

# EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED  
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF  
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PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN  
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1929

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THE CAPACITY OF THE AFRICAN.

A CHIMPANZEE OBJECTS TO JAZZ.

Says *The Economist*—  
 There is really only one thing that we know about the African race for certain, and that is its physical vitality. Where Caribs, Indians, and other islanders have wandered away, even on their own knees, at the touch of the Western intruder, the African has survived, and survived under the most adverse conditions conceivable as a tropical slave. It is not likely that if he has come through this ordeal in the New World, he will desert from his native African domain, especially in an age in which Western society has learnt, in dealing with Natives, to be ashamed of its own methods of barbarism. In the world as it is, the continued existence of the black race in Africa seems assured. But this solid fact gives the measure of our ignorance, for while we may be reasonably sure of the African's ability to survive, we have little means of estimating his capacity for civilisation.

It has been, strictly denied, especially by white men interested to deny it, that the black race is an entity at all. If it is, it lies near the primitive level today, when certain other races have gone through the cycle of civilisation two or three times, and may show that the black race is spiritually stunted, that its members are incapable of progress, or that, in the older theological language, sinners have no souls. The older formula, with its implication of a prospect in 4004 B.C., is really more foolish than its modern counterpart, for the whole argument demands a conscious ignorance of, or ignorance of the immensity of time. In the geological and astronomical perspectives of today the 6,000 years' start of the Egyptians, or the 1,300 years' start of the English over the black Africans in 1482, are the experience of civilisation, sunk to a minimal quantity compared to the hundreds of thousands of years of time which Egyptians and English and black Africans have all vegetated on the primitive level, together with the rest of mankind. Because our neighbour remains standing a few seconds after we have started to run, shall we venture to argue that his limbs are not made for motion? A few seconds later he may be hard on his heels and who can say, before the race is over, whether he may not end in the van?

AN OSTRICH HUNT IN LONDON.

London is always the city of surprises, writes *The Daily Chronicle*, and Crawford Street, off the Edgware Road, was recently enlivened by all the joy and excitement of an ostrich chase. Although the hunt was short, it was nearly three-quarters of an hour before the surged bird was got back into the large packing case on a motor-lorry from which it had hatched itself into freedom.

A loud noise came from a large packing case, then the boards began to splinter and fly, and out dropped the ostrich, said a shopkeeper. The driver of the lorryaved for the legs of the ostrich, but it was so strong that it dragged him along the road and wrenched itself free. Some constables, all laughing, came rushing out of the station, the police station, and ran down the street after the shouting motor and the striding ostrich. Women scuffled after the ostrich on the streets, and boys soon joined in the rest of the chase.

Just as the ostrich was getting into Edgware Road a lorry was seen to bump himself on the bird's long neck, and both were sprawling down. More constables and their three or four policemen sat on the striding ostrich, preventing it from leaving. One constable with a broken stomach was seen to be

A BALL was proceeding in a large cafe in the Rue de Genes to the frequent shouts of a Negro jazz band when noises, at first discordant than those of the orchestra were suddenly heard. The French Paris correspondent of *The Morning Post* writes that the sounds emanated from a huge anthropoid ape that made an unexpected appearance upon the stage. A chimpanzee, recently brought home from Central Africa by a big game hunter related to the cafe proprietor. Accustomed to the placid tranquillity of the African jungle, the beast, driven frantic by the discordant uproar above its head, had broken its chains and entered into the dance room through the trapdoor, and the

the music of the jazz band and the dancing, suggested the fury that he began to hurl bottles and other substances and plates among the company, striking the faces of a few and staining the uniforms of many. The ape, after a few minutes, secured the company's attention, and looking round the room, he opened the door. He then proceeded to crawl to the end of the stage, where he lay on his back, and in a few minutes he had become motionless. The creature, which under the name of the chimpanzee, is a very common animal in the forests of the Congo, and is a very intelligent animal, where some short time later, it was seen in a cage in the Zoo of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, and in the South of France.

The Nairobi Town Council recently passed a resolution of the Council of Purposes, and there is no advertisement of things should be planted on vacant plots in the township.

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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 representation, are invited to communicate with the Editor. No charge is made for the service rendered by this Journal in such matters.

Nyasaland's imports totalled £1,576,220 in 1928 compared with £1,462,740 in 1926.

Shipments of coffee from Kenya rose from 209,800 cwt. in 1927 to 212,608 cwt. in 1928.

The ownership of the Oriental Mills, Nairobi has been transferred to Gohan Singh, of Nairobi.

Nanyuki expects to be in direct railway communication with Nairobi before the end of the current year.

The Lambyway Farmers' Association has decided to withdraw from the Convention of Associations for the current year.

A new theatre, to be known as the Empire Theatre, is to be erected in Nairobi immediately. It will seat 1,000 people.

Boy Scouts from Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan are to attend the coming-of-age jamboree to be held in Birkenhead in July and August.

The new Northern Rhodesian railway from Bwana Mkubwa to Nkana, a distance of about forty miles, is to be completed during the current year.

The Roman Catholic Church in Uganda has been commemorating the jubilee of the arrival of the first Catholic missionary, Brother Amans, who reached Entebbe on January 23, 1879.

H. J. Crocker, Director of Publicity of Johannesburg, stated at a recent meeting of the local Rotary Club that the proposed Pan-African Exhibition would probably cost some £250,000.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral production during 1928 is now officially returned at £902,802, compared with £375,655 in the previous year. The combined output in November and December alone totalled £218,267.

The latest report received from the Uganda Local Advisory Committee states that many motor buses are now plying on the roads in that Province at extremely low fares; the average charge being about one halfpenny per mile.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the last two weeks of last year included: Agricultural implements, 2,658 packages; cattle and sheep dipping preparations, 65 packages; cement, 1,025 casks; and foodstuffs, 3,900 packages.

At the recent annual general meeting of the Kenya Native Home, Nairobi, it was able to report encouraging progress and a continuing record of good work. The average number of children during the year was being twenty-one monthly. Lady McMillan was re-elected President and Lady Delamere appointed Vice-President.

The Acting General Manager of the Tanganyika Railways announces that the new railway could not possibly reach Arusha before February of next year, unless a sum of approximately £8,000 were spent on temporary bridging of the many gorges between Tengeru and Arusha. In view of general savings which will be effected by a more rapid progress, this is considered a justifiable expenditure.

It is reported from Brussels that the visit to the Dutch East Indies of the Duke of Brabant is connected with the desire of the King of the Belgians to secure the best possible information as to the availability of surplus Dutch East Indies Native labour for use in the Belgian Congo. Whether the report has any solid foundation appears difficult to say, but it has been discussed in responsible Press organs.

Before initiating correspondence on commercial matters with Overseas officers of the Department of Overseas Trade, British firms should bear in mind that the Department of Overseas Trade may have at its headquarters at 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1, the information which they require or may have helpful advice to offer on the matter about which they contemplate correspondence.

Publication of our recent "The British Industries Fair" number recalls the resolutions passed by the East Africa Unofficial Conference of 1928 in the following words:—

That in spite of the natural sentimentality which prompts the purchase of British-made goods in the East Africa territories, this Conference views with anxiety the increasing importation of foreign-made goods, and considers this is largely due to the failure of British exporters to study the requirements of the Colonial markets, to adapt their goods to the requirements of such markets, and to supply each and every buyer with the fullest possible literature and instructions relating to their manufactures.

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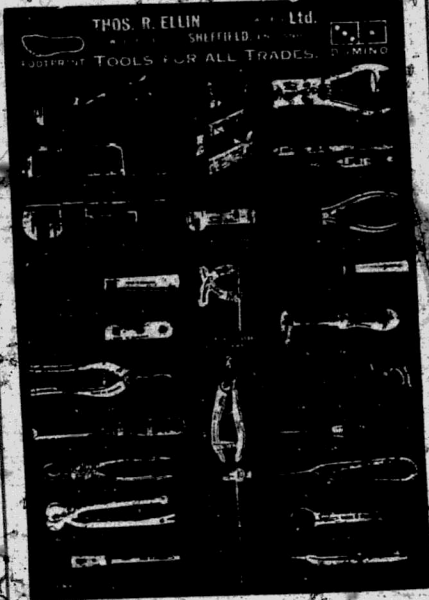
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**EAST AFRICAN PRODUCE REPORTS.**

**COFFEE**

At last week's public auctions the good demand for East African coffees continued, and prices remained about steady.

<b>Kenya</b>	
A sizes	117s. od. to 147s. od.
B sizes	103s. od. to 130s. od.
C sizes	98s. od. to 114s. od.
Peaberry	105s. od. to 155s. od.
<b>London graded</b>	
First sizes	117s. 6d. to 134s. 6d.
Second sizes	108s. 6d. to 123s. 6d.
Third sizes	107s. od. to 113s. 6d.
Peaberry	108s. 6d. to 132s. od.
Ungraded	70s. 6d. to 123s. od.
<b>London cleaned</b>	
First sizes	133s. od.
Third sizes	111s. od.
Peaberry	131s. od.
<b>Panganyika</b>	
<b>Arusha</b>	
<b>London cleaned</b>	
First sizes	123s. od. to 131s. od.
Second sizes	115s. od. to 120s. od.
Third sizes	101s. 6d. to 112s. od.
Peaberry	122s. 6d. to 134s. 6d.
Common mixed	68s. 6d.
<b>Kilimanjaro</b>	
<b>London cleaned</b>	
First sizes	124s. od. to 190s. 6d.
Second sizes	106s. od. to 117s. od.
Third sizes	94s. od. to 106s. 6d.
Peaberry	118s. od. to 120s. od.
<b>Usambara</b>	
<b>London cleaned</b>	
Second sizes	113s. 11d.
Third sizes	99s. 6d.
<b>Uganda</b>	
First sizes	100s. od. to 115s. od.
Second sizes	99s. od.
Peaberry	108s. od.
Brown mixed	86s. od. to 93s. 6d.
Robusta	82s. od. to 90s. od.
<b>London cleaned</b>	
First sizes	110s. 6d. to 112s. 6d.
Second sizes	105s. 6d. to 106s. 6d.
Third sizes	96s. 6d. to 99s. 6d.
Peaberry	107s. 6d. to 111s. 6d.
<b>Toro</b>	
First sizes, greenish	121s. 6d.
Third sizes	105s. od.
<b>London cleaned</b>	
First sizes	112s. 6d. to 122s. 6d.
Second sizes	106s. od. to 114s. od.
Third sizes	96s. 6d. to 108s. 6d.
Peaberry	101s. od. to 120s. 6d.
<b>British</b>	
Palish green	110s. 6d.
<b>Congo</b>	
Palish to greenish	113s. 6d. to 116s. 6d.
Medium	95s. 6d.
Brown mixed	86s. od. to 88s. 6d.

Owing to the Easter holidays, sales auctions will be discontinued after March 29, resuming April 6.

**OTHER PRODUCE**

**Butter.** The market continues quiet and unchanged, spot value of the best being about 152s. 6d. per cwt.

**Butter.** Two consignments of Kenia butter have reached London and realised from 165s. to 168s. per cwt., a most encouraging result compared with the prices paid for some Zealand and other descriptions.

**Castor Seed.** Prices having improved, the value for March-April shipment being 410s. 2s. 6d. per ton at Antwerp, or 5s. more to Hull.

**Chillies.** There are sellers of spot chillies at 10s. a but for forward shipment the value is about 10s. per cwt. in London.

**Cocoa.** The market is unchanged. For both spot and March-May shipment there are sellers at 41s. 4d. per lb.

**Cotton.** The Liverpool Cotton Association state that the import of cotton for East African cotton continues. Imports of East African and Sudan cotton into the U.K. since August 1 last total 35,000 and 36,000 bales respectively, compared with 26,000 and 23,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1927-28.

**Cotton Seed.** No business is passing. **Groundnuts.** The market continues very quiet, the value for March-April shipment being about 25s. 5s.

**Maize.** Nominal value for No. 2 white flat for March-April shipment is 41s. per 480 lb. cwt.

**Rubber.** The market is somewhat easier, the spot value of East African descriptions being as follows—

Manihot	6d. to 8d. per lb.
Wild	6d. to 7d.
Plantation	8d. to 11d.
Uganda	6d. to 8d.

**Yams.** The nominal quotation for March-April shipment remains at about 221s.

**Sisal.** Messrs. Dalgety and Company anticipate some recovery in values in the near future. The quotation for East African No. 4 grade for forward shipment is 441.10s., while that of No. 2 is 439.10s.

**Tea.** At last week's public auctions 400 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold at an average price of 13.78d. per lb.

**NEWS OF OUR ADVERTISERS.**

Messrs. Isaac Walton & Company show a profit of £31,317 for the year ended January 31, against £30,200 in the previous twelve months. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 6 1/2%, making 10% for the year.

We have received from Messrs. Japp, March and Company a list of sailings and fares from British and Continental ports to East African destinations. Copies are, we believe, available to any of our readers on application to the company at 166, Piccadilly, W.1.

We have received from the Union Castle Line two most attractive coloured booklets giving particulars of tours to Madeira and the Canary Islands, and of holiday cruises from London to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and back. The trip to Madeira and back can be made, if necessary, in nine days, or extended to any period within sixty days, while the Continental cruise lasts thirteen or fourteen days. In each case the special return first-class fare is £20.

The Caterpillar Tractor Company, of San Leandro, California, has in preparation five new booklets on the subject of road building. Their titles will be "Better, Quicker, Cheaper Roads," "Earth Moving," "Clearing the Right of Way," "Soil Laying," and "Maintaining," and copies may be obtained by any of our readers interested on application to the factory, or, possibly, from Messrs. Guley & Roberts, the representatives of the Caterpillar Tractor Company in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

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THE COST OF LIVING IN KENYA, UGANDA, TANZA-  
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A DAY IN THE BARRACKS.

A DAY IN A COTTAGE GUNNEY.

A DAY IN MY LIFE IN NAIROBI.

BUSINESS IN THE SUDAN.

EMPLOYMENT IN KENYA.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A MEDICAL OFFICER.

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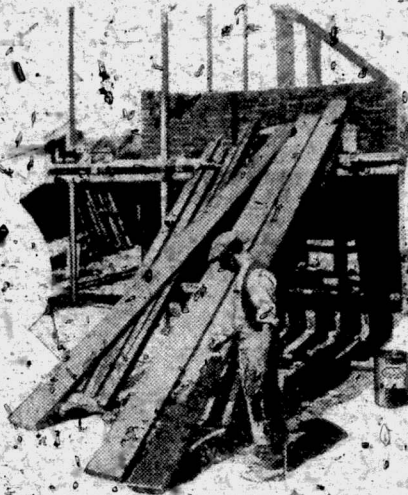
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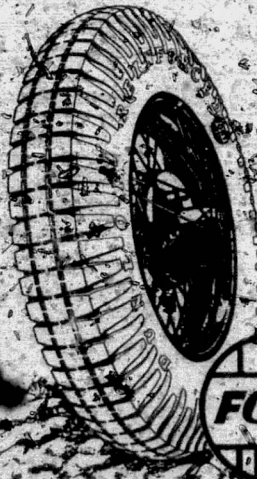
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## THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW.

Those leaders of public opinion in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda who have repeatedly opposed the continuance of the existing protective Customs duties on certain goods in their other articles, have usually been influenced by the idea that Kenya producers, who benefit primarily from such protection, have so far found it impossible to supply adequate and regular quantities of such commodities to the two neighbouring territories. At last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Walsh advanced the very reasonable plea that the matter should be considered on its respective merits from the standpoint of each of the three countries, and that none should be saddled with a proved handicap simply because a neighbour with different interests at stake had adopted a different policy. It is impossible to write with sympathy from a job for Walsh's resolution, but until the committee appointed by the Kenya Government to investigate these fiscal preferences has reported, it seems wise to counsel patience and a broad view of the facts, especially as Tanganyika and Uganda (with the exception of sugar growing in Uganda) have not yet had to face the difficulties

which five years ago induced Kenya to impose protective duties as an experiment. That that experiment has not been wholly successful, particularly from the standpoint of the neighbouring Dependencies, is not surprising, but valuable indications have been established behind the tariff wall: the immense development of sugar and wheat growing in the Colony is unquestionably to be credited to such protection, and under this policy the dairying industry has also progressed considerably. If, for instance, dairying and wheat growing develop on a large scale in the Iringa Province, and a sugar plantation be undertaken along the Rufiji or the Pangani, Tanganyika might find it desirable to protect all industries in their initial years—though that possibility is, of course, no reason why the Territory should not now endeavour to show that it is suffering from a measure imposed upon it without its consent. Inquiry by independent minds, before whom the views of both producers and consumers can be fully stated, appears to be to the advantage of the whole community.

Criticism of the Tanganyika Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was voiced at the same meeting. Some months ago *East Africa* criticised the omission from the Central Committee of the Exhibition of adequate representation of settler interests in the north of the Territory, and we still regard such short-sighted exclusion as a source of weakness. Nevertheless, we should regret the dissemination of the idea that hasty arrangements are being made to facilitate the transaction of business or to ensure the comfort of visitors, for in the fact on our possession the Committee appears to be working strenuously and the authorities are more than likewarmer in their support of the project. For instance, visitors are to be shown sisal estates, cotton ginneries, coconut plantations, other places of interest in and near Dar es Salaam, including the railway workshops and the dockyard, and exhibits are to be conveyed free of charge over the Tanganyika Railway on both the outward and the return journey, while the Kenya and Uganda Railways promise free conveyance in one direction, or, at any rate, always will issue passenger tickets at such low rates for the return journey. Kenya has undertaken establishing most excellent agricultural exhibitions, in which settlers can study the progress of their own crops, and prize-winning producers, and at many of our administrative offices, especially in the factory business, we are to see the development of similar exhibitions in Tanganyika Territory. It is interesting to recommend a

# CONTRACT LABOUR IN RHODESIA:

By E. B. TAYLOR

Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia

CONTRACT labour may for present purposes be taken to apply to contracts between Natives and Europeans for the employment of the former by the latter at some kind of manual work for protracted periods generally at a distance from the homes of the Natives. It does not apply to those short contracts for domestic servants, clerks, carriers, and other capacities which Natives are commonly making with Europeans where the two races live side by side. I do not propose to enter into the question whether such contracts are of any real value. They are with us and they are bound to stay.

There are those, I am aware, who would like to see the Natives living in their villages a life of rustic simplicity for all time. "Let him remain," they say, "the simple peasant, the pastoralist and agriculturist, as his fathers were before him—keep him on the land and out of the towns, where so many pitfalls beset his path. Save him from the lot of the wage-slave." The Native himself has elected to order his life otherwise, and Native society is dividing up into new classes. It no longer consists of the aristocracy, the middle class, and the slaves. While the aristocracy remain, and the slaves have disappeared, the great middle class is splitting up into two main subdivisions, the independent producer and the wage-earner, though the professional man still survives, and indeed flourishes, chiefly in the person of the doctor who will for a consideration relieve your ailments, foretell the future, or supply you with the means of gratifying your enmity against those whom you particularly dislike, or of getting rid of them altogether.

The first essential for the successful working of the labour contract is that its terms should be fair and reasonable and within the capacity of both parties to carry out; the second, that there should subsist between the parties that *consensus ad idem*, that understanding and agreement to the same thing which is the basis of all contracts; and the third, that the agreement should be faithfully carried out on both sides.

### Prevalent Misconceptions.

Last week I read the speech made to the shareholders by a director of one of the most important companies interested in African labour. The director is reported to have said with reference to the working of a colliery in Southern Rhodesia: "His hearers might be interested to know that practically the whole of the labour at the colliery was voluntary, which showed how popular the Colliery was," and later in the same speech: "With regard to Native labour in Rhodesia, they had about a million Natives." At present the Union Minière du Haut Katanga had the right to import 12,000 Natives of Northern Rhodesia into the Congo. Under an agreement which had been arrived at the number which they could so import would be reduced yearly until in 1933 no Native of Northern Rhodesia would leave for the Congo.

Having been concerned with Native affairs in Northern Rhodesia for the past twenty-eight years, and latterly responsible to the Governor for the general conduct of those affairs, I may be unduly sensitive, but it seemed to me that several miscon-

ceptions might arise from these utterances. Taken literally, the first is that at the colliery in question, and presumably therefore at other places in the territory, it might be supposed that some of the labour was not voluntary, but compulsory; the second, that someone, presumably the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, was dealing with the Natives like cattle, and giving or withholding the right to import them, and finally that the same authority had agreed to prevent many Natives from leaving the territory and going to the Congo to work after the year 1933.

The facts are, of course, otherwise. All the labour at the colliery is voluntary, but it has a good connection among Natives both in the north and south, and because of the excellent conditions under which they work and live there, and so finds it hardly necessary to spend any money on recruiting or to employ labour agents. The term "voluntary" was evidently used to apply to Natives who go independently of any recruiting agent to seek work at the colliery itself. As regards the importation of Natives into the Congo, licences to recruit Natives for work on the Congo mines are granted to approved individuals, but the total number of Natives so recruited may not exceed 12,000 in any one year. The conditions of work on the Union Minière properties are, however, sufficiently good to attract a large number of Natives of Northern Rhodesia, who go there independently of any recruiter or recruiting agent, and it is safe to say that they will continue to do so unless, indeed, the principle hitherto adhered to in Northern Rhodesia, that the Natives are free to offer his labour where he will, whether within or without the territory, is to be abandoned from 1933 onwards.

### Fair Agreements with Natives.

To return to the Native labour contract and its first essential, namely, that the terms of the agreement should be fair and reasonable and within the capacity of both parties. If we consider the status of the European employer and the Native labourer, the desirability of some supervision of the terms of the contract by a third party becomes very apparent. So was the recognition of most if not all African Coloured people that no such contract shall be valid, unless its terms be approved by "the proper officer," who should be and generally is the officer in charge of Native affairs in the district from which the labour comes. There are some terms which should be common to all contracts of this nature, and these it will be convenient to enumerate very briefly.

- (1) Proper arrangements for the transport of the labourer from his home to his place of employment.
- (2) The period during which work is to be performed.
- (3) Wages at the local rate for the class of employment to be undertaken, with provision for some portion to be deferred until completion of the contract.
- (4) Suitable food and housing.
- (5) Medical attention.
- (6) Compensation for death or injury in the course of employment.
- (7) Repatriation on completion of the contract.

Assuming that the proper officer has seen that these terms are embodied in the contract, his business is then to see that they are properly understood and agreed to by both parties. The employer has, as a rule, studied them beforehand and is prepared to carry them out. Similarly the Native who has been to work before generally understands pretty well what he is undertaking and is chiefly concerned with the amount of pay and the length of time which will elapse before he gets home again. But the raw Native going out to work for the first time probably has the haziest idea of what will be expected of him,

\* In an address to the League of Nations Union on Forced and Contract Labour Cross-readings have been introduced editorially.

and is content to know that one has done it before and come home, so there is no reason why he should not go safely through with the same adventure. It is, however, most necessary that he should be the officer appreciating the importance of the undertaking into which he is entering, and it is with a view that the officer appearing on the contract has many cases to take a good deal of trouble.

#### Satisfied Labourers the Best Reward.

It has become an axiom with the European of experience that the best returning agent he can have is the labourer who at the completion of his contract returns to his home satisfied with his treatment and his wages. He becomes an oral man of consequence in his village, taking the place of the warrior returned from some distant campaign with plenty of booty. I need not enlarge upon the interest he will attract among the rising generation of youths, and even more so among the prospective mothers and their daughters, if they who have been the parties of the deed will pass on to their first-born the things of labour. "Shere you shall work, and shall in many of substantial things, and we will rank your aspirations to my daughter's suitors, the more the heart." It is the same as would be said and rather more so perhaps in the native village than elsewhere.

His own interest in attracting a steady flow of labour is therefore the greatest safeguard for the fulfilment of the terms of the contract on the part of the employer. But all employees are not men of experience and wisdom.

Some industries are imperfectly organized and between employer and labourer are a number of middlemen concerned with the arrangements for the fulfilment of the contract. Less and the least important among these are the arrangements for the transportation of the employee to the scene of his labours. It may be that a portion of the journey is ordinarily performed on foot, to those unaccustomed to such journeys a serious undertaking, but to the average native a commonplace affair. He takes the hardships as a matter of course, but sometimes arrives at his place of employment in a wretched condition, quite unfit to enter upon his contract until he has recovered his normal health. Employers are beginning to provide motor transport for the conveyance of labourers where suitable roads exist, an obviously sound economic measure, when it is remembered that man power is limited and that the traveller by car even on bad roads can normally cover a distance that takes the man on foot a week, and arrive at his journey's end as fresh as when he left home.

Overseeing of the lower class passengers on railways and steamers is another matter which demands the most careful and constant watch. Railway and steamship companies are formidable corporations to coerce, but unless some form of compulsion from above is exercised experience shows that they will not make adequate arrangements for their Native passengers.

#### Compound Managers and District Officers.

Let us assume that we have got our Native employees to his mine, or plantation. If it be a large undertaking there will be a compound manager responsible for the general welfare of the Native employees, their housing, feeding, payment of wages, settlement of disputes, hearing of complaints—in short, in his own sphere the equivalent to the Native Commissioner or District Officer in charge of the Native's home district.

It is of the first importance that his staff should be thoroughly equipped for his business. He should be a person of education with a thorough

knowledge of the Native, his language, and his ways, and a person of authority who will command the respect not only of the Native, but of the European employees who come in contact with the Natives. We would like to see this very important individual raised somewhat above his present status, for he is, after all, the expert adviser and manager of the principal native power of the under-land, and for that purpose should have a very special knowledge and experience, which many class officers possess.

The whole of our contract labour is largely dependent for its success on the proper officer who has played an important part in the formation of the contract, and on the compound manager who plays an equally important part in carrying out the terms of the contract. It is with a plea on behalf of the compound manager I propose to conclude my remarks.

The proper officer, this has been said, as a rule the District Officer, and the District Officer is the head of all work of African Governments.

He is first of all a judicial officer, secondly, a fiscal, responsible for collection of revenue of all kinds in his district, then a Public Works officer responsible for the upkeep of roads and Government buildings, not infrequently a health officer, and always the labour officer and officer responsible for the general peace and good order of his district. As Colonies developed European settlement increases, the work of the District Officer becomes greater in volume and more complex in character. I have been told not once but many times that we are very extravagant in Northern Rhodesia because we average no less than one District Officer to 12,000 Natives. I could not agree even if the District Officer were concerned with the Natives alone, but when he has in addition the affairs of Europeans to deal with, at the risk of appearing insubordinate, I have disagreed emphatically.

It is, I fear, too often the case that the District Officer is nowadays so preoccupied with other matters that he has insufficient leisure to give to Native affairs, and if this continues the times seem a danger that he will lose that close touch with and understanding of his people which is to my mind the first essential of successful Native administration, and there is the further danger that the people themselves will lose their confidence in him. I am, I admit, speaking from a partisan, perhaps a prejudiced point of view, for I have myself been a District Officer for nearly a quarter of a century, but for what it is worth let me assure you of my solemn conviction that whatever present experiments in Native rule may bring forth in the future we have not as yet found anything to take the place of the Native Commissioner—that is the European officer to whose charge the interests of the Native peoples are committed—and it is, I submit, a sufficiently important claim to occupy the whole of the time of a conscientious and energetic worker.

A White Rhodesian Association has been formed in Salisbury to bring to about that a greatly increased white population should be able to earn a livelihood in Southern Rhodesia while maintaining a good standard of living. The establishment of European Reserves, as a logical corollary to Native Reserves, is suggested with the object of introducing a far greater measure of segregation than has yet been attempted anywhere in South Africa. It is claimed, however, that no injustice will be involved to either race, and that reports have shown that there can be no permanent half-way house between a white Rhodesia and a black Rhodesia.

## EXCELLENT ADVICE ON LOCUSTS.

A Timely Volume for East Africans.

The fine volume on "Locusts and Grasshoppers: A Handbook for their Study and Control," written by Dr. B. P. Uvarov, Senior Assistant in the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, and published by the Bureau, 41, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7, at the price of 21s., should be in the hands of every official and settler in East and Central Africa who wishes to be properly armed to meet the danger of locust invasion. The book is exhaustive; deals with the *Acrididae* in all their aspects; is finely printed and beautifully illustrated; and above all, treats the vital matter of control in an eminently practical manner.

It seems desirable to take this last point first, as most likely to appeal to the general reader. Dr. Uvarov devotes one chapter to the technique of control and a second to its organisation. The technique includes mechanical, chemical, agricultural, and biological methods. In the first he puts destruction of eggs, collection of hoppers, burning hoppers, and the making of ditches and barriers; and after a reasoned consideration of each, based on his own great experience of locust campaigns in Southern Russia, condemns them all with the possible exception of the last. "I am quite convinced," he writes, "that no regular campaign can be based on destruction of eggs."

It is clear that these machines (for catching hoppers) can be used only for the control of solitary grasshoppers, as it would be ridiculous to employ them against large bands of locust hoppers, though they are recommended for this purpose in some South American official instructions.

For extensive organised campaigns in large outbreaks the expense involved in the construction of machines would be too great.

Instruments for burning hoppers were used in great numbers in Turkestan, but were ultimately abandoned owing to the extreme danger to the men using them, there having been several fatal accidents. In North Africa (Vavayere) used Army flame-throwers; these produced bands of flame twenty-five metres long and three metres wide. The cost, however, is very great; this fact alone is sufficient to regard the use of flame-throwers as burning generally as methods without any future. It is very surprising, therefore, that flame-throwers are now being introduced into Palestine, Syria, and Iraq.

One of the most popular methods of controlling locusts in nearly all countries before the advent of economic entomologists was the use of ditches. The results are always very doubtful, though they may appear superficially satisfactory. It requires an enormous amount of labour, both for digging trenches, and driving the hoppers in. The whole long story of the struggle with locusts in Turkestan, for example, is sufficient evidence of the failure of this method, and it has now been abandoned there for ever, though it is still in use in South America.

Of the use of barriers, which are a modification of the ditch system, his opinion is more favourable. Originally made of felled trees, the barriers are now constructed of iron sheets, galvanised, and from seven to twenty feet inches wide. They vary in length, and are, he says, extensively and successfully used in several countries as the principal method of exterminating locusts on a large scale.

A band of hoppers in movement must be studied when it has not yet settled down for the night. This permits him to estimate the length of its front and to find out its main direction of movement, which is usually regular, next day. When the direction of movement and its approximate velocity are established, the barrier may be erected. This should be done as near the band as possible, if it has already stopped for the night; if the band is still moving, the barrier must be erected at such a distance that the band would just have time to reach it before night.

When a barrier is ready and the band is moving towards it, there must be no men at

the barrier, as the night is when the band and after the direction of march. In many cases, however, as long as combined with driving hoppers towards them, but this practice has proved to be most unsatisfactory in the results, besides requiring relatively enormous numbers of beaters. The key to the success of the method consists in the ability of the technical staff to understand clearly the situation and to erect barriers just where they are likely to be in the way of the moving bands. A barrier, favourably placed, cannot fail to catch absolutely the whole band to the last hopper.

The barrier method is recommended especially where there is a large proportion of uncultivated land. It is expensive if paid labour is employed, and it needs the presence of a technical staff.

Chemical methods our author divides into external insecticides and internal poisons. The former, which include various mineral oils, kerosene, and allied substances, and soap and soap emulsions, are all, he declares, more expensive than arsenicals, apart from the difficulties of their transport in large quantities. They are effective only in strong concentrations, such as are injurious to plants, and this prevents their use on cultivated land. Actually, contact poisons are now in use only in countries such as Spain, Portugal, and South America, where arsenicals are considered extremely dangerous both to man and domestic animals, though Dr. Uvarov considers these fears unfounded.

Internal poisons are used in two ways: by spraying a poison on their natural food, or by offering the locusts a specially poisoned bait. Though he admits that in both Russia and South Africa spraying has been used with success, Dr. Uvarov declares that it has no future before it. It is still used in some places, "mainly owing to the conservatism of local organisations, which hesitate to use the bait method, which is less known to them."

"While I will not dwell," he writes, "on the obvious advantages of spraying as compared with mechanical methods, its disadvantages are many. The chief of these is its great mechanical complexity. It requires relatively very complicated machinery in large quantities, special field shops for repair, a skilled technical staff as supervisors, and trained workmen; all this makes it very complicated and expensive. Further, the results are intimately connected with weather, and frequent rain makes it impracticable and adds enormously to the cost. The last and perhaps the most important drawback is the necessity for sacrificing a certain proportion of crops, since it is seldom possible to poison all bands on wild vegetation only; the damage done by the insects in these cases is usually slight, but the moral effect on the owners of the crops is very bad, as the owners have to be actually used as a bait for the insects."

Having thus cleared the ground, Dr. Uvarov wraps up. (If the expression may be used) for poisoned baits a method which he describes as in process of vigorous evolution and improvement and with a great future before it. He discusses it in detail.

The bait consists of three parts: the carrier, the poison, and the attractant. In practice it is quite easy to find a suitable carrier in any country, the local conditions being the chief factor in making the choice. He mentions horse manure, wild-owl manure, ground maize cobs, rice chaff, rice bran, and meal of cottonseed cake as having been tried, and points out that the factor deciding the suitability of material as a carrier for baits is its ability to absorb water, as to the poison available the author writes:

"For practical purposes it is now possible to recommend the use of sodium arsenite 1 to 100. This arsenite is the one recommended by the British authorities, apart from the cost, since experiments show that an increase of the amount of poison above the optimum strength results in

decrease in the attractiveness of baits. The dosage of poisons usually applied in the field work in the United States and Canada is higher than necessary.

Much experimental work remains to be done, and search for cheap materials has resulted in the discovery that fluorine compounds, such as sodium fluoride, a by-product in the extraction of aluminum from cryolite, and even so common a mineral as fluorspar, are cheap and promise to be effective.

The problem of attractants seems to be in a very confused state. Molasses has long been considered an essential ingredient, but recent work indicates that it is not at all necessary to sweeten the baits. Various aromatic substances have been tried—lemons and oranges among them. Moisture would appear to be as attractive as anything, and a promising line of research lies in the use of crushed hoppers, for observations show that the crushed insects are greedily devoured by their comrades.

The mixing of the baits presents no difficulty, the dry method being best for insoluble poisons. Distribution is even more simple, being accomplished by hand, each operator carrying his supply of bait in a pail or in a sack strapped over the shoulder, each operator walks along the field and scatters the bait by broadcasting it in the same way as is done when sowing by hand. The bait must be finely powdered and distributed thinly and evenly over the whole field.

Concluding our discussion of the bait method, writes Dr. Uvarov, "it may be useful to summarise its advantages. The first of them is its cheapness, due to the very small amount of work necessary per unit of area and to the practical absence of expenditure on apparatus. On the whole, the cost of baits may be estimated as about one-third to one-fourth that of spraying, which was formerly considered the cheapest of all methods. This applies, of course, to cases when all work is paid for, but work with baits can be done to a very large extent by voluntary work on the part of farmers; this is impossible with spraying, which requires trained operators. Another advantage of baits is their effectiveness under any conditions of vegetation and ground, whereas sprayings or the use of barriers are often impossible owing to these conditions being unsuitable. Meteorological factors also affect very little the work with baits, while spraying is very often impossible owing to rain, and no work can be done with barriers when locusts are not on the move owing to bad weather. The greatest advantage of the bait method is its simplicity, which makes it very easily understood and appreciated by the public, which is not the case with other methods.

Objections to the bait method usually consist in the risk of poisoning domestic animals, but extensive experience in North America and various parts of Russia has proved that no cases of poisoning stock can occur. The baits are scattered in small fragments, as should be, indeed, all known cases of poisoning domestic animals have been invariably traced to carelessness on the part of operators in leaving prepared bait when it was accessible to them. Neither is there any danger to the operators themselves, provided that they wash often, especially before meals.

The bait method evidently deserves the space given to it, and Dr. Uvarov has little to say in recommendation of agricultural and biological methods of control. Fungous and bacterial diseases, artificially induced, have given poor results, and control by parasites must, it appears, be left largely to Nature. Dusting by dry poisons seems to be effective, but is very expensive, the latest aeroplane method of distribution being extraordinarily so—at present, at any rate.

In organising a campaign Dr. Uvarov insists with reiterated emphasis on the absolute necessity of putting professional entomologists in complete charge of the operations. They should be responsible, he says, for the technical side of the campaign, while general administrative officers only assist them in their work. And he also insists that all work should be paid for, he is convinced from his own experi-

ence that "forced labour" by means of natives gives bad results and leaves in aftermath of discontent.

In thus extracting from this authoritative work the sections which appear to be of immediate practical use to the solution of the locust problem as presented in East Africa, the reviewer's little space has been left for an adequate reference to the book as a whole. To say that it is indispensable to all students of the group is a truism in entomology, physiology, the anatomy and physiology, the development and transformations, the behaviour, the ecology and distribution, the natural enemies and the periodicity of mass outbreaks, the treatment, fully and critically, and our debt to the *Annals* is mercifully exposed in the "Special Part" gives a full account of the *Annals* of economic importance. The bibliography appears to be quite complete. Attention is drawn to a host of pressing problems of both scientific and practical interest, and the need for research is emphasised time and time again. Dr. Uvarov's own theory of swarming is a fascinating one which cannot—ones says it with regret—be considered here. And with all this, the book is delightful reading. It should be on every African settler's bookshelf, as it will assuredly be in every scientific library.

## AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF EAST AFRICA Invaluable to the Settler.

The *British Empire Review* says of "Eastern Africa To-day":

"This book has aimed ambitiously at giving an up-to-date guide to every district in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesias, and Nyasaland, and has been remarkably successful. Facts and figures, possibilities of settlement and trade, temperature and rainfall, cost of living, sport and recreations—all are woven into the general fabric in such manner that there is nothing dull in the whole volume.

It is a live, informative, up-to-date, and accurate account of Eastern Africa to-day. But it is more than that, for it gives us enchanting glimpses of East Africa of yesterday and also a peep into East Africa of to-morrow. The most valuable part, naturally, is that dealing with present conditions. But the pictures of the past as penned, for instance, under Armani, Kilwa, Lamu, Mombasa, Isoka, etc., are fascinating, for here one gets the real romance of Africa. Scenery is not neglected, and there are some fine pen pictures under Kilim, Butiaba, Feing, etc. Soils are well described, etc. Kahama. Of descriptions of modern towns and the life there one may single out Nairobi, Broken Hill, Livingstone, of times, Bwana, Mkwana and Broken Hill; and to help the seeker for information there is an exceptionally good index.

The book is a guide, book, history, and geography—in its best and rarest form. Invaluable to the would-be settler, traveller or sportsman, to merchant and the editor at home, if he will buy it—it is also a real encyclopedia, for those with friends in Eastern Africa, for it tells them the very things that their correspondents may mistake for granted and so leave unexplained. It is fair, too, and while compiled by those who love the country, it does not only paint the sunny side. The get-up is good, the maps adequate, and the illustrations very good. Kilimanjaro by moonlight and Kibi are really beautiful; the Livingstone tree and the sufferer of Von Lettow have historic interest.

"Eastern Africa To-day" is published by *East Africa*, 701, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, which will send it post-free to the address of the world on receipt of 6s.

## THE RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND.

## Readjustment of Boundaries.

In recommending that an immediate beginning be made with the institutions of a Central Authority for the central group, it has been prompted by the hope that its influence will facilitate the readjustment of boundaries, as between Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia which is demanded in the interests of economy and convenience of administration.

Nyasaland, which has a land area of about 30,000 square miles, has a Native population of 2,200,000, with 27,000 Europeans (including 211 officials), and 680 Asiatics. It is generally agreed that there is little room for further development and that, on climatic grounds, Nyasaland should be regarded as a "white man's country." In this respect Nyasaland may be compared with North-Eastern Rhodesia, where, although there is a fair-sized European community in the East Luangwa district, it is insignificant in comparison with the Native population, which is denser in the districts than in any other part of Northern Rhodesia. There is no natural division between Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia, and many of the Native tribes of North-Eastern Rhodesia are closely allied to the tribes of Nyasaland, notably the Angoni in the neighbourhood of Fort Jameson.

The arguments in favour of an administrative union between the eastern area of North-Eastern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are numerous and strong. They have been well ventilated, and have become familiar to the general public in both territories. The line of communication and trade route from Fort Jameson and the Luangwa Valley is at present through Zomba to Beira, and is likely to remain so. The export tobacco crop of North-Eastern Rhodesia and the Nyasaland Railway are necessary to each other. Neither at the moment could afford to do without the other. Conversely, North-Eastern Rhodesia imports foodstuffs through Nyasaland. The Nyasaland-Northern Rhodesia border is drawn without any relation to tribal distribution; it cuts through the Achora and Angoni tribes. It would be better both for tribes and administrators to include them under one government. Under present circumstances the arbitrary nature of the frontier line dividing these tribes is a hardship on the tribes, affecting their traditional intercourse, and is a difficulty in the way of the efficient discharge of essential government services, such as the prevention of human and animal disease.

## Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia.

The differences between Nyasaland and the eastern part of North-Eastern Rhodesia thus stand in the way of their administrative union as political units. Nyasaland has a land tax, North-Eastern Rhodesia has none. North-Eastern Rhodesia has freehold, Nyasaland has not. North-Eastern Rhodesia elects its representative in the Legislative Council; in Nyasaland there is no popular election. These difficulties are by no means insuperable. It would not be difficult for Nyasaland, on the incorporation of the territory, to recognise existing freeholds, exempt the new province from land tax, and admit some measure of election in the choice of representatives for the legislature.

There are circumstances besides mere contiguity or history that bind central Northern and Southern Rhodesia together and point towards an administrative union.

North-Eastern Rhodesia, which has an area estimated at about 28,000 square miles, contains a Native population of 2,200,000, with 27,000 Europeans (including 211 officials), and 60 Asiatics.

The central area of Northern Rhodesia, through which the railway passes, contains the bulk of the European settled community. It is traversed by the railway line from south to north and is readily accessible from Bulawayo and Salisbury. The Natives of the southern portion (the Bateka, the Ba-La, and allied tribes) are akin to those in Southern Rhodesia, and there is little intercourse between the tribes on either side of the Zambezi. The Natives in this section have reached a higher stage of development than those of other parts of Northern Rhodesia, as they have been in more contact with Europeans for a number of years.

Northern Rhodesia was colonised from the south through Southern Rhodesia. It may be said to be the child of Southern Rhodesia, and there is the inevitable resemblance that might be expected between parent and child. The civilisation of central Northern Rhodesia in type and incidence is identical with that of Southern Rhodesia.

The European settlers are in close touch with their compatriots in Southern Rhodesia, and many of them have migrated to Northern Rhodesia from the south. Their numbers are gradually increasing, and the conditions of the belt of country on both sides of the railway are continuously approaching those of Southern Rhodesia.

The chief common basis of central Northern and Southern Rhodesia are economic and particularly their interests in the development of minerals. It is no doubt their similarity in this respect that has produced an important political similarity; they have the same tariffs, markedly different from that of the Union of South Africa, and being substantially lower. The Schwyz system of Northern Rhodesia is a continuation of that of Southern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia is one of the present export trade routes of Northern Rhodesia to the south and south-west, and Northern Rhodesia lies on the sea route for future export trade from Southern Rhodesia to the north-west.

## Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

Apart from their many sentimental or of hypothetical advantage, there are concrete benefits to be secured by the administrative union of central Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Both territories, but Northern Rhodesia in particular, would gain by the improvement of public services that would result from the formation of a larger unit for private undertakings, also, and capital would flow more freely by the extension of financial association. With a single central government there would be a saving in expenditure on headquarters staff and accommodation. Agricultural interests, both Native and European, and mining interests, in Northern Rhodesia would benefit by securing the services of the apparatus and staff of the departments of government of Southern Rhodesia, larger and better equipped than those of Northern Rhodesia. The abolition of boundaries would facilitate their access to the means of knowledge. This is perhaps the most direct and substantial benefit that Northern Rhodesia would derive from the union. For the development of Northern Rhodesia minerals in particular there would be marked benefit by association with the fuller services of technical geology and mine inspection that Southern Rhodesia can supply. The agriculturist would benefit by a more active policy for the development of the resources of the soil, carried out by a larger headquarters staff. But the benefit of most ultimate moment would be the coordination of Native policy between two areas that are divided by arbitrary political barriers only.

Southern Rhodesia lies between the Union and the Protectorates north of the Zambezi, and her geographical position would admit of political amalgamation in either direction. When a referendum was taken in 1923 on the question of joining the Union on terms offered by the Government of General Smuts, there was a considerable minority (about 40%) in favour of this step, but we were informed at Salisbury that a large part of this minority has changed its mind since the present Government in South Africa came into power, and that the majority has now come to look north instead of south. On such matters it is hard to bring to venture an opinion other than that with the greatest probability, but it seems to me that the "white" and "native" opinions in favour of a Greater Rhodesia, and information and suggestions have indeed already taken place between representatives of the two territories as to the terms on which amalgamation might be effected. Some of the advocates of this policy look forward to the inclusion, at some future time, of Nyasaland in the Greater Rhodesia.

## Public Opinion in the Territories.

All these considerations support the suggestion already widely canvassed locally, that for purposes of convenient administration it is desirable to divide Northern Rhodesia into three, amalgamating the north-eastern portion with Nyasaland, the central section and the Beaconsfield district with Southern Rhodesia, and leaving Barotseland as a Native area. Such a redistribution of the areas accords with the facts of the situation as outlined above, and should be the ultimate goal in the final settlement of the administrative system of the Central Territories. In a matter of this kind, however, local opinion must be consulted.

*We continue extracts from the Report of the Commission for Closer Union in Eastern and Central Africa (Cmd. 1231, 6s. net). This week's quotations are from the opinions expressed by Sir Edward Hilton Young, the Chairman, whose views on the Rhodesias and Nyasaland disagree entirely with those of his three colleagues. Cross-headings have been introduced editorially.*

In Southern Rhodesia there appeared to be a general opinion in favour of union with Northern Rhodesia, coupled with some anxiety as to the effect of the inclusion within its boundaries of a Protectorate territory closely associated with the northern territories, which were predominantly Native in outlook, and as to the effect on the Colony's financial position of combining forces with a Protectorate which has only recently become self-sufficient.

Opinion in Nyasaland has to my mind not yet given any very deep consideration to the question of political affiliations. The Merchants' Association at Blantyre and the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, who represent the trading interests and the large agricultural community and farms, expressed an opinion in favour of eventual federation or closer union with the northern territories, when the improvement of communication renders this possible. On the other hand, the small farmers and planters, so far as I could gather from their representatives in their Associations, are generally not in sympathy with what they conceive to be the white policy of Southern Rhodesia and are opposed to any union with the north. The majority of them, however, consider that in any case the first step should be a union with Northern Rhodesia, leaving the question of federation with Southern Rhodesia for future consideration.

Public opinion in Northern Rhodesia, as far as I could judge, the weight of it was generally in favour of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. In Livingstonia it is apprehended that the change would reduce the seat of Government and thereby reduce the volume of trade and cause a serious fall in the value of landed property. On the other hand, the representatives of the mining, trading and agriculture are generally in favour of it, and their interests are closely affected by such a change, as railway rates in the two Rhodesias. It would obviously be more convenient for them to discuss these matters with one Government instead of two. The spokesman of the farming interests in the western part of the territory who appeared before us were in favour of the scheme. The settlers in the East Loamwa district would probably prefer a closer connection with Zomba and Blantyre than with Salisbury. To sum up, my impression is that public opinion in the area served by the railway, with the exception of Livingstonia, is substantially in favour of closer union with its southern neighbour.

The uncertainty of public opinion on this subject, in the present absence of effective co-ordination, is not surprising. The establishment of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia as the Governor-General for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and as the local arbiter under the Secretary of State in matters of Native policy, both as regards the Protectorates and the Native State of Barotseland, should go far to create mutual confidence between the three territories and to remove in time the objections which are undoubtedly felt in certain quarters to the territorial readjustments which have been suggested.

**Confidence on Boundary Proposed.**

In the meanwhile a decision as to the final grouping of the three territories or as to the closing of the union into which they may with advantage finally be included, must not be hastened or forced. All that can be done at the present time is to make a beginning with the satisfaction of needs for co-ordination with studious care to avoid committing the territories to steps that may hereafter be proved to have been mistaken, and that may be difficult to retract, and to take practical steps to bring public opinion as to the distribution of boundaries to a head.

I recommend that one of the first tasks of the Inter-Commissioner should be to call a representative conference to discuss the question of territorial readjustments in all its bearings. At the same time, I consider that it should be an essential condition of the amalgamation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia that Northern Rhodesia should be divided in the manner suggested above, namely that the central area only should be amalgamated with Northern Rhodesia, leaving North-Eastern Rhodesia to be incorporated with Nyasaland. As the East Loamwa district is isolated from Zomba and has easier communications with Salisbury, it would be still more out of touch with Government at Salisbury. Any decision made will only be prejudicial to the possibility that at some future time may be found convenient to administer the area of

North-Eastern Rhodesia in the neighbourhood of Lake Tanganyika as part of Tanganyika.

I consider that on such an amalgamation the status of Barotseland as a Native area (subject to observance of the agreements with the late Paramount Chiefs) and his successor should be similar in relation to Greater Rhodesia to that which we desire for the Native areas of Northern Rhodesia in relation to Kenya, that is to say, it should be administered as an Inalienable Native Reserve by the Government of Rhodesia.

**Nyasaland's Financial Position and Closer Union.**

The financial situation of Nyasaland is an obstacle in the way of closer union between the territory and its neighbours. The guarantee of the Trans-Zambesia Railway debentures causes a deficit, the deficit a subsidy from Imperial funds, and the subsidy a measure of Treasury control. Before Nyasaland can enter on equal terms into any partnership, this control must cease. The opening of communication and natural resources may be regarded as a natural and desirable course of things, and most desirable that the time should be advanced by a liberal attitude on the part of the Imperial Government towards a Colony that has been something of a Cinderella in the past.

Not only on those grounds, but in the general interests of the inhabitants of Nyasaland, white and black, and of the Empire, of which it might and should be a more prosperous member, Nyasaland needs a more forward policy of development. Both a change of road and home little confidence has been shown in its future. Not only should communications be developed in the manner dealt with elsewhere, but advance should be made in the internal administration. For instance, Native taxation, which is notably lower than elsewhere, might well be raised on one or two principal better services and education, particularly agricultural services and education.

I recommend that as an incident of closer union with the Rhodesias an impetus should be given to the development of Nyasaland by the removal, or at least the relaxation of the restriction under which half the revenue in excess of 300,000 in any year must be credited to the Imperial Treasury in redemption of the loans which the Protectorate has received to enable it to meet the guarantee of the debentures of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company.

**Proposed Territorial Adjustments.**

Amongst the problems common to the North Eastern and Central African groups, boundary problems need the most immediate attention. What has been said about the artificial nature of existing boundaries in relation to the North-East African territories, might be repeated verbatim about the Central African, and the following alterations should be considered in Conference at an early date.

- (a) The transfer for administrative purposes of an area of Tanganyika round the head of Lake Nyasa to Nyasaland. The advantage to be gained is to facilitate the development of communications in the area from Lake Nyasa. The area is more easily reached from Zomba by Lake Nyasa than from Dar es Salaam or any other centre in Tanganyika.
- (b) The similar transfer of the Abercorn area round the foot of Lake Tanganyika from Northern Rhodesia to Tanganyika and for similar reasons. It is more easily reached and developed from Lake Tanganyika.

On these matters depend for their decision on the future of railway construction in Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia. But the issues given to the establishment of a definite policy in the matter of readjustment of communications is the foundation of North-Eastern Rhodesia, and the extent proposed may be specified as follows:—(1) the line from Zomba to the actual situation of Lake Tanganyika as to provide a coast road, the coast road to be completed as soon as possible.

It is further proposed for co-ordinating policy between the Highlands, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia may be desirable to hold in due course a closer union in which the area specified



## THE PERMANENCE OF WHITE SETTLEMENT.

Robertson Gibb's Impressions of East Africa.

Special to East Africa.

communications, including the Communications and Research, would be controlled by a Legislative Council which might be established for currently with the rearrangement of the boundaries of the three territories. On such a Central Legislative Council, the self-governing Colony of Northern Rhodesia would have the dominant representation in virtue of its material resources and the numbers of its white population.

At the event of union, North-Eastern Rhodesia with Nyasaland Provinces, that there should be a step in the direction of more popular representation in the Nyasaland Legislature. North-Eastern Rhodesia at present returns five elected members to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, whereas the unofficial community in Nyasaland is represented on the Legislative Council by three nominated members only.

## The General Design.

The arrangements which I have suggested seem to me to be necessary to complete the general design for the future of British Africa between the Nile and the Limpopo which follows logically from the conclusions which we have arrived at in our report on the north-eastern territories. That design should, in my view, be that the seven territories, contiguous, but unrelated save through the Great Secretary of State, should be drawn together into two groups, the north-eastern and the central. There will be a similarity in the constitution of the two groups. They will consist, at first at any rate, with dissimilar constitutions. In the north-eastern group there will be Kenya with an official majority, and Uganda and Tanganyika with "Crown Colony" Government. In the central group there will be self-governing Greater Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, including North-Eastern Rhodesia with "Crown Colony" Government. The central constitutions of the two groups will be similar. They will consist in the first instance of a central executive authority, which may and probably will develop into a central legislature for a strictly limited number of transferred subjects, such as defence, research, customs, and communications. In the north-eastern group the Central Authority will at first be centred in the new High Commissioner. In the central group it will be centred in the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

On the broadest economic grounds Nyasaland and the Rhodesias should be drawn together. The two territories are complementary to each other. Crowded Nyasaland can supply the labour that Rhodesia needs, for mineral development in particular. Rhodesia can supply employment for Nyasaland labourers, and land for its surplus population.

On the other hand, Nyasaland and North-Eastern Rhodesia should not in any foreseeable future be wholly united with a greater Rhodesia. Their climate and conditions prevent them from being on the whole a white man's country. With their large Native population and small areas of white settlement the local constitution suitable to them is the "Crown Colony" form of Government, co-ordinated and fortified by inclusion in a loose union with its neighbour of the sort that I have described.



as the home of their children, and the children of their children. He met neither the European nor the brown-trodden Natives of whom the British Press ceaselessly writes, on the contrary, the numerous settlers with whom he came in contact in a nine-hundred mile motor tour were hard-working and enterprising, while the only evidence of cruelty to Natives by which he was struck was when he met a file of Native women burdened by babies slung across their backs and bards on their heads, and sometimes also from their necks, while their lonely husbands strutted along with only a spear or stick.

## Kenya's Good Hotels.

That East Africa has a great future Mr. Gibb is convinced, while the extreme fertility of the soil, the energy displayed by the great majority of planters, the increasing skill of the Natives, the improvement of road, rail, and ocean transport, all indicate expansion of production. That Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory will attract large numbers of tourists in the next few years seems to him certain. The magnificent scenery of the highlands is gradually becoming better known in this country and in America where, however, the excellence of the very fine hotels is, Mr. Gibb emphasises, not nearly sufficiently well known.

Considering the comparative youth of Kenya, he had expected far more primitive conditions, instead of which Mrs. Gibb and he were surprised to find right out in the bush splendid hotels, with bathrooms with hot and cold running water abutting on the bedroom. In almost every case the catering was as good as any reasonable person could wish in the circumstances. To cater for East Africans and for visitors to the territories the Union-Castle Line has now a new motor vessel, the "Llangibby Castle," an building for the East African service, and three other vessels for the South African route. Visitors, the company realises, bring money into the country themselves, and of its praises to their friends on their return, and not infrequently find the call of Africa so strong that, coming only as birds of passage, they decide to remain as settlers. It is encouraging to have the expert opinion of Mr. Gibb that Kenya especially is providing ample for the highlands of the world's hotelier.

The great vision of the late Sir Christian Bellin in planning harbours at Mombasa and railway extensions throughout Kenya and Uganda impressed him enormously. He arrived in Mombasa by the "J. J. Stephenson" which was carrying the record complement of 240 passengers for

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...cloves in... for making... used... about twelve... after its... Mustard... which... fact it... entitled 'A... Properties and... of Coffee... Dr. Benjamin Mosley, M.D., and published... by John Stoddard... Burlington House... worthy... custom of... coffee... that... are... of the coffee... cinnamon... essence of amber... and... that the... are... incidentally... lot of good in the... famous... habit of... are... at least of their...

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WYKE ANNISTON HOUSE, 10, St. James's Street

SOUTH WIMBORNE HOTEL, 10, St. James's Street

WIMBORNE HOTEL, 10, St. James's Street

...at all... marked with asterisk.





Mr. J. D. Milner, Assistant Director of Public Works in Nyasaland, on whom the M. B. E. was conferred in the recent New Year honours list, and who is at present on leave, is a son of a former City Treasurer of Hull. Mr. Milner returns to Nyasaland at the beginning of next month.

The Mbuluzi Golf Club has elected a new Captain, MacGregor and J. Barry as Captain and Vice-Captain respectively for the current year. Capt. M. Boys Huidor, last year's Captain, has assumed the Honorary Secretaryship, and Mr. C. N. Morton, the Honorary Treasurer, continues in office.

Mr. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, recently visited the Moroni and Arusha districts, the European residents of which heartily welcomed the Bishop's anxiety and practical proposals for the establishment of a large central school for the education of the European children of the territory.

Major J. O. K. Delap has been elected Chairman of the Donau Sabine District Association in succession to Mr. H. Clay, who has served as Chairman for four successive years with great success. The Secretaryship is in the hands of Mr. R. A. Clay, and the members of the Committee are Messrs. E. J. Lindsay, R. W. A. Bunbury, and Commander H. W. Barr.

The appointment of Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul-General in Shanghai, to be British Envoy to Addis Ababa is an interesting instance of the late occasion, in which a member of the Colonial Service is promoted to high diplomatic rank. Sir Sidney, who was for many years Oriental Secretary to the British Legation in Beijing, is regarded as one of the best known and ablest envoys.

Captain de la Roche has been elected President of the Mount Kenya Association and Messrs. Maxwell Trench and W. Murray Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer and Secretary respectively. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. F. Mackenzie-Ashton, G. Maxwell, C. L. Cannon, James L. T. Beverly, O. H. Wittingham, Mr. Pace, C. O'Hagan, and K. T. Gooch.

East Africa has received from the Honorary Treasurer of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine particulars of a public appeal for funds in memory of Alexander Mackay, the Great Ormond Street Hospital's Honorary Secretary. The purpose is to erect a dispensary and a clinic for him in Rhymney, Aberdeenshire, and also in Uganda, to provide a small annuity for two of his children, and to provide in poor circumstances, and to use the balance of any monies collected to fund a Research Fellowship at the Siriesi Noni Tropical Laboratory of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Mr. W. A. Sear, Vice-Chairman of the Nairobi branch of the Indian Golf Club, India, has been elected President of the Club for the coming year with Sir Jacob Barr, the Acting Governor, as Vice-President. Messrs. T. L. Hastly and L. Gilbert are Captain and Vice-Captain respectively, the latter also acting as Honorary Secretary, while Mr. R. M. MacGregor does duty as Honorary Treasurer. The Committee consists of Messrs. J. Gilbert, J. D. Leonard, W. M. Mackenzie, G. Stratton, R. E. W. Talbot, A. J. Pannell, and Dr. W. P. Kauntze.

East Africa consists of a team of players and officials from Kenya Colony, to play a series of cricket matches in Derbyshire and Nottingham in July and August to meet the Free Foresters in that month. The team will be captained by Mr. H. B. F. Jones, and among the likely players are Messrs. Freeman-Pamphill, E. S. Subramanian, G. Nixon Barton, J. D. Hamble, A. H. Kneller, W. G. Norton (Jr.), H. E. Higgins, R. H. Power, K. K. Trench, R. T. Hall, and J. G. Brown. Mr. F. Hill, D. Beckingsale, W. G. Checkersfield, and Capt. J. G. Power.

Mr. de la Roche himself, Monday, recently appointed District Commissioner of the Northern District of Kenya, was remembered for the part he played in 1926, in routing a party of German raiders who crossed the border into Kenya near Lake Rudolf, attacked the Gabbra, killed thirty of them and stealing some five thousand pounds. Lieutenant Robertson, of the K. M. F., accompanied by only a small Native force, followed and captured the raiders, killing fourteen, wounding twenty, and recovering half the stolen stock.

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Dr. Dunn with great regret of the death of Dr. J. S. Dunn, of Nyasaland, an old and well-known Kenyan settler, who, with his brother, Mr. William Dunn, has shown consistent interest in public affairs. Dr. Dunn, who served in the South African War, was a medical officer, and later as a combatant was mentioned in the rank of Captain. He subsequently returned to the Kenya Islands, immediately on the outbreak of the Great War, he offered his services and served for the first two years of the East African Campaign as a combatant without pay, afterwards transferred to the Pay Department following the capture of the delta of the Rufiji. Dr. Dunn had represented Nyasaland as a delegate at the convention of Associations, in which the British Empire has been represented by 1400 members. He has been a member of the East African Club since its formation, and has been a member of the East African Club since its formation.



(4) Whether the Government could, without interference to ensure fair prices to cultivators.

The British Cotton Growing Association and all the British companies interested in the industry of Uganda would assuredly co-operate with the Government in doing what seemed right and open. The question was whether the Government should interfere to fix the prices. The suggested that the Bill should be prepared by a sub-committee.

Mr. J. A. Evans regretted that the committee could only communicate with their staffs on the matter by cable, and Mr. Lloyd Price expressed an opinion that the Commission had been appointed without prior notice. The reason was probably the formation of the Biganda and Eastern Produce Section of the Cotton Growing Association. It had been forced upon the governing committee by unfair competition from Japanese and other sources. The effect had been to some extent to bring down prices to cultivators, but the Japanese sheets of ginning companies in recent years, turned their attention to leading ginneries, and had made a profit for four or five years. Now that they had seemingly turned the corner and stood on the verge of recouping their losses, it was hard to give a ginning monopoly, especially as there was general representative opinion among the Commission. The action was not all of a piece with the action in other parts of the world. In Uganda, a few years ago, second-hand gins had been purchased at a price which was again without notice, prohibited them from ginning, and were filled with ginnery, which meant that the ginneries were shut down while they had to continue to run at a loss, and when with the price of such gins had declined had continued for a long time, and the ginning companies were getting a little better.

**Port of Victoria, Tanganyika.**

The Motion said, Sir Humphrey suggested that he had received from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce a memorandum pointing the attention of the Government to the necessity of providing a port and a regular service of lighters and services at the ports. The next day the Bill and a very long memorandum from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce arrived at the Chamber, and the Bill had been drawn up before the Chamber had seen the actual Bill. The Bill does not provide for the Government to take over the lighters and services, but that certain services should be provided, and that the Government should be empowered to do so. The Bill does not wish to be taken over by the Government, but to be used and controlled by the Government. The Bill does not wish to be taken over by the Government, but to be used and controlled by the Government.

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These were included in the Bill, which ought to be referred to the Section. The effect of the present policy in Tanganyika was characteristic of the Chairman remarked that the Bill had been passed and that the information and would not be brought before the Executive Council for three or four months to which Mr. Washburn thought that might appear reasonable, the appointment locally of a committee to carry out the measure was a subject of a determination to carry out the measure. Mr. Washburn also deprecated Government interference with lighters, which course would probably stereotype the present high rates. On the proposition of Mr. Washburn was unanimously resolved that the subjects to the principle of Government control of lighters and other services in Tanganyika ports as embodied in the draft Bill.

**The Milton Young Report.**

The report was reported to the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce protesting against the proposed transfer of the Tanganyika Railway to the Uganda Railway, and the recommendation of a boundary to align the railway with the coast which dealt with a commercial matter, but which fell within the jurisdiction of the Government. The question of the boundary was a matter which was more within the jurisdiction of the Government. The Board of Directors of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce had not accepted the recommendations of the Government, who proposed the entire railway to be transferred to the Government and to be run as one whole system. The Chamber of Commerce said that the Government could look to its own interests without the intervention of the Government, and urged that no action be taken until the receipt of news from the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce had been especially in Tanganyika, every body's excitement regarding the report, which was a very serious matter, had no index and needed time for reflection.

**Development of Ruanda-Urundi.**

Mr. Ishmael said that the Chairman had spoken to the effect of the opening of the Kagera river to navigation and of the need for road access to the Kigezi District and the Congo border. He (Sir Humphrey) had carried out investigations during the last two months and could state that the Kagera and Uganda Rivers, finding that the river could be navigated for 60 miles from the Victoria Nyanza, had located a suitable distance a good port which would be a waterway for transport. The river, however, had many rapids, some in Uganda, and some in Tanganyika Territory. They did not want their goods examined for customs purposes every six miles, and as business men they might suggest that it became a navigable waterway.

From Kagera Port the country to the west was practically undeveloped, to the Ruanda-Urundi border, traffic from which had in the old days come to the port because it was a German port. When they accepted the Mandate, the Belgians had at first done all they could to send the trade to the Atlantic, the British territories to the east, thus being deprived of much of the traffic. Now the Belgians were not sure that the trade ought to go to the Atlantic, in a cheap transport to the sea appeared to them the first necessity. The Districts might thus be opened by road connections at this end of the Kagera port. With this in mind the Belgians had sent a Belgian Colonial Officer, who had said unofficially but definitely that the British were to construct a good motor road about 100 or 120 miles long from Kagera





THE PRESS ON THE REPORT

The report of the Somalis of Clusery might can, says the Daily Salisbury Herald, be compared to a collection of the opinions of the educated people of Pompeii upon the coming and eruption of Vesuvius and their plans for preventing the destruction of their city before they were swallowed up. They had all lived their lives under the volcano and had grown accustomed to the rumblings and smaller eruptions, but the larger one was too big and unexpected for them.

We must not allow the report to wash our heads with ideas about a revolution in thought as regards Africa. Europe is much too stupid to rest its hopes on a report of an Commission as though it had actually accomplished something by the appointing of it. To do so is to court as great a disaster to those who live in Africa as that which overtook those who lived under Vesuvius.

There are over one hundred millions of Natives in Africa and many of them have reached a higher standard of intelligence than millions of natives or Europeans. Many of these are much more capable than the ordinary man in the street or the ordinary soldier or even administrative officer, of suggesting a workable solution of their parochial problems. Many others possess brains that rival the higher class of European or Asiatic brains. In spite of the slanders of Governments, more light is being vouchsafed to the natives.

Dissemination would be fatal; this is a fact beyond all argument. It is an argument only to be used by weaklings in any case. A forcible segregation in the face of a civilized world cannot be thought of. A franchise based on a civilization test would swamp the Natives within five years. Any attempt to hand it over in any form will meet with the sternest opposition from well over a thousand millions of people.

There is only one way and that is to make a nation of them. Train them now. Give them land, tools and land, and plenty of tools. Give them lands, but rich fair lands that they can do to do. Train the young to respect their traditions or rather let their chiefs do it, as the old way was not always so enforced. Let the young which they do not want to speak, but it cannot be perfect in their own customs. Let the way be clearly indicated but taught by the people, necessarily before the requisite machinery is in motion.

In the course of a letter to The Times, Mr. Melland pleads that the facts and figures set out in the Hilton Young report should be kept up to date. He points out that the mineral output from Northern Rhodesia was £75,655 in 1912 but fell to £32,802 in 1913, with total for the last two months contributed only £228,000.

And his is more than an indication of what the mineral production will be before long. The European population is also increasing, though not so rapidly as it will when it is realized that many more settlers are urgently needed to produce the meat, cereals, etc., required by the mines. No country was ever more favourably placed, in fertile land (occupied by only a total population of four or five square miles) and an insatiable market at its doors. The mineral wealth, the wonderful possibilities of hydro-electric power, not only for the electrification of the country, but also for the electrification of railways, the present flow of capital into the territory, coupled with the pastoral

and agricultural wealth of the land, place this territory in a position as regards the rest of East Central Africa, a position which demands that we should be seriously envisaged by the Hilton Young Commission; and while this does not affect certain issues except perhaps by emphasizing their urgency, it has a very real bearing on the whole group of problems. We should bear in mind the effect which the rise of the Witwatersrand had upon South African problems. We cannot predict the future, but the possibilities of a great development are actually in sight, and their bearing upon African problems needs for consideration of statesmen.

We are also extremely disappointed with the report, says the Uganda Herald, adding that our considered opinion is that it could be dispensed in some thirty pages. It consists largely of repetitions of what has already been said and attitudes that were stale in the days of the Boer War. It amounts to this, that a branch of Downing Street is to be opened in Hill Avenue, Nairobi. With all its serious drawbacks, we in Uganda prefer to see Downing Street located where it always has been. A branch office means an expense without a corresponding advantage. The Commission, every constitutionalist, think would care.

The Natives trust men, which is referred to in the report, as your goats and it must also get lies out of all our allies and enemies in the late War. Why be hypocrites? Great Britain like every other nation with dependencies in Africa, pegged out stakes there on the political and commercial advantages to be obtained. The Natives must get a fair deal, but do not be hypocritical about this. The Native tribes for Africa have always held their lands by conquest. Do the British for example consider that the land they have acquired from the neighbouring tribes is held by them in trust for these tribes? No, not at all, and it is the same in other parts of Africa.

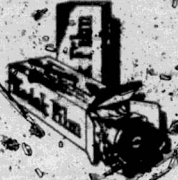
That East Africa—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika—will become a great country is well clear on the screen of the future, but every thing depends upon the adoption of a just policy which will cause the British flag to rest upon the loyalty of the African tribes, set free to rise through all that the West can give them to the fullness of their inheritance. That is as plain as white interest as it is a fact. And it is because in their statesmanlike survey these Commissioners have seen this steadily and planned for it with justice to all, their Blue Book should be read by all good citizens, says The Daily Telegraph. It must be plain that the Missionary Church asks one thing most of all from Governments; it is that the people to whom the Word of the Gospel is carried shall be free to receive it, and shall have the fullness of life which it brings. A just, far-sighted, unified Native policy which provides for the African a way into the development of his own inheritance is not a matter of indifference to the Christian Church; it is an essential condition if the Church is to be free to finish its work.

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### TANGANYIKA

### BIG GAME PHOTOGRAPHY IN AFRICA

What does the League mean by its statement that the principle of self-determination applies to the conflict between the principle of self-determination for the natives and the League's view that self-determination is the goal of colonial administration? Will it be settled by Britain alone, since the League of Tanganyika is involved, and this is a disputed territory? The League must determine its future administration, which will not necessarily be that of British hands.

On what grounds is this? It is entered in the *Observer* which states that the administration of Tanganyika Territory can be taken away from Great Britain only by the unanimous consent of the League and associated States, and that as this proposal has repeatedly been emphasized by Australia, New Zealand, and France, for instance, would it be likely to be disposed of any surrender of the territory by Great Britain?

The single fact that Tanganyika may be secured by this country is being far too freely worded in the press, whose references are being quoted to the full by the strong colonial party in Germany. That point needs emphasis.

### RAZOR BLADES AS NATIVE PRIZES

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *The Times*: "A number of your readers doubtless remember the quantity made in our columns last month by Dr. Kenneth Hooper, before he left for Canada, that the white man that he might have the used razor blades which could not be otherwise disposed of, also that the response was so generous that he had to write again to call for more when about 300 oz. had arrived. Mrs. Hooper writes in January that razor blades have been a huge success, and already about half have been given away since their arrival in October. She tells of a Christmas dinner in which the *placide* *visagone* was a bull hippopotamus, and altogether the provision of food was about 3 tons. All the countryside to the number of about 1,000 appears to have come from far and near to help to consume it, and one incident was that on New Year's Day they had a football match with fifty a-side and two balls, when they gave the winning team razor blades for prizes. Those who know what the conditions of life are and the native substitutes for hair-cutting will best understand that a boon these blades must be for relief and cleanliness in that tropical land."

ly the court... article contributed to a film... application received... and... *The Times*. Mr. Cherry-Kearton, a well-known big game cinematographer, was...

Big game photography in Africa is still a great adventure, but in some districts it is becoming commercialised. There is a battle line, the thirty miles from Nairobi to the north, always of lions, which were also captured nearly a week's stalking. I found its road, sides, but at the end of my year's range, I got my camera only to find that the lion's telephone wire had kicked up the lion's head, and obtained a beautiful lot of the lion's skin with only three pictures of the lion's head. A few months ago I was at this same spot and I said that I had a lion's head which would be given to me and my camera for nothing, making the requisite payment for the programme of 30s for the pictures and £2 to extra if a lion were to charge me.

Strange as it may seem, wild animals are not usually suspicious of the motor cars which more and more invade their territory. Crocodiles, lions, zebras, and other wild creatures will often follow a motor car to come within twenty yards of them. Indeed, in Nairobi recently I saw a crocodile on the side of a car where a lion had actually shot him. I have taken photographs of these situations, and being taken a distance of a few yards. That, fortunately, was a photograph of a car, wired round with steel wire, but if the car had contained a hunter with a gun, the number of lions in East Africa would have been less, and in four or five minutes, and the extermination goes on!

### CULTURE OF THE SOUTHERN SUDAN

IN the southern Sudan, an article in *The Times*... *The Times*... article... the culture of the Sudan... Khartoum... native education... Khartoum... native education... prepares through the medium of Arabic... the necessary staff for the north... Arabic... for the Arabic north.

As a result of this concentration of training and control in Khartoum, the south is being administered by a staff trained to work only through the medium of Arabic, with the result that there is emerging under British guidance the strange phenomenon of the imposition of a foreign and that a Moslem language, on highly individualistic pagan tribes whose capacity for the successful adoption of any new tongue is extremely low.

In three decades the northern Sudan has been reconstructed. There, at three will decide the future of the south. But it must somehow not be an Arabic culture.

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BASELESS GERMAN ALLEGATIONS

Belgian Company refutes baseless attacks

GERMAN newspapers recently made grave charges against a Belgian mica mining company operating at Mtwesa, Tanganyika Territory. The charges were made with the assurance of whom? The German magazine? The man with his invalid wife and two children was stated to have been forced to leave and for the instance of fitness, sometimes between the mine and Karama, the nearest point on the coast. While a Belgian director of the company was carried in a hammock and was alleged to have suffered in a highly objectionable manner. These German allegations, having been published by a British African newspaper, were indignantly repudiated by the African Mica Mining Company, of St. Albans, Herts, England, which is known to be one of the most important mica mines in Africa, and at Mtwesa, with an inquiry regarding the actual facts.

We are now authorized by that company to state that the report is entirely unfounded, and we are glad to be able to give the following further information. In December of last the German company's manager was ordered to return to Europe to report to the general management in Antwerp, according to clause 6 of his contract, the order being given by the managing director while on a tour of inspection in Africa. Three days before he left, with his wife and two children, he was attacked by malaria at Karama. He had with him forty-five shillings, provided by the managing director, who also gave him the necessary provisions and tickets for his family and himself to Antwerp. No Belgian in the company's employment accompanied the German employee, and the allegation that his invalid wife and two children were forced to march to Mtwesa is a sheer invention. On his arrival in Marseilles on January 24 the employee took the initiative of sending in his resignation to the company, which we are further informed, was paid him forty pounds for him.

Readers of East Africa will be naturally familiar with German propaganda, which does not scruple to invent or distort evidence to suit its own ends, and we are therefore glad to be able to nullify an unfounded allegation.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION IN TANGANYIKA

strong views of Tuguyu settlers

We recently published the text of a letter dispatched by various public bodies in Tanganyika Territory on the subject of Native administration. We now learn that the Tuguyu Chambers Association recently voted to refer to the European Association.

Members of this Association address Government statements. Most incidents which display extreme ineptitude on their part dealing with land questions claimed by chiefs in past and still unsettled. Consider this has caused deplorable racial misunderstandings. The on the 17th three market incidents of shouting and other offences by Natives at Native administration offices at Shumbea, Mtwesa and Mtweta were stoutly and with national support. Mtweta Chambers of Commerce and Native administration policy instituted by the Government can only be fully dealt with by an unbiased Governor.

TWO ITEMS OF NATIVE INTELLIGENCE

Two interesting items of Native intelligence quoted for what they are worthy are given in the latest economic report from Kenya issued by the East African High Commission.

The first is near Gilgil that according to the Kikuyu, the only very long rains are expected to be in between November and 1923. It is the flowering of the present time. Kikuyu elders, basing their faith on oral tradition, are advising the tribe to prepare for late planting in the next year.

There is a Somali saying that the best time for a long period past there has always been a locust infestation of greater or lesser degree in any year ending with 9 and the locusts in the following year have completely destroyed the infestation.

Clements Kibaki, General Secretary of the I.C.U. the native trade union of youth Africa, thinking that the prospect of a body of men of servitude is rapidly asked for a year's leave of absence as a favour only to find that the request was granted. This Nyasaland Native is perhaps a wiser and sadder individual.

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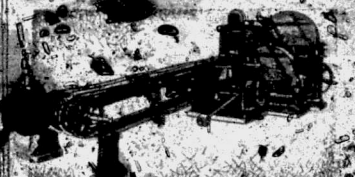
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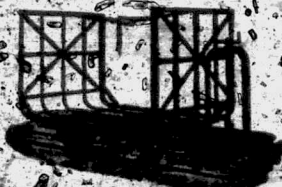
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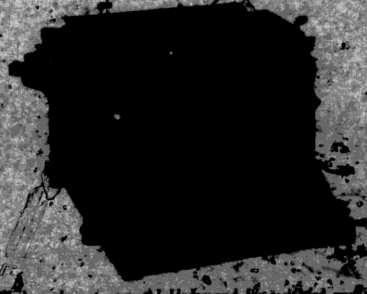
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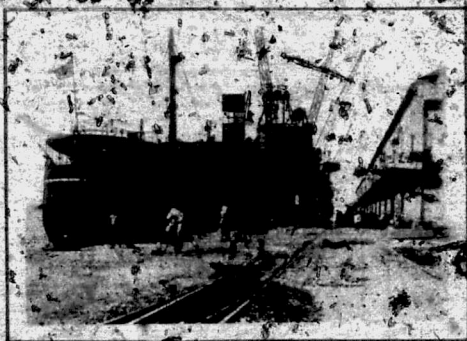
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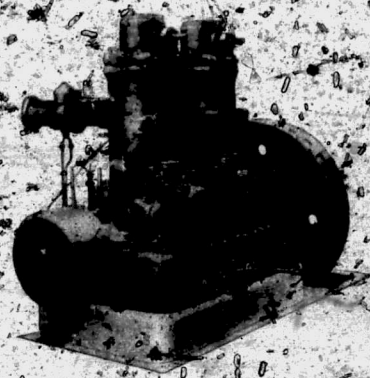
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