having regard to the progress of development of which I have told you, it is clear that this company is the holder of an asset of great potential value.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the retiring director, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Morgan Brothers and Co., having been reappointed, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Delicate Children and Invalids need VIROL

Virol is the well-known nutritive food which the most delicate digestions can absorb with ease. It is a scientific food containing the essential vitamins, and it has been saving the lives of infants and delicate invalids for more than 20 years.

For NERVES and SLEEPLESSNESS

Virol-and-Milk is a combination of Virol with pure full-cream Devonshire Milk. It is the most successful Nerve food yet discovered. It contains exactly the kind of nutriment that exhausted nerves require. No added milk required—simply add hot water to the Golden Powder.

VIROL AND MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH

VIROL LTD., HALEING, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NORTH CHARTERLAND COMPANY.

Judgment in Favour of the Crown.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Thursday last, Mr. Justice Luxmoore delivered judgment in favour of the Crown on the demurrer to a petition of right filed against the Crown by North Charterland Exploration Co. (1910), Ltd. The company complained that, by the Northern Rhodesia (Crown Lands and Native Reserves) Order, 1928, the Crown had directed the allocation of certain land in Rhodesia for Native Reserves in breach of a grant of territory to the company. The company claimed a declaration that the land in question was their absolute property, that the Crown had no right to set aside any of the land for Native Reserves, and that the Order in Council of 1928 was void and of no effect. The Attorney-General, in a demurrer, pleaded that, by virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, the Order in Council had the force and effect of an Act of Parliament.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

Until July 15.—Colonial Office Conference.
July 7.—Sir Benjamin Morgan on "Empire Economic Problems demanding Solution." British Empire Club, 5.30 p.m.
July 17.—Bishop Gwynne and Lord Lloyd at the annual meeting of the Egypt and Sudan Diocesan Association, Central Hall, Westminster.

London Comfort in Darkest Africa!

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IS THE LARGEST, MOST COMMODIOUS, AND MOST MODERN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.

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65 Bedrooms. Hot and cold water in every room.
22 Bathrooms.

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SOPEX: A Shampoo for curing lice and improving the coats in dogs.

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As our East African customers know, quality, weight, appearance, price and packing are right.

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PARTNERS: H. E. WAIT, T. H. CHETTER

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STRONGLY ADVISE PROSPECTIVE
SETTLERS TO INSPECT FARMS
BEFORE PURCHASING.

"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.

This year's output of sugar from the Zambezi valley is estimated at 54,000 tons.

Mr. Harry Keeh, the former owner of the Premier Butchery, has died in Nakuru.

Bullion recovered from Luiri Goldfields Ltd. in Northern Rhodesia during May was valued at £2,658.

The premises of Messrs. R. Overman and Co., the Mombasa business firm, have been removed to Pandya House.

Nyanza District Council has applied for an additional grant of £1,940 to repair the damage caused by floods to the local roads.

Mineral outputs in Tanganyika during May were last totalled 2,979 tons, of which only 111 tons were sent to the United Kingdom.

The 1931 British Industries Fair will open in Birmingham and London on Monday, February 16 and will close on Friday, February 27.

The current issue of *South Africa* is accompanied by the 1930 edition of our contemporary's well-known railway map of South and Central Africa.

Mineral outputs in Tanganyika during May were Gold, 1,204 ounces, valued at £4,516; diamonds, 1,080 carats, valued at £2,834; and mica, 529 lbs., valued at £64.

The Moshi branch of the Tanganyika European Association has proposed the immediate appointment of a coffee expert with adequate staff for the Tanga and Northern Provinces.

The Mombasa Municipal Board has advertised for an assistant accountant at a salary of £540 per annum, rising by £20 annually to £640, with the usual leave and passage privileges.

At a recent Government sale in Nakuru of township plots for residential purposes only nine plots out of twenty-five found purchasers, and in only one case was the upset price exceeded.

The Danish research ship "Dana," which has just completed a two years' cruise, extending over 65,000 sea miles, in a study of oceanography, and which visited East Africa, is at present in Plymouth.

The Kikuyu District Settlers' Association has sent a resolution to the Government of Kenya urging that 10% of the Colony's revenue be definitely allocated each year to the roads of the Colony.

Four hundred thousand bags of maize, valued at between £140,000 and £160,000, were recently lying out in the open and exposed to weevils in the Kitale district, awaiting some means of drying. They had been rejected by the graders as containing too high a percentage of moisture.

At a recent meeting of the Coffee Planters Union of Kenya and East Africa, the Board of Agriculture was urged to publish a bulletin with coloured illustrations of insect pests in order that planters might identify harmful insects and their natural enemies. It was suggested that the Empire Marketing Board might provide the necessary funds.

The annual show of the Nyasaland Agricultural Society is to be opened at Limbe on July 11. Amongst the trophies are challenge cups given by Major A. Livingstone Bruce, Mr. T. M. Partridge, the trustees of the Nyasaland Planters' Association, the Shire Highlands Railway (Nyasaland) Ltd., Mr. Charles Thorburn, The British Cotton Growing Association, Mrs. Henry Brown, and the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd.

Télégrams from Addis Ababa state that owing to the fall in the value of silver dollars to twenty to the £ (the normal is ten), the trade of Abyssinia is seriously affected, imports being checked and exports difficult. The decline in Customs revenue is causing financial embarrassment to the Central Government, and it is proposed to stabilise the currency by means of a foreign loan, secured on the Customs, which might be placed under foreign control.

The Government of Tanganyika is making inquiries into the actions of the District Officer at Moshi, who recently issued a circular stating that "any persons desirous of buying coffee from Natives in this district must make their purchases through the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association in Moshi or through their agents." This was held by the European Association of the Territory to be in violation of the personal pledge given by Sir Donald Cameron that Native growers would be permitted to sell their coffee where and when they liked.

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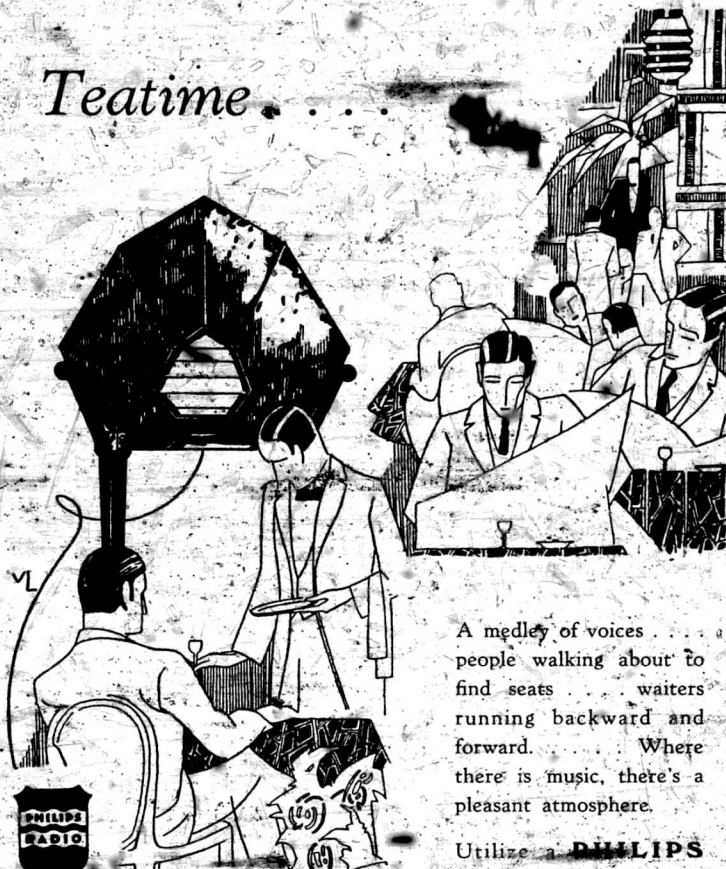
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- EMERALD—ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL.**
 Inclusive charge 25/- per day.
 - JERSEY—FAIRBANKS HOTEL, Anne Port.** An Ideal Resort. Terms Moderate. Booklet.
 - YORKS.—GRYSTONES HOTEL, Runswick Bay.**
 Sea and moors. Tennis court. Moderate terms.
- LONDON.**
- BRIMMINGTON HOTEL, 17-19, Princess Square, W. 2.**
 Sing. fr. 2 1/2 gs. Dbl. fr. 4 1/2 gs., according to rooms.
 - CROYDON, Surrey—Elgin Court Hotel.** Luxurious resid., ex. food. Golf, Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. Call meet steamers, trains. 758 Addisoncombe.
 - KINGLEYS—Hart St., Bigginbury Sq., W.G. 1.**
 Bedroom and Breakfast from 8/6.
 - NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS—S. Pembroke Gardens, W. 2.** Luxuriously furn. 1 rm. Amer. Plats. Sing. fr. 2 1/2 gs., dbl. 4 gs., inc. Brkfst., Bath, attend., Cen. Heat, Sound Eng. and Cont. exp.
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 Ex. comf. 15 mins. West End. 3 gns. inclusive.
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 Room & Breakfast from 8/6. Pension from 21 gns.
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 - WHITEHALL—Queen's Gardens, Lambeter Gate, W. 1.** Rm. & Brkfst. from 6/6. Pension from 3 gns.

* East Africa is to be seen week by week at the Hotels marked with asterisk

EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.

COFFEE.

At last week's auctions there was an irregular demand, but very little change in values. The latest prices are:—

<i>Kenya</i> —	
"A" sizes	66s. od. to 116s. 6d.
"B" sizes	50s. 6d. to 73s. od.
"C" sizes	41s. 6d. to 66s. 6d.
Peaberry	60s. od. to 113s. od.
Brown mixed and ungraded	41s. od. to 65s. od.
<i>London graded</i> —	
First sizes	80s. od.
Second sizes	63s. od. to 74s. od.
Third sizes	50s. od. to 65s. od.
Peaberry	60s. od. to 85s. od.
<i>London cleaned</i> —	
First size	67s. 6d.
<i>Uganda</i> —	
Robusta	37s. od. to 44s. od.
<i>Toro</i> —	
First sizes	64s. od. to 67s. od.
Second sizes	57s. od. to 60s. od.
Third sizes	40s. od. to 44s. od.
Peaberry	60s. od. to 61s. od.
Palish	45s. od. to 56s. od.
<i>Belgian Congo</i> —	
<i>Ihuri</i>	
Dull brownish	32s. od. to 38s. od.
Liberian character	31s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on June 25 totalled 80,755 bags, compared with 44,026 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

OTHER PRODUCE.

Castor Seed.—The seed markets have shown an improvement this week and prices generally are firmer.

Chillies.—Steady at 55s. on a dull market.

Cloves.—There has been a little inquiry, and the price has improved to between 114d. and 1s.

Capra.—Prices are up to £19 10s. per ton.

Cotton.—There has only been slight request for African, the price for which ranges from 6.38d. to 8.74d. per lb. according to quality.

Cotton Seed.—The price remains £5 5s. per ton.

Groundnuts.—Steady, at £14 12s. per ton.

Maise.—No. 2 white flat East African is down to 22s. 6d.

Simsim.—White and/or yellow has improved to 14 10s. per ton.

Sisal.—Steady, with good marks Tanganyika and Kenya quoted £25 10s. for July-September shipments.

Tea.—228 packages of Nyasaland tea sold last week realised an average of 9.51d. per lb.

Wheat.—There have been further falls in price and Kenya Governor No. 1 is quoted at from 33s. 6d. to 34s.; Marquis at 35s. 6d.; Equator No. 1 at 35s.; Equator No. 2 at 34s.; Durum at 32s.

SOME STATEMENTS WORTH NOTING.

"Heads of Departments—many of them—have not the faintest conception of what the Fort Jameson district is like. The Chief Secretary has never been there; the Attorney-General I do not think has ever been there; I do not think the Treasurer has ever been there; and the present Head of the Native Affairs Department probably was there some twenty years ago, but in another capacity. He certainly has not been there in his present capacity, as far as I know, and I think I am right in saying that it is the most thickly populated area of the whole Territory. During the last twenty years I think we have had two visits from the Head of the Agricultural Department. The Head of the Survey Department has not been there within my memory, and I feel that part of the country is neglected."—*The Hon. H. L. Goodhart, M.L.C., speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.*

NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Messrs. Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd. of Gainsborough, are now publishing each quarter a house organ entitled *Marshall News*. The first issue of the paper; which will contain information concerning new productions of the firm, gives a list of nearly forty types of engineering equipment manufactured and stocked by them.

Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., engineers, Ltd., of Broadway Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1, have published an illustrated booklet entitled "Steel Frames for Buildings." The booklet stresses the value of steel structures, which permit large and uninterrupted interiors.

Mr. S. M. Bruce, ex-Prime Minister of Australia, who recently visited the Humber and Hillman motor works at Coventry, said "I have a Humber Snipe myself, and I am satisfied that this is definitely the car the overseas motorist wants."

Messrs. Burroughes Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1, whose "Hazeline" Snow has hitherto been obtainable only in pots, have now introduced a collapsible tube packing.

Messrs. Ruston and Hornsby's net profit fell from £82,700 for 1928-29 to £20,570 for the year ended March 31 last. No dividend is to be paid on the Ordinary shares. The accounts of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, in which a controlling interest is held by Messrs. Ruston and Hornsby, show a net profit of £20,143 for the year ended March 31 against £21,112 for the previous year. In this case also no Ordinary dividend is being paid.

The directors of the Torbay Paint Company announce that an offer has been received from Pinchin Johnson & Co. to purchase all the Ordinary shares which are not at present registered in the names of Pinchin-Johnson & Co. or its nominees. The offer is to exchange five Ordinary shares of £1 in the Torbay Co. for six 10s. Ordinary shares of Pinchin Johnson.

The directors of Messrs. W. and G. Avery announce that, subject to audit, the balance to the credit of profit and loss account for the last year is £173,810. A further dividend of 10%, making 15% for the year to March 31, is proposed on the Ordinary shares.

Solignum, Ltd., announce a profit of £15,346 for the year ended March 31, against £14,107 for the previous year. A final dividend of 12½%, making 20% for the year, is again proposed.

Virol, Ltd., report a profit of £108,795, from which payment of a dividend of 15% on the Ordinary shares has been made.

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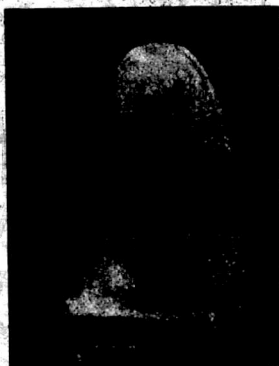
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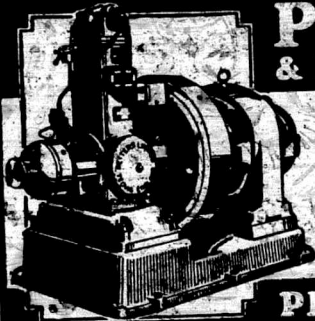
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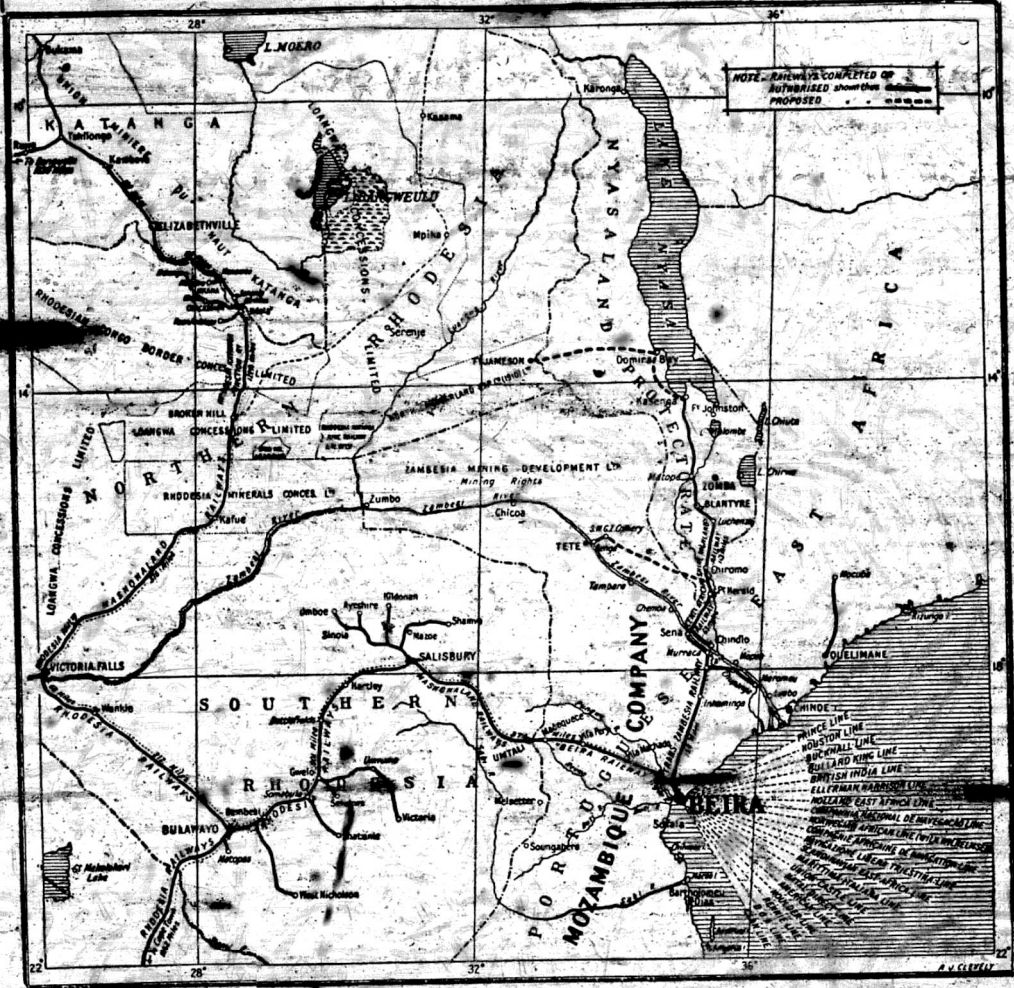
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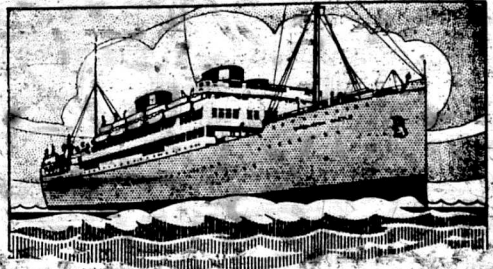
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