

January 19, 1933

# EAST AFRICA



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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.  
A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1933

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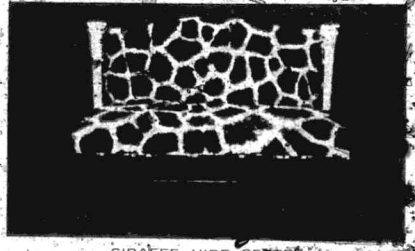
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

East Africans often tend to regard Zanzibar as an island paradise which is spared such troubles as disturb the mainland territories, but even the least worried of the Protectorates has its anxieties in these days, as Sir E. S. D. Rankine, the British Resident, made clear in his recent address to the Legislative Council. The recommendations of Sir Alan Pim are to be generally adopted, though the Government has still not made up its mind on many points, a business house, it may be suggested, would not require so many months to reach decisions. It is not at present proposed to introduce an income tax, but there is to be a levy on official salaries and Civil servants quartered in townships, are to pay the equivalent of rates, the Public Works Electricity and Wireless Departments are to be amalgamated under one director; the clove duty reduced and the Clove Growers' Association re-organised under a business manager and an advisory committee; and a Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been appointed. The most serious problem, of course, is that of the clove industry, on which Zanzibar and Pemba are so largely dependent, but until the report of the Clove Commission, headed by Mr. C. A. Bartlett and Mr. C. B. Rossop, has been published, as it is expected to be almost immediately—the full seriousness of the position cannot be accurately gauged. It is significant, however, that Sir Richard Rankine took the opportunity of emphasising that the clove duty in Zanzibar has been about 24% of the value of the cloves, whereas in Madagascar, her chief competitor, it has amounted to only 5% of the value, placing Zanzibar producers at a great disadvantage. Though Mr. A. J. Smith, the new Director of Agriculture, will be the chief adviser, the Association operated henceforth as a separate entity, instead of being so completely absorbed in the care of his Department, he will have serious problems to solve in the improvement of production and marketing of both cloves and nutmeg, the two main agricultural exports.

Whether the Cotton Trade League formed in Manchester last week for the purpose of winning back Lancashire's lost markets, particularly those within the Empire, will succeed in its commendable and urgently necessary objects can, of course, not be predicted, but that the league has immense scope for work of national and Imperial importance is self-evident. The case of Japanese inroads into the East and Central African textile markets within the past two years offers startling evidence of the need for prompt British action. Our readers are too well acquainted with the facts to make recapitulation necessary, but we would direct their attention to a review of the situation contributed to *The Manchester Guardian Commercial* by Mr. F. Machin, who recently accompanied a trade expedition from London to Cape Town, and whose wide experience has convinced him that the secret of its success is that the Japanese textile industry is organised to work on a single-minded unit. He asserts that prices as much as 40% below those of competitive Lancashire cloths have been deliberately quoted, not primarily to secure business which could have been obtained at higher prices, but in order to obtain the best local agents as a result of competition for Japanese faxtile representations, so that the industry might have a first class intelligence service, and, when normal times return, be in a particularly strong position to regain its big share of the trade, even if its prices are then advanced to just below those of competing nations. Though admitting that price has been an important factor, Mr. Machin is convinced that the carefully planned soug-range campaign is not less responsible for the success achieved, and emphasises that the wide powers given to local agents enable them to book orders on suggested, as distinct from actual, patterns, and for much smaller quantities of different cloths than British mills will supply. He mentions incidentally that in his opinion the Southern Sudan offers greater potentialities for future development in the sales of cotton piecegoods than almost any other market in the world.

East Africa has so long fought single-handed to awaken the British public to a realisation of the indispensable fact that the German demand for the return of her former Colonies is very much more than successful propaganda on the part of a small but indefatigable and implacable minority, that it is encouraging at long last to find *The Times* and *The Morning Post* publishing telegrams on the same day from their Berlin correspondents emphasising in almost identical words the general character of the movement. It should be remembered that in the German mind the claim that Tanganyika is as irrevocable as that to the Polish Corridor, though the latter, for obvious reasons, takes precedence of time in the plans of German foreign policy & declared *The Times* representative while his colleague reminded the readers of his newspaper that the demand for the return of German Colonies is second only in popularity to that for the revision of Germany's eastern frontier. These remarks sprang from an indignantly protest published by the German Colonial Society against the annexation of the postal administrations of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, an action described as a violation of the mandatory character of "German East Africa," which in the "vital postal administrative field becomes an integral part of the English Crown Colony of Kenya." Appeal is urged to the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Press communiqué concluding with the words: "Give us back our colonies!"

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The late Sir Sydney Smith's recommendations should be a complete clearance of game in Tanganyika Territory in order to deprive the tsetse flies of their food supply has been criticised in our columns, one correspondent remarking that the suggestion could have come from a man who had no idea of the complexity of the "fly" problem. When, in 1920, the American Committee on International Wild Life Protection became agitated by reports of game massacres in Zululand as an alleged means of controlling the tsetse fly and preventing *naana* from infecting the cattle of settlers, they found that there was no compendium of information about the importance of which had been done in various parts of Africa on the problem, and they therefore appointed three experts to go into the matter. Their report, of which we have now received a copy, reveals that no definite proof exists that the abundance of game has any definite relation to the number of tsetse flies present in a given district, that the evidence that wild game acts as hosts of constitute a reservoir for the trypanosome of human sleeping sickness is not extensive, and that there is considerable evidence to suggest a doubt whether wild game serve as such a reservoir for human infection; that there is some positive evidence that wild game act as reservoirs for the trypanosome which cause disease of domestic animals; that the relationship between the presence of game and the breeding places of tsetse flies varies somewhat with the species; and that the question of the reduction of the fly by eliminating game is very complicated. It will be seen that this careful, minutely documented, and expert investigation of all the information available fully bears out our correspondent's contention, and proves that to make sweeping suggestions for the destruction of African wild game is both premature and hopelessly unscientific.

This year marks the centenary of the birth of Sir John Kirk, the famous British Consul-General in Zanzibar, the first "ark" of the Empire of East Africa. Sir Arthur Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, has drawn special attention in a long letter to *The Times* to the debt of all west coast Africa to a wonderful flora. For twenty years Kirk lived, worked and travelled in Africa, and no fewer than a hundred plants have been named in his honour, including the genus *Kirkia*, while three economic plants owe to him their exploitation—East African coal, the *Pinus Camerun schweinfurthii*, and the *Acacia robusta* (see *Landskip Kirkia* from which the name was suggested during the rubber boom of 1911. He visited Uganda in 1895 to inspect the railway and to that visit Kew owes the introduction of *Impatiens obesa*, the seeds of which he collected on that trip. Sir Arthur Hill makes a special appeal for the garden at Kew, Zanzibar, which he laid out at his own expense and in which he cultivated many plants of economic value, and raised stock for distribution to planters in other parts of East Africa. "The garden at Kew still exists," writes Sir Arthur, "and many fine specimens of trees may be seen there, but owing to neglect much of its former glory and beauty has departed. It would be a great tribute to his memory if the garden could be restored and adequately maintained." Such an appeal can hardly fail on deaf ears.

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East African planters who have followed the work on soils which is being done by their Department of Agriculture, and especially the RESEARCH SOIL PLANTERS' COMMISSION, will appreciate the immense and complex complication which the subject involves, and the immense difficulties which science is finding in acquiring a real understanding of all the processes which take on in the material which is the basic foundation of agriculture of whatever description. An illuminating statement by Mr. E. Boulenger, Director of the London Zoological Society's Aquarium, made in a recent address to the Royal Society of Arts is pertinent to this problem of the soil: "Sea water, we may regard as a much more simple substance than soil; it can be analysed with ease and accuracy, and so far as its chemical composition is concerned, 'artificial' sea water can be made and so far as one can tell, is precisely the same thing as natural sea water. Nevertheless, fish put to live in artificial sea water go blind and die; yet if only 3% of genuine sea water be added, the fish live and thrive." "Of vital importance," said Mr. Boulenger, "is that water contains a mysterious element which no chemist has been able to analyse. Research in many directions is revealing the vital importance of minute quantities of 'mysterious elements'; we have all heard of vitamins and hormones, which play so essential a part in the economy of living beings, and here we have evidence of a like substance or substances playing a vital part to life in sea water. And if so comparatively simple a liquid as sea water still baffles the scientists, what wonder that so terribly complicated a material as soil presents many unresolved problems. Research continues steadily, but time and patience are the essence of success. Farmers who at times feel irritated at what seems a lack of precise information on soils will, we hope, remember Mr. Boulenger's revelation of the mystery of sea water and deal tenderly with their local agricultural research officers."

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ones, six feet thick covering the auriferous gravels, during the clearance of this clay pieces of elephant tusks and hippo teeth have been found.

While these streams were being worked search was being made for the sources of the gold, namely the veins and reefs of quartz. Very few of these could be seen on the surface owing to the thick cap of soil, and it was by means of panning samples of soil taken by chance or selection from boreholes, pits and trenches, or positions indicated, it is stated, by dipping rod-devotes, that most of the reefs now being developed were found. Some of the small veins, as well as the reefs from four feet to six feet, were proved to be highly auriferous.

At one place fragments of small veins of quartz were collected by boys out of the surface soil over about half an acre. On being crushed in mortars and then panned six ounces of gold was obtained. Samples of ore from the reef were similarly crushed and panned, and yielded gold at the rate of a few pennyweights to upwards of twenty ounces to the ton, of great purity. These reefs do not nearly represent the true nature of the reefs, for a considerable proportion of the gold bearing was lost through ineffective treatment. This is the case also in alluvial mining.

- (a) Gold occurs in several manners, namely:—
- (i) Visible in quartz veins and reefs (some up to ten feet).
- (ii) In alluvial country rock.
- (iii) In fracture lines or bedding planes in the rocks, with or without any associated quartz.
- (iv) In iron pyrites and arsenical pyrites without quartz in intrusive rocks.

**DEEP REEFS PROBABLE.**

The fractures in the rocks were formed by earth movements of long ages ago of geological time, just as cracks and faults occur now in the district and various parts of Kenya. While at Kakamega we had the good fortune to experience an earthquake shock of some intensity, which travelled N.W. with much noise along the foot of the Nandi-Escarpment.

Since richly auriferous veins and reefs have been found on the tops of ridges, and rich veins and coarse, not water worn gold proved in the beds of streams 300 to 500 ft. lower, it is highly probable that not only in the thickness of the reefs, but for much greater depth, economic reefs will be found.

The future of the field depends upon downward and lateral development of reefs to prove whether or not they are of economic size and richness, but the prospects of their doing so are promising. Production of gold has increased much in the last few months, but as I have not been on the field since early August the latest figures are not known to me. I have seen it stated recently that the production for the year ended October was about 0,300 oz. The figures to the end of the year should be much above that amount.

On the evidence so far adduced geologists can say that there is every promise of much bigger reefs being discovered. It requires a little time, but certainly such a great amount of interest has been developed in Nairobi that these men—who were nearly all very hard up and living on next to nothing—can now get financial assistance so that everybody on the field is very cheerful. I hope sincerely that they will be richly rewarded for their courage and enterprise. I feel that we have seen nothing like the best of the held yet, but it all depends, of course, on the results of deep sinking. (loud applause)

Colonel Charles Ponsonby proposed a vote of thanks to the President, and expressed the gratification of the Committee at so good an attendance at the first luncheon arranged by the Club.

**THOSE PRESENT.**

- Among those present were—
- Mr. R. A. Lewis, Sir John Sandeman Allen, Mr. S. R. Bagge, Mr. E. L. Bailie, Mr. L. L. Baker, Major Standish Ball, Mr. F. W. Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. E. Belair, Mr. R. S. Bendle, Mr. J. M. Bergstrom, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Mr. S. H. Bodeau, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. N. W. Colborne, Mr. E. P. Costello, Mr. A. M. Gumpenow, Dr. F. Charlesworth, Mr. F. J. G. Gough, Mr. W. A. W. Grayford, Dr. W. S. Cullen, Mr. J. Cumming,
- Major G. H. Dale, Mr. G. E. Dale, Mr. J. Lloyd Davies, Major F. Q. E. Dignan, Mr. F. H. Dixon, Mr. A. A. Dunn, Mr. G. W. Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Evans, Mr. S. H. Ford, Captain W. C. Fowler, Mr. E. Freeston, Major J. H. Gully, Mr. J. Goldsmith, Major Sir Hubert Gough, Miss A. Gough, Sir William Gough, Major W. Grayford, Mr. J. E. N. Gwynne, Sir James Hamilton, Mr. R. A. Hamlyn, Sir J. H. Harris, Mr. Henderson, Sir Sydney Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hobley, Mr. C. E. Hobley, Mr. E. D. Holden, Dr. A. T. Horn, Miss J. Ismay, Mr. P. A. Iverson, Mr. F. S. Jackson,

- Captain S. Kaufman, Mr. W. E. Kingsford, Sir Albert and Lady Kitson, Mr. H. Lascells, Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, Mr. G. E. Linton, Mr. C. J. Longcroft, Mr. J. W. H. McClellan, Mr. A. McElderry, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McGeagh, Mr. W. McHardy, Mr. A. Muir McKerrell, Sir Mortimer and Lady Clark, Major Sir Comander A. E. Marsh, Mr. F. W. H. Micoed, Mr. A. H. Milborne, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. G. Mitchell, Mr. R. A. Mitchell-Carter, Mr. T. M. Moore, the Hon. R. M. O'Connell, Major R. S. Mounstephen, Major and Mrs. G. B. Murgaridge,
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**GOLD NOW FOUND IN UGANDA.**

Exclusive News to "East Africa"

East Africa is able to state on excellent authority that payable alluvial gold has been found in two districts of Uganda, (a) in the Mbarara Highlands overlooking Lake George, and (b) in the Kushasha and Kwazamba Rivers of Kigezi. A company has already been formed to prospect and develop the Mbarara discoveries, in connection with which one of the most experienced mining engineers in East Africa believes the reef will shortly be found. A concession for precious minerals over an area of several hundred square miles has been negotiated. In the second case, reef tin carrying bismuth of excellent quality has also been discovered.

**Further Finds in Kenya.**

We are informed by air mail by various correspondents on the spot that discoveries of gold are being reported almost daily from the Turko-Kakamega area, and that mining engineers are reacting at Kakamega from all parts of the world. Among the most interesting arrivals is Mr. de Ganahai, an American oil millionaire, who has been camped at Kakamega in great luxury for several weeks, accompanied by his consulting mining engineer and a large personal staff of Europeans. He is taking a great interest in the mineral development of the Colony, which he has visited some three years ago.

Having heard doubts expressed regarding the authenticity of the news of the discovery of gold in the Lodaiga Hills about thirty miles north of Nanjuki, we would point out that Mr. Turko-Hughes, who accompanied Sir Albert Hilton to Kenya as his assayer, has examined the area and expressed the belief that payable gold may be found. Radium is stated to be present in very small quantities.

It has now been decided in the company with Mr. Haskel, of Johannesburg, is prominent. It shall be called Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd.

A Swedish company operating by geophysical methods is on the point of beginning business at Kakamega, where its services will be at the disposal of individual claim-holders.

East Africa is able to state that the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the application of the Mining Act, 1926, to the Colony, for a sole prospecting right over some 5,000 sq. miles of land in the Province of Kenya, and that Mr. Roger Gabor's report on the Kenya Uganda and Tanganyika Railways will be simultaneously published in London and Nairobi within about three weeks.



PRESS COMMENTS ON KAKAMEGA

The London daily newspapers have given much less space in the past week to the discussion of the dispossession of Natives as a result of the working of gold at Kakamega, but many of the leading provincial papers and practically all the weekly reviews continue to express alarm and to devote generous space to the subject.

The distinguishing feature of Press references since last week has been the number of letters published in different parts of the country from East Africans on leave or now resident in England—practically all of whom by the way have advocated the general solution outlined in our leading article of last week. It is therefore superfluous to quote their letters, for such extracts would merely reiterate that official and non-official Europeans in Kenya are at least as anxious as anyone in Great Britain to avoid the creation of a landless Native community, and that everything possible must be done to find other land with which to compensate the Native Reserves, as provided in the original Native Lands Trust Ordinance.

Mr. J. P. Pomeroy Edwards, for instance, who is now living in Rutland, Bucks., and who will be well remembered by many of our readers in Kenya and Tanganyika, says in the course of a letter to *The Morning Post*:

"The Kavirondo are not a tribe. The area described by this name contains a population of both Nilotic and Bantu origin, as different from each other as Chinese and Japanese. Minor details concerning location boundaries are by no means infrequent amongst them. The Kakamega area, however, their location is densely populated and closely cultivated, and they look upon their land with almost religious fervour. Though the expropriation of alienated Crown Land which would be necessary to dispossess Natives without injury to the European element, there is none that is suitable in the near neighbourhood, and one can imagine the feelings of the denizens of Chipping Norton, if they were to be transported so far, merely to the Highlands of Scotland because some Americans had discovered gold on their houses."

"That the gold must be worked is indisputable. Equally it must be agreed that the difficult question of safeguarding Native interests must be left to the wise firmness of the Governor of Kenya and his Administration. Much can be done by restoring the dispossessed inhabitants to their lands as soon as the gold has been worked out, and by allocating a generous proportion of the moneys derived equally to the sadly-needed development of the Reserves."

"But it must be borne in mind that the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1930 was our most great attempt to assure the Native that the Word of England is her bond, and our attempt for a policy that verged on exploitation. It would be disastrous to the Native if some of English integrity if anything were done to nullify that measure, by which the present-day African will gauge the standard of honour of our great Empire."

SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S VIEWS

Sir Edward Grigg has returned to the subject in *The Times*:

"The Government of Kenya, which was pledged against its own judgment less than three years ago, can be trusted to deal wisely with the immediate circumstances which have made amendment of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance inevitable. This is an administrative question, and we cannot do any good by attempting in the country to take over the administration of Kenya."

What should serious consideration be given to the actual amendment, which is insignificant, but the fact that the Government of Kenya has been so long necessary, which is a grave disaster. The aim of Parliament should therefore be to establish beyond further question our adherence to the main principle of the Ordinance, which was to secure the highest possible standard of sufficient land for ever, and to avoid any further pledge that we cannot honour. We shall not, I suggest, depart from this supreme object by accepting as necessary the present amendment, which deals with minor and

temporary excisions of land from Native Reserves for essential purposes. The important thing is to concentrate on the really essential and much larger question of the adequacy as a rule of each Reserve for the tribe inhabiting it."

"The proposal for dealing broadly with that subject will come shortly with the presentation of the Report of Sir Morris Carter's Native Lands Commission. Nothing will influence Native opinion in Kenya so much as the way in which we deal with any need of further land for Native use which the findings of the Commission may establish, and on that point I am sure, I am sure, find the Government and Legislature of Kenya as anxious and willing to do the right thing as any body of opinion in this country."

"There is one more consideration, equally important to Native welfare, to which I would call attention—that is, the provision of capital for the development of Native land. We have hitherto concentrated on securing land for Native use without sufficient regard for the fact that in the absence of capital land cannot be put to full use by Native any more than by other stockbreeders and cultivators. The new goldfields may at first respectably provide us with a golden opportunity. At present they are unworked and are barely being carried by the Colony through this period of world-wide depression. But if they ultimately prove unworkable and when the depression is over, the times will come when the Crown should, in my opinion, set aside a certain part of the royalties on gold to which they are entitled as a capital fund for Native development—not in place of services which should be rendered by the State from the proceeds of taxation, but in lieu of the private capital which the tribes cannot obtain because, unlike other cultivators, they are deterred from offering their land as security."

*The Daily Statesman* commented on Sir Edward Grigg's letter one would think that Sir Edward's being applied to the benefit of the Natives. But Sir Edward's arguments will carry much weight. The British public is very ignorant about the Natives, but no more likely than the Natives themselves to be deceived by statements that the land taken for gold mining is not provided permanently alienated, that it consists of small parcels which will be restored to the tribes within a very few years. Even Sir Philip Cunliffe-Estlin, who is now reported to be brooding on this question with scarcely a day to give his answer, if this is the best defence that can be advanced.

MR. E. W. SMITH'S CONDEMNATION

The Rev. E. W. Smith's views would sound a friend of the East African Dependencies, only to be found among missionaries, is unusually common in *The Daily Mail* and *The Times*, in which he says:

"The chief Native Commissioner has circulated a memorandum to allay Native fears in the House of Commons. The Colonial Secretary had better never see a better opportunity. But Africans are not to be fooled by such words. When they are told their land was granted, that the land will be returned to them when the mines are worked out, that they will have to do now is to move and build new huts and till the fields in this already congested area, they would know just as well as the sheep bunter."

"The word of Britain was also that if it were necessary to take from a Reserve land required for the development of mineral resources this would only be done with the Natives' consent and an area of equal extent and value would be given in exchange. If this Bill becomes law, the Kenya Government may take what land it wishes, but the long-term interests of the mining concerns will be regarded as the Natives' and whom giving them an equivalent in land will be only compensation promised by a sum of money to be paid to a local Native fund, and that is illusory."

"It is the land the African thinks of. It is the land of which he has a right to talk of this hour, only a temporary measure is mere eye-wash. The mining companies into the Reserve, and they will stay there so long as a man's payable gold can be gotten. If this Bill passes, and the gold mines develop, thousands of Africans will be rendered homeless and landless. And the British Government should be there for ever. The British Government must be dead indeed if it consents to this. It is a mining trust, it is great war for a scrap of paper. And the people of an African tribe should be held as sacred as people of a European nation."

In a long and generally moderate contribution to *The Manchester Guardian*, Archdeacon Owen of Kavirondo, admits that the gold must be exploited, and can be exploited only by European enterprise, but urges that:

"If the State were to adopt the policy of exploiting the goldfield as a State activity, just as it runs the

Uganda Railway and Marine, and by the Kenyan Government works the diamond fields in the Native Reserve of Nanyaland, the worst features would be eliminated. The State is under no compulsion to then open up all the sundry larger areas of some 20 square miles awaiting exploitation. The provision that the land is to return to the Reserve at the expiration of a mining lease may be of little or no value as such land is generally used as a refuse dump for the reef. It would be no good for agriculture.

**MR. DRIBERG ON "A SCRAP OF PAPER."**

Writing in the *Week-End Review* under the title "Kakamega: A Scrap of Paper," Mr. H. Driberg says—

"Kakamega is destined to become even more than an important minefield. Its name will be a touchstone of honour; the stage is already set for a war of athletics, passion and sentiment, expediency and chivalry, opportunity and obligation. The clash will be in a flash, which may yet develop into a battle royal. The goal is there."

"Are we, who fought for a scrap of paper, who honoured our obligations to the United States in proud recognition of our given word, and were prepared to tear up a solemn pact given our two years ago to the Natives of Kenya, the charter of their liberties and the guarantee of their territorial integrity? That is the one and only issue before us, but on its just determination depends not only our national honour, but the whole future of East African civilisation."

"As recently as July last—long after the facts, that is, were officially known—the Governor himself visited the goldfield and assured the Natives that Government had no intention of depriving them of their land. Either land must be found for the mines, or else the Government must work the mines in co-partnership with the owners of the land. This is being done successfully in South-West Africa, and there is no reason why it should not be done in Kenya."

Curiously enough, Mr. Driberg slips into the error of stating that the Native Lands Trust Ordinance is one of the results of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Closer Union, whereas, of course that Ordinance preceded the Committee's report.

Mr. C. J. A. Wade, of Brighton, writes: "Mr. I be permitted to assure Dr. Drummond Shields and other gentlemen who feel it necessary to apologise from this distance the conduct of the Kenya Government, that no alarm need be felt for Native interests? I know my brother, the Chief Native Commissioner, and his zeal for the welfare of the Natives well enough to say that the finding of gold under their land will be turned as much to their advantage as to that of the white population, and that they will receive their full share of whatever result from distress or addition to prosperity this discovery may bring to a Colony which is feeling in abundant measure the troubles that afflict the world."

**"OUR IMPERIAL WORD AT STAKE."**

The *Observer* said on Sunday: "The world of our Imperial word is at stake in Kenya is now fully realised. If we take land from Natives—on however small a scale—without the compensation in kind that was solemnly assured to them, it must be a disastrous injury to their confidence, as well as to our prestige and self-respect. Setting aside the social taint of such evictions in the Colony itself, the transaction would afford invaluable propaganda to our enemies everywhere. The disallowance of the dispossessing Ordinance is one of the plainest duties that we owe upon the Crown's advisers."

Says *The Christian*: "Not only are we to take the Natives' land, but the responsible officials in Kenya have issued a childishly flimsy document explaining to the Africans how advantageous the coming of the gold prospectors will be to the present inhabitants, and representing that the invasion will only be temporary. Possibly those who prepared the document really believe this. If so, it is their intelligence and not their honesty that should be impugned, though such a singular absence of the sense of probability is no qualification for administering a Native population. It is certain that the arrant duplicity of the Legislature's conduct in Kenya is not only a blow at the national good name, but is also destined to be the foundation from which in days to come racial animosity will arise."

The Missionary Council of the Church Assembly has resolved that she should not be involved in the proposed amendment of the Ordinance, and has assured the Archbishop of Canterbury that support in any steps he may find it possible to take to influence the decision of H.M. Government.

**A MATTER OF CHANGE**

By Barca Barker.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED miles inland from Kilwa in Tanganyika Territory, I waded waterless steppe country. A road of sandy grass from waterhole to waterhole, usually about six hours' march apart, where the road emerges from the dry dusty plain with its leafless trees and ghastly aspect it enters some grassy slopes and enters more hilly and better watered country. Along these grassy slopes trails abound, and there I did a good deal of shooting.

When the dry season was at its zenith and the sun merciless in a cloudless sky a young man of some twenty years, his pregnant wife and his grey-haired mother crossed that wilderness. The man's father had recently died and they were migrating to a better country in which lived the father's brother. It was a trying time for such a family. Many hardships had to be made for the women between the twenty mile halts for food and a night's rest. There was no shade and the sandy track grew fiercely hot under foot. All suffered from burnt feet and painful blistering.

I had often wondered why the Natives so un-derhated that country, yet round each waterhole were perhaps a hundred people, growing their crops of maize and millet in the wet season, and in the dry season cassava and bean which grows on high bushes. They have no coats and no cattle. They are a beaten race, their children underfed, backward in walking and talking, and without the spirit of normal youngsters.

**A Pathetic Trio.**

As the pathetic trio walked the hills the young wife was so harassed with fatigue and hunger that she looked as old as her mother-in-law. At noon they sank in the meagre shadow of the bush and panted in the glaring heat.

The young man trying to cheer up his womenfolk said: "There is a white man over here. He is shooting and his camp will be full of meat. We will be able to have a real good feed and rest. Soup and the marrow from the bones is the stuff that we want. From here to the coast where turtle lives it is hilly and stony, but there is water and there are coconuts."

An hour later the young man turned up at my camp, and producing a few sweaty coins from his loincloth said that he wanted to buy meat. The women stood behind him supporting each other.

It was bad manners to sit in the presence of a white man, they thought.

That day was perhaps the only day in three months in which I had run out of meat. I had not even a bone left, for on the previous day I had given a party of Wapicho youths every piece of meat I had in the camp. Then was on the way to Kilwa in search of work and to encourage them I had allowed them to take it all.

First thing next morning I shot two hartebeestes within a mile of my camp—only to find on returning that the three weary migrants had already left to make the best of their journey before the pitiless sun beat down upon them.

*Flight* has endorsed our recent suggestion that bombing aeroplanes should be used for co-operation with the King's African Rifles in the work of preventing raids by Ethiopian tribesmen into Kenya and the Sudan.

PROBLEMS OF AFRICAN LABOUR.

EXAMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL ISSUES ADVOCATED.

By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne.\*

LABOUR has afforded a constant battle ground for the conflicting interests and schools of thought; the enterprising practical commercial man has come into conflict with the idealistic philanthropist who is concerned only with the well-being of the Native; heated controversies have arisen, and accusations have been hurled to and fro, until the subject has become one to be avoided by any lover of peace. Of late years a kind of compromise has been tacitly arrived at, owing to the general realisation on the part of the business world that good treatment and healthy conditions of living are a sound financial policy, so all concerned have combined to improve accommodation, medical treatment, food, and all the other practical details of the worker's life, the less obvious problems being left to discussion or comment in the decent obscurity of official reports or the limited circulation of missionary journals. The administrator congratulates the compound manager on the excellence of his arrangements, the doctor records with satisfaction the decline in incidence of various diseases; another law modelled on European industrial conditions is placed on the statute book, and the responsible people, like modern Hezekiahs, turn their faces to the wall and pray that if trouble must come, it shall not be in their time.

Interterritorial Influences.

Meanwhile, the Rand recruits largely from Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia, from Mozambique, the Belgian Congo attracts men from Angola, the French West African frontiers furnish a stream of travellers seeking work or markets in British territory. Kijira draws its best labour from the Sudan, Zanzibar's clove is picked by men from Kenya or Tanganyika, and so the general labour pool of the East African Empire may arise to create sudden and unforeseen migration on a large scale; a famine in the Congo in 1920-1921 resulted in Tanganyika being flooded by half-starved, sick, and unfortunates, who filled the hospitals, while the labour market in other instances might be quoted where unpopular administrative methods on one side, or a hurried need to important movements to a more congenial sphere, the immense length of the various frontiers and the unobtrusive method of travelling characteristic of the African, render observation of such displacements most difficult; any effort to maintain a watch or compile statistics is at once regarded with suspicion by the Native, who thereupon takes adequate steps to avoid surveillance. Usually, therefore, reliable information about these migrations is most scanty, the vaguest estimates being all that can be obtained; an example of this occurred in connexion with a recent investigation, when the numbers moving along a certain labour route were estimated by responsible officials on one side of the international border at 2,000, and by equally responsible natives on the other side at 120,000. Discrepancies of such a glaring nature would seem incredible; let the sceptic inquire for himself.

This is the more astonishing when consideration is given to the various effects of these movements, for these will be found to be far-reaching and important. Customs arrangements will be upset, currency complications will occur, the spread of disease represents an ever present threat, revenue collection must be affected, and police measures hampered; in addition, there is always the possibility of a proportion of the travellers remaining in their new surroundings, with consequent disturbance of the original inhabitants.

Certain international agreements on the subject of labour already exist; a series will be found dealing with recruiting in Portuguese East Africa for the Rand, while others occur in Rhodesia, the Congo, and elsewhere, as

a rule, however, each country tends to reserve its labour for its own requirements, the needs of neighbours being regarded with suspicion and jealousy; and this attitude exists even between colonies under the same national flag. It requires little imagination to foresee a time when these questions may lead to serious friction, where the degree of development of two neighbouring countries is markedly different, with corresponding variation in the rate of wages. In such cases, efforts to restrict recruitments will probably result in a mere compromise of activity, the labour agent posting himself safely on the right side of the border, where he can send messages to potential applicants attracted by the lure of a higher rate of wages.

This is obviously an undesirable outcome, for it denies the travellers the benefits of proper arrangements for their journey, eliminates the protection of the contract made in the home district, and renders impossible any measure of supervision by their government. Far preferable would be an honest recognition of the inevitable, and an agreement whereby the interests of the Natives would be safeguarded; subsequent efforts to restrict migration to the sociologically desirable limits would have to depend on the provision of attractive alternatives to wage-earning nearer home, for it is obvious that it is to rely on mere legislation to counteract the lure of good pay.

The foregoing considerations, however, affect mainly the relations between neighbouring administrations, and the efficiency with which various Departments function. It is important to consider, in addition, the moral and moral effects produced by the great streams of migrants as they ebb and flow.

Divergent Policies.

While it is difficult to find any definite and far-sighted declaration of policy as regards labour on the part of the various African Governments, certain characteristics are sufficiently clearly displayed for they are hard to mistake. There is the view that the African has nothing to learn from the European, and that he should therefore be divorced from his past as much as possible in every way; he is, in fact, to be the European as his model. What may be termed the "Latinisation" development of this theory would bring him to the state where he has learnt the white man's ways sufficiently to be easily managed and useful, but without becoming troublesome; he is then to be kept at that stage by all possible means.

In contrast to this, there is that which might be called the Latin doctrine, whereby the native is to be regarded as a European child; he is to be educated in all possible directions, converted to Christianity, induced to wear a European language and read a sort of literature, in which he is taught trades and professions, and, finally, turned out a full-blown citizen of the state, in which he will have exactly the same place some day as his white brother.

Another school of thought regards the effect of these theories as unjust in the present and dangerous in the future, but considers the Latin alternative also dangerous and disastrous in its probable results, owing to the violence of the change involved. The policy advocated rather is the development of the Native on the lines which he understands, and the cultivation of his own social organisation and philosophy of life; in the frequently used phrase, "to make him a good African rather than a bad European."

Without embarking on the stormy sea of controversy as to the respective merits or demerits of the various theories, it will suffice to say that they are all to be found to a greater or less extent in various parts of Africa; and in some cases adjoining countries present the most conspicuous contrast of the methods. In those areas where it is found to be increasingly common, these are the territories, and in every case it will be possible to find it possible for any administration to know the colour and policy of its neighbours, and to be aware of the most noticeable and long-journey and usually furnish startling illustrations. The trip from Durban to Elizabethville involves a change at the Belgian border; one leaves a train with a white staff, and a white staff, for one entirely managed by Africans in Rhodesia; the employment of Natives in certain industries is prohibited, but in Tanganyika they run the tin and industry they wish; the mining in South Africa follows the same rules of racial discrimination, but in the Portuguese colonies one may find one's own kind, and in the Belgian Congo one will find a coloured man in a white coat, and in the Asiatic is present in considerable numbers. In the form of the Indian, but in the form of the Chinese, and in the form of the African, one may find the same thing. Among all these conditions, the most striking is the African, who is the most common of all.

\* In an article in the Journal of the African Society, to which, as well as to the author, we are indebted for permission to quote these extensive extracts.



Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

136.—Mr. Charles William Hobley, C.M.G., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S.

"I am quite satisfied with the progress made by the Kenya Association."—Major F. Cavendish Bentinck, the Chairman, at the first general meeting in Nairobi.

"The notes of British Native policy, especially in Africa, are adaptation and devolution."—Lord Lugard, addressing the London School of Economics.

"If Christian education of future leaders is to be purely parochial and tribal in outlook, then God help Africa."—Canon H. M. Grace, Headmaster of King's College, Budo, Uganda.

"European cattle seem to do rather worse out here than imported human beings—perhaps because they don't get a sundowner!"—Dr. W. K. Council, addressing the Naledoman Society of Tanyika.

"I know of no part of Africa where what one might reasonably term female slavery is more rampant than among the Kikuyu tribe."—Mr. A. M. W. Menden, a former Kenya settler, writing to the Scotsman.

"The aim of King's College Budo has always been to produce the very best type of Christian sportsman and a man."—The Hon. Mr. Morris, Director of Education of Uganda, speaking at King's College, Budo, on the 11th day.

"The study of the economies of *Asterolecanium coffae*, Newst., shows that the pest is one for which the extent of its biological control may definitely be exceeded as an average probability."—Dr. H. C. Jones, in "The Control of *Asterolecanium* (The Fringed Scale of Coffee).

"Kapak fibre is really a cylindrical air-container, and a grower has proved that too great a density of the balls for export results in a rupture of this minute air-container, and the Kapok then loses its value."—Agricultural Department Report of Tanganyika Territory for 1932.

"One day a settler took me to inspect a 200-acre stock farm. We went by car taking two Kikuyu boys with us. Whenever a fence and gate were reached, one of the boys would jump out and open the gate, and on every single occasion the boy shut himself on the wrong side of the gate, afterwards climbing over it to get back to the car."—Mr. Patrick Dasher, M.P. in the Islington Press.

"It is thirty-six years since the British Government came to East Africa, and in that time I have seen very little change in the African, despite the opportunities which have been given him. Ambition is lacking. If I am not mistaken, I am sure that other countries it must be a matter of the Government which Government's aims and ends are in any way."—Sir Ali bin Salim, interviewed by the Tanganyika Standard.

"Finger prints revealed that a Native who, according to official notification, died at the Central Finger Print Bureau of the Colony, had died of influenza on October 22, 1922, while in police custody at Ruiri on November 28, 1931, and that another who had been officially dead for eleven years was sentenced to four years' hard labour for stock theft in September, 1931. In all, thirty-three Natives who in previous years were reported deceased were certified by finger prints as being alive in 1931."—Native Affairs Report of Kenya for 1931.



Mr. Charles William Hobley, President of the East Africa Club, was born in London, England, in 1864. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and at the University of Cambridge, where he obtained a B.A. in 1884. He joined the Service in 1884 as a Sub-Commissioner. Those were adventurous days, and before he retired in 1921 from a Provincial Commissioner's post he had done much pioneer work in the interior of East Africa. He has been a member of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal African Society, and the Royal Society. He has also been a member of the Legislative Councils of the East African Provinces. He has been Secretary to the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, a member of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Anthropological and Geological Societies, and a corresponding Fellow of the Zoological Society. His works include "Aims, Beliefs, and Magic in the Ethnology of the Akamba" and "Kisumu from a Caricatured Company to a Crown Colony," in which he has endeavored to present his old controversies, preserved after the death, and did not even abuse the Government he had served.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. H. H. Beamish is at present in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. T. Campbell Mack left again last week for East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brocklesby have arrived home from Zanzibar.

Mr. G. C. Whitehouse has been appointed District Commissioner in Masaka, Uganda.

Mr. A. De V. Wade, Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya, is due for leave this year.

Captain A. E. Willmot, O.B.E., is now acting District Commissioner in Uganda.

Mr. Thomas Henderson, with his wife and two daughters, have reached England from Ilorin.

Mr. J. E. A. Woolrych-Whitmore has been appointed a member of the Kenya Land Bank Board.

Dr. Violet Clark recently won the British Legion sweepstakes in Nairobi, her prize amounting to £22.

The Rev. W. M. Askwith has taken over the vicarage of Sherborne after spending seven years in Kenya.

Colonel Cabral, Governor-General of Mozambique, is shortly leaving Lourenço Marques for Lisbon.

Charles William Ross was executed in Nairobi last week for the murder near Nakuru of Miss Keppie.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey gave a wireless talk from the B.B.C. last week on his archeological research work in East Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stora have arrived home on leave from Limbe, Nyasaland, and Captain and Mrs. C. G. Somers from Zanzibar.

Mr. T. J. R. Dashwood, who is to enter the East African Civil Service a few months hence, is an English international hockey player.

Mr. R. C. Northcote, M.M., who is attached to the Tanganyika Administrator General's Department, has been transferred to Tabora.

Mr. H. J. He Stedman, Director of Public Works in Zanzibar for the past seven years, is leaving East Africa next month, pending retirement.

Mrs. Guy Eden has undergone two operations, which were followed by pleurisy, but we are glad to learn that she is now making good progress.

Mr. R. W. Taylor, C.M.G., C.B.E., who recently retired from the Treasurership of Tanganyika Territory, and Mrs Taylor, are in Montana, Switzerland.

Major-General Sir Charles McWatt is accompanying the Heri Apparent of Bikaner on his big game hunting safari on the Serengeti Plains of Tanganyika.

Mr. R. C. F. Maugham has been elected Chairman of the local committee in Jersey of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. H. MacDonald, Honorary Secretary of the Uganda Golf Club, is shortly expected in England on leave. Mr. S. Cairns has taken over his duties.

Major Thomas C. Wells, O.B.E., M.C., Private Secretary to Sir Joseph Byng, is to be married in Mombasa shortly to Miss Mary Margaret (Maizie) Garvin.

Mr. R. L. Goodhig, general manager in East Africa of Messrs. Leslie and Amerson, paid a brief visit to Uganda before the opening of the cotton ginning season.

Mr. E. K. Lumley, of the Tanganyika Administrative Service, who was stationed in Lindi, Dar es Salaam, and Tabora during his last tour, has arrived in London on leave.

The death is announced in Dar es Salaam of Brigadier-General C. D. V. Cary-Barnard, C.M.G., D.S.O., who sailed in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika nearly four years ago.

Mr. J. H. Odani, general manager of the East Africa Power and Lighting Company, Ltd., recently visited Uganda in connexion with the establishment of electric lighting schemes.

Mr. E. E. Chantler, of the Education Department in Tanganyika, who has been stationed in Moshi for some years, reached England on leave a few days ago and is staying in Lampsfield, Surrey.

Vice-Admiral D. B. Crampin, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., who has just been elected to the Trans-Ngora District Council, was present at the bombardment of the Sultan of Zanzibar's Palace in 1866.

Mr. P. Everett, manager of Messrs. J. S. Davis & Co., the enterprising contractors, engineers and hardware merchants of Dar es Salaam and Tanga, has arrived on leave and is staying in Birchington, Kent.

Mombasa's new swimming pool, claimed to be the largest in Africa, was to have been opened last week. It is owned by Ocean Bathing Ltd., of which Mr. Leslie J. Tarlton is one of the managing directors.

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Mr. Ulick Huntingdon, of Taunton, who a couple of years ago motored through East Africa, described his trip to an audience in Colchester last week.

Major H. E. Handley, who spent some years in British and German East Africa prior to the War, contemplated leaving England almost immediately for Kenya.

On account of work in the death of his father, the Chairman of London Estates, Ltd., Arncliffe and Broome (London), Ribbar Plantations, Ltd., has inherited the Baronetcy as Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon.

Mr. Arthur Mather, Secretary of the Advisory Commission on Education in the Colonies, addressed the International Missionary Conference in Edinburgh last week on "East and West in Co-operation."

Mr. H. H. Hearner, the Uganda magistrate who has been appointed a Judge in Tanganyika, defeated Me Blake, the French tennis Davis Cup player, in a recent tennis match in Kampala by winning two out of three sets.

Numerous readers in Kakamega have written expressing appreciation of the work of the Government Mining Office. C. T. Cogle, who appears to spare no pains to give advice to newcomers to the gold field.

Mr. G. W. Nestle, of Dar es Salaam, recently swam from the harbor to "Honeymoon" Island over two miles from the mainland. Friends accompanied him in a motor boat on account of the danger from sharks.

Miss Joan Page and Miss Audrey Sale Barker, whose plane was wrecked on a flight from Moshi to Nairobi, have been found. Miss Page suffered injuries to her leg, while her companion was injured in the head. Both have been taken to a Nairobi nursing home.

Among those on leave from Uganda are: Mr. W. G. Adams, Provincial Commissioner; Mr. A. Snnoxall, Controller of Elementary Education; Dr. K. T. K. Wallington, Senior Medical Officer; and Mr. L. M. Boyd and Mr. G. K. Mitchell, Assistant District Officers.

Mr. W. L. G. Goods, who served on the Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission appointed some ten years ago to settle the frontier between Tanganyika Territory and Ruanda-Urundi, will probably leave London for Kenya at an early date.

Mr. E. Belart, general manager in East Africa for the British American Tobacco Company, was unable to attend the East African lunch on Tuesday on account of influenza, from which Mrs. Belart has only just recovered. They hope to leave again for Switzerland very shortly.

Mr. F. D. Murray, who leaves England next week for Tanganyika Territory, has spent a number of years in East Africa, having managed sisal estates in the Udon district before going to Ruanda-Urundi in the opening of the Belgian Mandate. He has been in the country for the past year or two.

Mr. H. N. Lee, O.B.E., who has been appointed Auditor of Tanganyika, and whose present home on sick leave was first appointed to a position on board during the East African Campaign, was twice mentioned in dispatches. He was seconded to Somalia on two occasions, and travelled to Zanzibar in 1928.

Prince Hubert, third son of the late King George V, who has been on a brief shooting trip in Kenya, left recently by sea for South Africa, when the ship spent some hours in the bay. On one day last week he was entertained to breakfast and luncheon by Sir Stewart Syme, Governor of Tanganyika Territory.

The many friends in Nyeri will learn with regret of the death in London within three days of each other of the Misses Frances Maria Hanbury and Sarah Kate Hanbury, daughters of the late Mr. E. F. and Mrs. Elizabeth Hanbury of Cape Province. With a third sister they had lived in Nyeri for some time, and all had arrived home recently.

Sir Stuart S. Crogan, one of the two Kenya delegates appointed by the Unions Conference to lay before the Colonial Office its views on economy and taxation, left London yesterday by air for Nairobi. We regret to hear that he had been laid to his front for some days prior to departure on account of an accident to his eyes.

We were told of the death of Auchtender of Mrs. John Blacklaws, wife of the well-known Nairobi provision merchant. Mrs. Blacklaws, who was a well-known lady golfer in Kenya, came home last September with her two children. She caught a chill at the beginning of last week and passed away after three days' illness. Mr. Blacklaws intended to come home next April.

Mr. C. J. Orchardson, the Kericho settler, has completed the construction of the five-ton yacht which he has been building for some five years. He designed and has built the boat entirely by himself, from wood grown on his estate—which is 500 miles from the sea! The boat is 27 ft. long, is cutter-rigged, has an auxiliary engine, a two-berth cabin, a galley and space for a crew of two forward.

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# LADY BONGO'S VOYAGE FROM AFRICA

By a Keen Lover of Animals.

LADY BONGO was given her title early in the year when she was shipped at Mombasa for New York via S. S. "Madra" and arrived on board watched by many interested spectators.

Most savages are animal-lovers and I was more than pleased to have a "rare" and beautiful animal in my care. Scientists at Colonial B. B. Percy Smith's conference gave me much valuable and interesting information regarding Lady Bongo, and I presume I am at liberty to pass it on.

The bongo is a very rare species of antelope found only in the higher regions of the Aberti Mountains in Kenya Colony, and according to the authorities has not been seen anywhere else. The country usually inhabits dense forest at an altitude of 6,000 feet or thereabouts, and is so rare that only a few specimens are known. It is the first of her species to be captured alive. Though several bongos have been shot by hunters, who have always secured their bags only after many hours of patient waiting, they invariably die a long time after they are secured. I informed me that she visited the "African" one of these animals of the Natives in the hope of securing one of these animals of which she eventually secured a very fine specimen of horns of three feet in length.

Lady Bongo was about eleven months old and about four feet high and had horns about a foot long. She was a beautiful animal, a real chestnut in color, with white on the markings, similar to those of a gazelle, on the face, chin, and limbs. Her eyes were like those of a gazelle, large and expressive. The outstanding characteristic was very large ears which were almost twelve inches long, indicating exceptionally acute hearing and, no doubt, accounting for the ability of the bongo to keep out of gun range.

Lady Bongo was housed in a warden's room like a small-sized horsebox on the upper poop deck a few days after leaving Mombasa, as she showed signs of distress although the temperature was quite high and the top part of her box taken away in order to allow her plenty of fresh air and in a very short time she returned to normal.

### Floated Aways Like a Fairy

Her feeding was a simple matter: it consisted of crushed maize, lucerne, simsim oil cake and water. When three times daily in the following quantities: crushed maize 1 lb., lucerne hay, about 3 lb., and a little oil cake as each feed. The water was usually given about ten minutes before each meal. A lump of rock salt which she was very partial, was kept in the box.

Lady Bongo was at all times very docile and I was fortunate to be one of the few men with whom she condescended to be friendly. She was, however, particularly attracted to her own sex, and on my bringing such visitors she would always rise to her feet and come forward to tick their hands. For a mere male she would not even budge!

Our voyage passed uneventfully until we reached the open ocean. One chief officer who was on the bridge talking to the chief engineer when the latter discovered that Lady Bongo had escaped from her box. The chief officer whom I instructed to keep all hands away from the upper poop deck where the bongo was free, ran up to the deck and the next moment he was heard to exclaim that the hero of the occasion, capturing the bongo by pulling his ears and then seeking and pulling her down to the deck where, after considerable trouble, she was tied up. The strength of the animal was enormous for its size and twice she broke away from the ropes binding her before she was finally secured and tied in a canvas sling, and returned to her quarters.

The incident was very funny, but I was not laughing, however. I sent for the physician who usually attended to the animal's feeding, and asked him to explain how Lady Bongo got out of her box. He then explained the circumstances, and weighing in with a very unique reply: "Well, I was standing at the door of her when she came out of the door of the box, and I thought she was like a fairy, and she floated away like a fairy."

Lady Bongo's escape from her box was a very interesting and unique incident. It was the only time she ever broke away from her quarters. The incident was a real "fairy" story. It was a very funny incident, but I was not laughing, however. I sent for the physician who usually attended to the animal's feeding, and asked him to explain how Lady Bongo got out of her box. He then explained the circumstances, and weighing in with a very unique reply: "Well, I was standing at the door of her when she came out of the door of the box, and I thought she was like a fairy, and she floated away like a fairy."

...missionary... particular... and the... the Bible... appeal strongly... elucidated and corroborated... narratives.

### THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK

The Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, U.S.A., publishes the eighth (1931-32) edition of "The Negro Year Book" at the price of 25 postpaid. The editor is, Mr. M. N. Works, Director of the Department of Sociology and Research at the Tuskegee Institute, and the contents, again as usual, are largely concerned with the Negro in the United States, on which subject they may be taken as sound if affected by the ineradicable "persecution" complex of the race in that area. For Africans will resent the assumption that the American Negro speaks for the whole of the African races.

### AFRICAN TREASURES

So many Eastern Africans have spent some period of their residence in South Africa that they have a general desire to be kept informed of the latest books of South African interest. Mr. M. N. Works' "African Treasures: Sixty Years' Memories of Diamonds and Gold" (John Long, 12s. 6d.) must, of course, be included in that category. He has been in Africa, particularly in the outstanding mines of the Rand and Boer of the sub-continent since 1870, and writes of the men and matters of the pioneering years. His book is most readable, enlivened by many stirring incidents, and is approved by his wise philosophy. His memories were written, he says, "in the hope that they will stir the hearts of men and youth throughout the English-speaking world, and contribute something towards a better understanding of the status of South Africa, a task that cannot wait till I am 100."

The 1933 edition of "Who's Who" is even better and bigger than any of its predecessors. This indispensable book of reference contains the names of almost every person of note in the country. At 3s. it is excellent value for money.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WANTED: NEW TERM FOR NATIVE "BEER."

Will Someone Propose a Word?

To the Editors of "East Africa."

SIR.—I am glad that you have suggested the need for some better word than "beer" to describe the native drinks made from grains or fruits.

There can be no dispute that the use of the term "beer" is very misleading to Europeans who do not live in Africa, and that it has even misled many well-meaning missionaries, who, despite long local experience, have never been able to eradicate from their minds the idea that such native beverages should be regarded with the disfavour with which they have looked upon ale and similar drinks at home. I am not going to be bold enough to suggest a new word, but I hope that some other reader will propose an apposite one.

Yours faithfully,

Southampton.

ROMBE.

THAT TANGANYIKA POOL OF GOLD.

All is not Gold that Glitters!

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—Reading your short account of the finding of a pool of gold by a Tomany in Tanganyika carried me back to my own enthusiastic early days in East Africa, when I too found such a pool.

This was also "well off of the reach of the ordinary African tourist," being situated in the middle of the Wakamba Reserve.

I was having an afternoon bath in a stream when the low rays of the afternoon sun showed me the glimmering golden specks. Imagine my joy when I found the sandy bed of the stream was crowded with them. I collected and dried a handful of the sand, laboriously picked out the specks, and carted them carefully round with me until at last I returned to Nairobi.

With a nonchalant but guarded air I showed my treasure to an expert, and, for mere form's sake, asked him what it was. "Mica," he said, "the country is stiff with it." He was right.

Yours faithfully,

Kingsbury, N.Y.O.

JOHN MACHISO.

RETRENCHMENT OF KENYA POLICE.

What are the Actual Facts?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—There seems to have been a good deal of criticism in certain quarters in Kenya to effect retrenchment. Will you state the actual facts?

Yours faithfully,

Mount Carlo.

A. R. JAMES.

[The net reduction in the European police establishment proposed for 1933 is two full-time posts. The Memorandum on the Draft Budgetary Estimates for 1933, paragraph 10, states that the establishment of Superintendants is reduced from 15 to 6; (b) the establishment of Assistant Superintendants is increased from 15 to 20; (c) the establishment of Inspectorate is reduced from 37 to 27; (d) the establishment of Assistant Inspectors is reduced from 37 to 27; (e) the establishment of European Constables is reduced from 40 to 33. The increase recommended in (a) is designed to replace five Superintendants whose resignations are recommended in (a).]

The retrenchment involves the reorganisation of the court Prosecutors in Eldoret and Nakuru, and of an officer in the (1) Nairobi, the closing of police stations at Soloi, Narro, Migori and Mombasa, and the placing of the staff at Nairobi, Migori, Eldoret, Emburi, and the Embasa Police Branch in the charge of Indian Superintendants, who will be withdrawn from Nairobi, Emburi and Lamu Police Stations and from Narro.

ZEPELIN FLIGHT TO EAST AFRICA.

Captain J. E. T. Philipp's Interesting Evidence.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—There is a note on page 430 of your issue of January 2 on the airship sent to General von Lettow.

Some time after the event, while on Arab Bureau duty to Jerusalem, Arabia and the Sudan, one heard the evidence of Arabs who asserted very positively that they had seen on moonlight nights "a noisy cigar marching explosively in the heavens." Their statements were generally regarded as fantasy.

There was, however, in early 1918, in the Intelligence Department at Khartoum a German handoller which had been found in the Bayuda Deserts. It had contained recent Spitzer ammunition, stamped Stuttgart, 1917. This tangible evidence was more difficult to regard as mere fantasy. It, however, proved nothing in itself.

While engaged in Bulgaria, on the Greco-Bulgarian front in 1923, our host in one garrison was a Bulgarian officer who had witnessed and was concerned with the departure from this Bulgarian aerodrome of the airship in question. With his permission we carefully noted down his account and a photograph of him (and us), for subsequent identification, was taken at the frontier post showing the Bulgarian inscription over the arch. (The negative is with me.)

While on duty in a destroyer in the eastern Mediterranean, we had occasion to visit the Libyan coast on shore searches. There was a cleverly concealed fuel and provision cache near Misura. This was stated. I do not assert it to have been used both by Austrian submarines and by the airship in question.

Yours faithfully,

London, S.W.1.

J. E. T. PHILIPPS.

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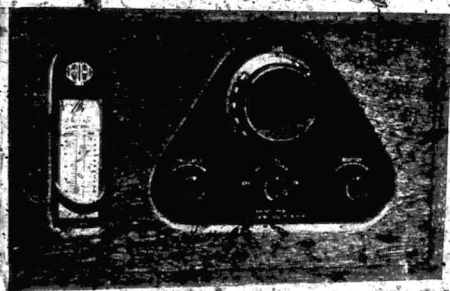
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Between the Home Country and those distant outposts, the new Empire broadcasting scheme is tying a firmer bond than ever before existed. Provided with a competent receiver, the lonely "exile" will forget the distance that separates him from Home. The McMichael Colonial Supersonic is more than merely competent. It is the radio ideal for such long-distance listening!



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are replaced by an ingenious device which enables the user to change wavebands immediately and without fuss. Requiring only a short Aerial and a good Earth, the Set will give surprisingly clear and vigorous reception. Where general use of the normal Broadcast band (250-550 metres) and the long waveband (900-2,000 metres) is required, we recommend the McMichael Duplex Four Cabinet Model 17, complete, and the McMichael Duplex Four Mans Transportable, 21 gns. complete, which have been specially designed for these bands of wavelengths.

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## EAST AFRICA IN THE PRESS

## CUCKOO DOES NOT BREED IN AFRICA.

IN REPLY to an assertion that the cuckoo breeds in Africa, Lord Rothschild says in *The Times*:—  
 "Our European cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) has never been known to breed in Africa, though it has been seen and only winters in Africa. There are cuckoos over the world nearly two hundred species of cuckoo, from the tiny emerald cuckoo of New Guinea (*Cuculus leucurus*) to the great cuckoo of the Solomon Islands (*Cuculus pusillus*), nearly 200, and a half feet long, the large Major Heard found in Sierra Leone was evidently laid by one of the numerous tropical cuckoos common in Africa."

## FOREIGN NAIL MANUFACTURERS' ENTERPRISE.

THE gossip writer in the *Morning Post* says:—  
 "The slogan 'Buy British' is excellent on the boards, but often difficult to put into effect. An acquaintance writes to me from a convict in the West Indies that he would like to see the British settlers in the Dutch Colony buy British instead of Dutch or French goods on the head while developing their enterprise. This is indeed a noble and patriotic and patriotic aim. The Government might advise the motto 'Buy British' and the consequence are prompt to remove their hair from all slippers out of trade. But British goods are not so easily available. Instead of their original form of a square, they are now in a more convenient 1 1/2 lb. packets. Their original price was 1/6 per dozen, but now they are 1/3 per dozen. The price of the goods is so high that they are now being sold at a price of 1/6 per dozen. When will our manufacturers learn to stop their mouths instead of saying 'take it or leave it'?"

## ZANZIBAR'S OLD SLAVE MARKET.

An interesting fact regarding the old Zanzibar slave market is thus related in a letter to *The Times* from Miss G. H. Foxley Norris, of Ilkley, Oxon:

"The actual purchaser of the Zanzibar slave market was a young English missionary priest, Arthur Nugent West, then on the staff of the Universities Mission to Central Africa. Mr. West was, with Sir John Kirk, an eye witness of all the horrors of the slave trade, and by every means in his power aided Sir John in his unceasing efforts to put it to a stop. When at last the Sultan of Zanzibar consented to sell the market, naming as his price the sum of £100,000, it was Arthur West who paid it, giving, in fact, the whole of his capital to do so, and heading over the ground to the I.M.C.A. On Christmas Day, 1891, Arthur West lay dying in Sir John Kirk's house at Zanzibar, and on that morning the foundation stone of the present cathedral was laid on that site, and the donor's desire, that a Protestant Church should stand there, that spot to cleanse and hallow it was granted."

## FROM TUSKS TO TOILET TABLE.

An interesting story of the transformation of elephant tusks into varied articles of everyday use is related by a special correspondent of the *Evening Standard*, who says of a visit to a London ivory factory:

"In a long narrow room we saw several machines and men working them. One man would take a hollow piece of ivory about eight or ten inches long. An elephant's tusks are hollow for about that length. The workman pressed the ivory against the tiny teeth of a small circular saw spinning at 2,500 revolutions a minute, and sliced it as easily as a knife cuts bread. He was cutting out the flat head, broke it into shape for four or five, another set of the same size, and another for a clothes brush, all out of the same piece. The next man and the next machine took the square and rounded off the corners, while other machines smoothed the face of the ivory and polished it. Then a turning machine made the holes for the bristles of the machine."

"If once you stood in front of the man who turns the beaded balls you would not want to leave him. The operation is remarkable. An instrument like a sharp chisel is pressed against the revolving chunk of ivory until gradually the shape appears. And as it appears, the chips, which fall about to be made later into babies' teething rings."

## WITCHCRAFT DORMANT IN AFRICANS.

In an interesting article on witchcraft in *The New Statesman and Nation* Mr. J. H. Duffin says:—

"The magician is rarely a public official, recognized by the State, while the wizard is a private practitioner working for his own ends, which in a community based on sound principles of communism must be anti-social. Both apply their methods employed."

"The witch or wizard is just as convinced of its existence as are those who sink when its operations are directed. Witchcraft is rather like tuberculosis, its potentiality is always there, dormant, in suspense, waiting for an individual to awaken it to its baneful activity. The individual may not even know that he has it, in himself, and the sinister disease may, unawares, be an inverted infection, by the cause of its possessor's death."

"So in many parts of Africa a death is inevitably followed by a post-mortem examination of the intestines, the configurations of which will show whether or not witchcraft was in the disease, since, the power being hereditary, its visible presence in the post-mortem would make its relative a more likely subject of suspicion of fewer people with whom it would be as well to be on good terms. Thus a belief in witchcraft has contributed to quite a good knowledge of anatomy and a corresponding advance in surgical technique. No practitioner of witchcraft, therefore, when put to the ultimate test denies that he has the power, even though death, that is before European governments intervened, paradoxically to the great benefit of the wizards, was the recognised penalty for his crimes."

## EX-KING AS ELEPHANT TRAINER.

OF EX-KING Ferdinand, who is shortly to visit Kenya, a writer in the *Yorkshire Evening Press* says:—

"He once had a passion for training elephants and procured four for the purpose. While the cage lasted he would spend part of each day teaching them tricks. Nothing delighted him more than to exhibit and distinguish his guests than to show them his pet elephants perform."





EAST AFRICA'S INFORMATION BUREAU.

East Africa's Information Bureau exists for the free service of subscribers and advertisers...

A new nine-hole golf course has been opened in Nairobi.

Nairobi's new theatre will accommodate 804 people.

It is proposed to build a good road to connect Eboru and Mbeya.

A business plot in Kakamega, on which a dukka has been built, has been sold to an Indian for £1,000.

Tanganyika increased her exports of groundnuts during the first eight months of last year from 2,222 tons to 11,023 tons.

endeavours are being made in Mwanza to organise an agricultural and commercial exhibition to be held in about August.

Kenya exported 8,132 ounces of gold between January and October last, compared with 2,450 ounces over the same period of 1931.

The Nairobi Municipal Council is to appoint a consultant engineer to report on a scheme for obtaining water from the Ruiru River.

The Kenya Government has appointed a Select Committee to examine and report on the Native Belongment Fund proposed by Lord Moyne.

The Council has decided to employ an advertising campaign to emphasise the dangers of the district as a jumping-off place for the Kakamega gold-fields.

Both the Kenya Government and the Nairobi Municipal Council are considering schemes whereby local cadets will be appointed to the Public Health Department.

A levy on official salaries is to be introduced in Kenya, where officers occupying Government quarters in townships are henceforth to pay the equivalent of rates.

The coffee produced in Sao Paulo has been exhausted and have been replaced by a new emergency tax of five milreis a bag on all coffee produced in the State.

Four badminton courts are to be laid out in the Nairobi Municipal Market for the newly formed Badminton Club, of which Mr. O. J. Pringley is being elected President.

Coffee exports from Brazil for the first eleven months of 1931 totalled 11,024,000 sacks, valued at £24,742,000, compared with 11,063,000 sacks, valued at £21,000,000, for the same period of 1931.

It is estimated that not fewer than 1000 rapeseed ships docked in Kilindini during December and that their total imports from Kenya and Uganda are estimated at more than 100,000 tons.

A sanction having been given for the factory building the East Africa Steamship Co. Ltd. have now begun work on the site and that the total imports from Kenya and Uganda are estimated at more than 100,000 tons.

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Trouble has recently occurred on the Tanganyika-Kenya border north-east of Mwanza between the Bakuria and Mushi tribes, some of the latter having raided the cattle of the Mwalima and Bakuria tribes. Administrators and Police officers are investigating the matter on the spot.

Domestic exports from Kenya during the period January-October 1932, totalled 51,724,081, compared with 53,522,016 during the corresponding period of 1931. The total quantity of maize exported fell from 1,200,000 cwt. in the above period of 1931 to 338,272 cwt. in 1932.

That continuance of the present system would ruin the cotton growing industry in the Eastern Province of Tanganyika Territory was an assertion made by Mr. James Harrison, Director of Agriculture, in an address to the conference of those interested in the industry recently held in Dar es Salaam.

The total export traffic from Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railway during the first ten months of last year amounted to 230,002 tons, compared with 274,655 tons during the corresponding period of 1931. Import traffic landed from Kilindini totalled 59,202 tons, against 77,060 tons in 1931.

In introducing a Bill to regulate the business of money-lending in Kenya, the Attorney-General said he had recently seen transactions levying a much greater rate of interest than 48%. The Bill provides that the Courts may re-open a transaction and give relief if the rate of interest exceeds 48% per annum.

Criticisms of a Bill to Regulate and Control Compulsory Labour in Kenya have been made in the Legislative Council by Canon Burns, the member representing Native interests. The measure had been introduced to give effect to provisions of the International Labour Conference and involves no change in the existing laws of the Colony.

Canon Burns criticised the power given to headmen under the Bill, the provision for transporting labour to districts other than their own, and the age of Natives who could be employed on compulsory communal work, given in the Ordinance as from eighteen years to forty-five. He considered forty-five years to be high enough. The Bill was passed and is now in operation.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following detailed information concerning rainfall in Kenya and Uganda during the week ended January 3: Eldama 2.1; Naivasha 3.0; Meru 0.04; Malindi 0.05; Mombasa 0.06; Machakos 0.12; Nairobi 0.04; Kisumu 0.05; Mumias 0.06; Naivasha 0.10; Nakuru 0.75; Kisumu 0.14; Kisumu 0.14; Songor 0.20; Tavo 0.58; Kampala 0.52 inches.

RIGBY RIFLES advertisement with details of shot guns, sporting rifles, and contact information for Shackville St. London W.I.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'A REDU...', 'last week...', 'slight re...', 'in good...', 'Kenya:', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z', 'London', 'walled', 'correspond', 'Offering', 'quarter of', 'bags in', 'offer of', 'report Al', 'bean of', 'qualifies', 'trade', 'Canon', 'comparat', '50, 100', '1, 2, 3', '0.01, per', 'cents in', 'and 100', 'The S', 'Departm', 'patch', 'good', 'criticall', 'h', 'earlier t', 'early in', 'pedagog', 'quality h', 'Corpor', 'stone', 'I', 'here an', 'a', 'offer', 'reported', '0.4 per', 'quotation', '1', '0.01', 'price of', '1932, 50', 'Corpus', '13 As', 'parative', 'Hides', 'heavy', 'Skins'









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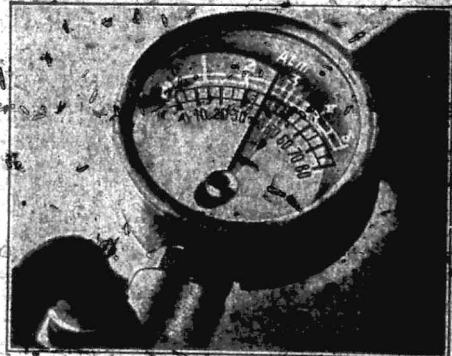
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

The Colonial Office statement on gold mining in the Kakangala Native Reserve is to be cordially welcomed, but why it was so long delayed is difficult to understand. It could quite as easily have been issued weeks earlier and so have obviated the spate of criticism, informed and uninformed, friendly and unfriendly which has issued from the Press in public form and many pulpits. It is most unfortunate that in two such controversial matters of the recent past as the amendment of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance and the intended introduction of an income tax there has been studied reluctance on the part of officialdom to take the public into its confidence until, entirely as a result of that policy of silence, a storm of protest had arisen. In each case more it has been shown that the right thing done in the wrong way or at the wrong time will not prevent widespread discontent, and it is to be hoped that these lessons of the immediate past will be taken to heart by the East African Governments and by the Colonial Offices, and that they will be more readily disposed henceforth to put their cards on the table at the earliest possible moment. Had the statement of last Thursday been published some weeks previously, Kenya would have escaped a deluge of obloquy, and there would have been a prompt disposition on the part of the Kenya Government to explain exactly what was intended when the introduction of income tax became a burning question, much of the antagonism and all of the misconception which arose from public ignorance and suspicion would have been dissipated.

East African public opinion is too virile to accept unquestioningly proposed new taxes, and the wise course for responsible officials in Africa and in this country is to be as frank about their intentions as possible. In that way they will enlist the maximum measure of

**WHY NOT TAKE THE PUBLIC INTO CONFIDENCE?**

co-operation on the part of the public. There can be no doubt that much of the political discontent of recent years has been due to a feeling that non-official views have not been seriously desired, have not been invited when they could be safely overlooked, or have too often been disregarded when invited and received. It would be as easy to the instances in which non-official opinion proved right and official policy was up-ended as it would be to give examples to the contrary. The point, however, is not whether on one side or the other has been more frequently right or wrong in any given territory with any given right, but that there should be constant consultation between governed and governing and ample opportunity for the healthy ventilation of public opinion. Eventually, of course, non-official members of local Legislative Councils can express in Council the views of themselves and their constituents, but by the time that opportunity arrives great harm has to have been done by the quite unnecessary treachery of the Government in question. From such treachery springs misunderstanding, criticism, and suspicion, whereas frankness would usually have yielded a quick boon of appreciation, support, and confidence.

In this connection it is to be noted that twice during the first session of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia held under the presidency of Sir Ronald Stokes the opposition of the Elected Members was allowed to prevail in circumstances which in most, and probably all, of the other Eastern African Legislatures would have entailed the use of the official majority to force through the Government's motion. This demonstration of the new Governor's desire to meet unofficial wishes will not be lost on the public. It is true that the subjects at issue were not of very great importance, but they had seemed sufficiently so to justify the preparation of draft Ordinances.

### UNOFFICIAL VIEWS ACCEPTED IN N. RHODESIA.

The first would have contemplated a pension and gratuity on an official who had neglected to exercise an option, while it was still open to him; the second concerned the reduction of the entertainment tax, and Government, having agreed to accept the guidance of the Elected Members, withdrew all the official members except the mover of the Bill, Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy, and loyally regulated its course by the votes of the Elected Members, of whom four voted against and two in favour of the Bill. We do not at the moment recall a recent session of Council in any other Eastern African Territory, in which the local Administration has thus twice yielded to public opinion as expressed by the non-official members.

As a curious fact, the three of the Elected Members objected to a Government motion authorising a levy on official salaries, for the purpose of a new Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. On the contrary, there has been a widespread, and not always tactfully expressed, demand for such a reduction of emoluments, while it is, if less outspoken on the point, is, we are led to suppose, not less common of necessity. Almost as surprising is the fact that no strong objection appears to have been voiced from the official side of the House to an undertaking given in the name of the Government that the report of the committees which have been investigating European unemployment, especially in the copper belt, should be withheld from publication. There may be special circumstances of which we are not aware that justify such a course, but if that be the case, at least some indication might have been given, especially as this is one of the most important issues exercising public concern at present.

Two days hence we celebrate the centenary of the death of General Gordon, whose amazing work in the Sudan is even now too little known in London. Sixty years have passed since he succeeded Sir Samuel Baker as Governor of the Equatorial Province, where he set himself to purge a corrupt Egyptian administration of injustice and to suppress slave trading. He was left practically, and sometimes absolutely, without European assistants, but his immense moral and physical courage so sustained him that he was able to achieve apparently impossible tasks—among them being that of creating a chain of administrative stations right through the Sudan to the borders of Uganda. Having completed the work entrusted to him by the Khedive Ismail, he had accepted the invitation of King Leopold to go to the Congo, and was actually preparing his departure when public opinion forced the Gladstone Government—which had resolved to evacuate the Sudan—to call upon him to undertake the withdrawal of the large Egyptian army which was menaced by the Mahdi's advancing girdle. Characteristically leaving London with only one companion, Gordon reached Khartoum at the earliest possible moment, and for nearly seven months held that town single-handed against the Dervishes. Every day of the last four months he hoped from the roof of his residence, to see an advancing relief expedition, but at dawn of January 6, 1885, the enemy pierced his defences, and he was slain on the steps of the Palace. Two days later

the British advance guard came within sight of the town. Chinese Gordon, as he is still known to schoolboys and their elders fought with equal, and probably greater, truth have been called a Gordon of the Sudan.

For decades one of the best means of rallying public opinion in Egypt to a Government which felt the need of demonstrations of confidence has been to suggest that control of the headwaters of the Nile might pass into non-Egyptian hands. Yet, obviously enough, the present proposal that the Egyptian Government should finance the construction of the long-projected dam across the Blue Nile a little below its exit from Lake Tana, in Ethiopia, has created a sudden political storm in Cairo, with the result that each of the first three missions to represent Egypt at the Addis Ababa Conference fixed for next month refused to undertake the unpopular duty. But for the backing of Great Britain it is certain that Egypt would not have had an opportunity of being represented at the conference convened to consider the conditions under which the dam shall be constructed, and it is an interesting reflection that this agitation should have been launched at a time when the emphasis of Egyptian policy for decades made it their business to safeguard the waters for the benefit of Egyptian agriculture.

The East African Native is generally looked upon as an unprovided person who takes a very little thought for the morrow, and the Grain Storage Department of Agriculture is concerned at his habit of selling as much of his grain as he can at harvest time and turning the rest into beer. It does not blame him seriously, but points out that he often has to buy back at an increased price the grain he has sold to the local Indians and that yearly periods of hunger occur during December, January and early February. The Natives have some sort of grain store—four kinds of them—but these are all inefficient, indeed it seems a very difficult task to ward off the attacks of the rats, weevils, moths and moulds which do so much excellent food provided for them, for the Department itself as still far from having devised a perfect communal grain store for the Native villages. If we look back a little, we shall be still less inclined to blame the Native for his alleged improvidence. Before the coming of the *Pan Britannica* any tribe which built up stores of grain was thereby increasing the risk of raids by his neighbours, to say nothing of marauding elephants, a risk, as Commander Blunt records in his most published book on 'Elephants', more of a Native's life than an essential to the ritual customs comparable perhaps, to the risk of a British man's home, in which the wife and children have played no small part. Custom die-hard as it is, and it will be some time before grain storing becomes habitual. Not the least of the difficulties to overcome is the distrust of the Natives which one of the African's most distinctive characteristics. This year we read in a report that two of the Natives actually began to quarrel over the possession of their villages, but that they afterwards humbly confessing that

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**GOLD MINING AND NATIVE LAND IN KENYA**  
**COLONIAL OFFICE REPLIES TO CRITICISMS**

A FULL statement of the position was made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to questions in the House of Commons on December 20, 1932, since when some criticism has been made, based largely on a misunderstanding of the facts. It is important that the position should be made clear in some authoritative statement.

In East Africa minerals are the property not of the occupiers of the lands whether European or Native, but of the Crown. Large areas have from time to time been set aside for the Native population, but the creation of such Native Reserves has in no way infringed the Crown's ownership of minerals in or under the soil.

The Native Lands Trust Ordinance passed in 1929 established the principle that the lands thus set aside (totaling nearly 31,000 acres) should remain for the use and benefit of the Native tribes of the Colony as a whole. These lands were placed under the control of a Central Native Lands Trust Board, and Local Boards were created in each district to advise the Central Board. The Ordinance also provided that, with the advice and consent of the Central Board, the Governor could exclude from the Native Reserves any land required for such purposes as the improvement of the natural resources of the Colony. Where any such exclusion was made, an equivalent area of land was to be added to the Reserve. It is clear from the terms of the Ordinance that no question of compensation was contemplated in such a case.

Following upon the report of the Joint Committee of Parliament in 1931, a Land Commission was set up to consider the needs, both present and prospective, of the Native population in Kenya in regard to lands, and to report on the desirability and practicability of setting aside further lands for Native occupation. This Commission has been at work in Kenya since the beginning of August last.

It is particularly fortunate that the Commission's presence in the Colony should have coincided with the recent gold discoveries. It has thereby been possible to consult the Commission over the immediate regulation of prospecting and development; and, in assessing the future land requirements of the Natives, they will be able to include among other factors the probable effects of gold mining in Native areas.

**KENYA LAND COMMISSION CONSULTED.**

The discovery of gold is of the greatest importance to Kenya as a whole. The local Government has been most careful consideration to the policy to be followed in developing the potential goldfields. On the various aspects they have secured the advice of the Commission, a very eminent geologist of world-wide experience, and in framing the necessary Ordinance to deal with the immediate situation they have taken the opinion of the Central Native Lands Trust Board, the Chief Native Commissioner, and the Land Commission. The amending Ordinance recently passed has been approved by all these authorities.

Moreover, the Government has taken the wise step of explaining the position to the Natives themselves in their tribal gatherings, and a clear and suitable statement drawn up by the Chief Native Commissioner has been translated into the vernacular and widely circulated. Every care has been taken to safeguard not only the interests of individuals in the immediate present, but also the ultimate interests of the tribes as a whole in the future.

It should be explained that mining in the field is of two kinds, namely, *placer* and *alluvial* mining. The treatment of *placer* mining is different from that of *alluvial* mining, and the treatment of *placer* mining is different from that of *alluvial* mining. Such of the tracts set aside for Natives as are not to be abandoned are to be used for the purpose of proving economic value, and are to be worked only through shafts. The surface and fly ash of such workings in the local circumstances obtaining in Kenya is not to be used for any other purpose.

It is clear that no one can take advantage of the lands set aside from the Reserves as a means of speculation. The exclusion of any land for the purpose of gold mining is subject to the following conditions:

The main immediate importance is to ensure that the Natives, whose lands are being reserved for their own use, shall be fully satisfied that the proposed mining operations shall be carried out in a manner which will not be prejudicial to their interests.

and suitable alternative work, and to ensure that the work in the proximity of the mine shall be carried out in a manner which will not be prejudicial to the interests of the Natives.

The Secretary of State has also stated that the Government will be prepared to consider the possibility of making arrangements for the purchase of land for the purpose of providing additional land for the Natives. In such cases administrative arrangements will be made for settling them in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. In addition to the provision of land for the individual Natives, the Government will also be prepared to make arrangements for the purchase of land for the Natives as a whole.

It is clear from the reports show that the Natives in the vicinity of the mines who have been affected by the gold discoveries are fully satisfied with the arrangements made for their benefit.

In the process of prospecting and mining there are two stages: (a) for proving an area and mining whether there be gold in workable quantities, and (b) the working of a proved area.

The Ordinance has been framed to deal with (b), the working of the proved area, and it is clear that the Government will be prepared to consider the possibility of making arrangements for the purchase of land for the Natives. In such cases administrative arrangements will be made for settling them in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. In addition to the provision of land for the individual Natives, the Government will also be prepared to make arrangements for the purchase of land for the Natives as a whole.

**NO BREACH OF FAITH.**

It remains to be pointed out that the Native Lands Trust Ordinance provides that if land is excluded from a Reserve either for the purpose of improvement or for the purpose of being added to the Reserve, the land shall be substituted, and a balance suggested, that the amending Ordinance is a breach of faith. It is clear that no such question of breach of faith exists in the present case. The individual Native will be provided for in the way already described.

In the event of the principle of the Ordinance being applied to the gold discoveries, it should be adequate not merely to provide for the Natives in the future, but also to provide for the Natives who are already working in the Reserve, and they will take all the factors into account, including the equipment of the gold mining development. It is clear that no such question of breach of faith exists in the present case. The individual Native will be provided for in the way already described.

The area reserved for each lease amounts to a few acres only. It would have been out of the question to substitute a small or possibly quite away from the Reserve, on a lease, when the lease is for a long period.

The Secretary of State has also stated that the Government will be prepared to consider the possibility of making arrangements for the purchase of land for the Natives. In such cases administrative arrangements will be made for settling them in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance. In addition to the provision of land for the individual Natives, the Government will also be prepared to make arrangements for the purchase of land for the Natives as a whole.

Moreover, the Government has taken the wise step of explaining the position to the Natives themselves in their tribal gatherings, and a clear and suitable statement drawn up by the Chief Native Commissioner has been translated into the vernacular and widely circulated. Every care has been taken to safeguard not only the interests of individuals in the immediate present, but also the ultimate interests of the tribes as a whole in the future.

**PRESS CRITICISMS OF THE BILL.**

The *Observer*, *Standard*, *Guardian*, the *London Star* and a number of other newspapers are far from satisfied with the Government's Bill. Mr. J. L. Garvin, in his article in the *Observer*, has headed "Darkening of the Colonial Goldmine." The *Colonial* has also written a long article, which amounts to little more than a series of criticisms of the Government's Bill. The *Observer* has also written a long article, which amounts to little more than a series of criticisms of the Government's Bill.

But it is clear that the Government is not in any way shaken by the criticisms of the Bill. The Government is not in any way shaken by the criticisms of the Bill. The Government is not in any way shaken by the criticisms of the Bill. The Government is not in any way shaken by the criticisms of the Bill.





GORDON CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS. BRITISH WIRELESS FOR THE EMPIRE

Dr. B. M. Allen on the Sudan.

Splendid Opening of the British Maritime Services.

In connection with the celebrations of the centenary of Gordon's birth, Dr. Leonard M. Allen addressed the Royal Empire Society last week on "The Story of Khartoum and Gordon." The General, Lord Edward Gleichen, presided, and the lecture had had close to 1000 people in the hall. Gordon and had left the Sudan only a few months before he was killed.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, addressed a meeting of the Royal Empire Society last night on the subject of "The Empire Broadcasting." He said that the

When the British soldiers of the Sudan advanced the theory that it was the responsibility of the British, which stopped Kher's soldiers from advancing further. Then he showed the tide and the British which had been kept under the Belgian flag. To-day it is desolate and devoid of the well-laid streets that existed in the days of King Leopold.

He said that he was gratified in speaking of the month of the year for the Emperor on providing and giving his programme. He said that he was gratified in speaking of the month of the year for the Emperor on providing and giving his programme. He said that he was gratified in speaking of the month of the year for the Emperor on providing and giving his programme.

Very interesting photographs of Gordon, the Mahdi, Sir Evelyn Baring, later Lord Cromer, Sir Samuel Baker, and Speke have been exhibited. Dr. Allen said he shared the view of Sir Reginald Wingate that the Mahdi was a really earnest, religious man, and that it was only after he had come into touch with the Khalifa that he deteriorated and became the man who murdered Gordon. He added the arresting statement that he had heard the of the Arabs who ran up the fatal stairs in January 1885 and murdered Gordon say that as they were going up one of their number said: "The Mahdi said we must not kill him, but just bring him back alive."

"But there is a larger view. Wherever the home in this country that has not a radio for a friend overseas. Is it something that when you hear music, something which gives you pleasure you may be able to think of a thousand things, a thousand things that may be being made in the forest or in the mountains. Will you be able to give the loneliness of the pioneer to whom he would be the realiser of the comforts of an urban life? We have only heard one such voice, the voice of the pioneer who belongs to a small class of people. We have only heard one such voice, the voice of the pioneer who belongs to a small class of people. We have only heard one such voice, the voice of the pioneer who belongs to a small class of people.

The story of the Relief Expedition to Khartoum 200 years ago is being re-told in the play "The Campaign at Khartoum" by Lord Edward Gleichen, though he was a member of the expedition and got within eighty miles of Khartoum. It actually entered it 111 twenty years later as Sudan Agent.

The screen showed the Gordon College, with Sudanese lads at work and play. It was their custom, Dr. Allen said, to wear Native clothes when working in school and European clothes when playing their games—though they preferred to play football without boots.

Lord Edward Gleichen, in proposing a vote of thanks gave a few reminiscences of his early days in the Sudan. He first went out in the Guards Camel Regiment of the Nile Expedition, later visiting Abyssinia with Mr. Rodd's mission and returning to the Sudan in 1896 as Director of Intelligence and Sudan Agent. Many readers have probably read his description of the old days in his book "With the Camel Corps in the Nile."

E.A. GROUP OF OVER-SEAS LEAGUE.

Election of New Officers.

LADY CORYNDON was re-elected President and Mr. F. S. Joelson was elected Chairman of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League at last week's annual general meeting, which appointed Lady Eleanor Cole (the retiring Chairman) and Messrs. F. H. Melland and J. F. H. Harper to the Executive Committee, of which the President, Chairman, and Hon. Secretary are members ex officio. All the elections were unanimous.

Mr. Joelson, moving a vote of thanks to last year's President, Chairman and Hon. Secretary, said that the meeting was held in "high estimation" by all East Africans, that Lady Eleanor Cole had taken over the Group as "an infant finding and puking in its mother's arms" (Mrs. Anderson's), and had helped it grow to promising strength while to Mrs. Anderson it owed its birth and "instant" care. He welcomed her re-election as Hon. Secretary. The draft rules were adopted with minor amendments.

FORTHCOMING ENGAGEMENTS.

- Captain R. S. B. Raitay to speak on "The Child in Proverb, in Folklore and in Fact" on Dec. 30, 5.30 p.m.
- Jan. 30—Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa. Half-yearly session opens in Nairobi.
- Jan. 31—Mr. K. H. Melland to address African Society on "Welfare in Africa." Imperial Institute, 5 p.m.
- Feb. 1—Meeting of Executive Council of Joint East African Council, 5 p.m.

"We wish to give radio throughout the Empire at least a three hours' programme every day at their most convenient listening time. It is noticeable that the like best the things that remind them most of Home. Give us more of the Big Ben song, we only get the half-hour chime, and we would like the full hour, even if it comes at the middle of the programme. Can we have the new chime, 'Good Night' as at home?"

"These flowers do not come from mere 'knob-twiddlers, but from very human hearts. In some matter we have already been able to fulfil their wishes, we have put a full hour of the Big Ben into even transmission. We believe there will be a great market for short-wave receiving sets specially designed to meet the requirements of the new service. It is to be hoped that British manufacturers will not be behind. Some plaintive calls are reaching us—'Alas, why should I have to listen to this fine British service on a foreign-burst set?' The B.B.C. now counts in these islands more than five and a quarter million homes as partners in its work. We claim your support in our endeavour to bring all our distant fellow-citizens of the British Commonwealth into the same partnership. If you should and you will expand more the thrill of a short-wave set is the best present you can give to an old new birthday."

When the ultimate hope of world prosperity ultimately depends on the gradual growth of larger economic units, it would be unfortunate if that movement were checked by the weakening of the East African Customs Union, said Sir Basil Blackett when recently addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club to whom he declared his belief that the world was not passing through a temporary depression, but from one era into another. "Another important declaration was that I can imagine nothing more unfortunate than the deflating of Kenya at this present moment when it is suffering from financial difficulties. Sir Basil is a director of the Bank of England and Chairman of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee."



Some Statements Worth Noting

The largest nugget discovered at Kakamega weighs nine and a half ounces. — *The Rhodesian Mining Journal.*

Somaliland is one of two parts of the Empire in which there are no Boy Scouts. — *Captain J. Wilson, in the Glasgow Evening Citizen.*

I believe the African in his primitive state keeps the 10th Commandment a great deal better than any Christian people. — *The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Zambar, in a sermon at York Minster.*

Colonial Office ways have long been recognized as one of the most disruptive influences operating to disintegrate the Empire. — *The Livingstone Mail, Northern Rhodesia, in a leading article.*

Overstudy ruins the digestion of the African and converts him into a peevish, craven hypochondriac, miserable in himself and useless to other people. — *Dr. W. K. Campbell, addressing the Caledonian Society of Tanganyika.*

There is no greater danger facing Africa to-day than an African able to read and understand English and yet not capable of discriminating between books. — *Canon H. M. Grace, Headmaster of King's College, Budo, Uganda.*

Efforts were continuing to discover some less dangerous destroying agent for locusts than arsenite of soda, but although other substances presented possibilities, the probability of a change is not in sight. — *Dr. J. B. Pole-Evans, Director of Pests Industry, quoted by "The Farmer's Weekly" of South Africa.*

Beer made from mealies and *moposis* is a highly nourishing food and forms part of the normal diet of the Balobedu. As a food therefore, beer plays an important part in the economic life of the people. It can be said to dominate their whole religion. — *Miss E. J. K. Lee, writing in "Bantu Studies," December, 1932.*

Some parts of Kakamega are very rich in gold, for they have produced ore giving 46 dwt. to the ton, that is, over £11,000 gross value, which, with costs at 30s. a ton would, if very general, exceed in value such mines as the Globe and Phoenix of Rhodesia or the Geduld mines of Johannesburg. — *Mr. J. H. Harris, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, speaking in Manchester.*

In areas where malaria may be contracted I order (for European babies) liquid sulphur bihydrochloride from the stars. I find that babies tolerate it well, take to it readily, and I do not think it has any harmful effects. I do not order doses according to age, but according to weight: one grain for every 20 lb., as a daily misnamed "prophylactic" dose. — *Dr. D. I. Lehmann, of the Tanganyika Medical Service, in a paper on "The White Man in East Africa."*

Bicycles as a means of transporting Native-born crops to market might be more generally used. One often sees them laden with humanity carrying at least 500 lb. weight. Were strong bicycles constructed, provided with carriers fore and aft, a Native could readily transport 100 lb. weight of produce on a bicycle. It would be the cheapest form of transport and might solve a few of our transport problems as distances up to 60 miles per day could be covered with a load in the dry season. — *Agricultural Department Report of Tanganyika, 1937.*

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

137.—Mr. Inaco Conforzi



Copyright, East Africa

names are better known throughout the world than that of Mr. I. Conforzi, who, first reaching the Protectorate in 1914, spent his energies clearing, fencing, planting and then starting on his own account in the Blantyre District, gradually acquiring further estates in the Chitima and other districts. The move has fairly claimed him as one of the pioneers of what has developed into the Nyasaland tobacco industry. In 1922 he became a director of the London tobacco trading firm of Messrs. Clappitt, Urachi & Co., Ltd. Since then he represents in Central Africa, and some years later established his own re-handling factories for leaf tobacco in Lilongwe and Linde and a packing factory at Cholo in which this firm has now established his headquarters, and in which he has embarked upon extensive tea growing. As he has some 1,500 acres under the good bread and proposes to double the acreage, he may be expected within the next few years to possess the largest tea plantations in the whole country. He is also giving coffee growing in Nyasaland another trial, but he is convinced that many of the difficulties experienced can be eliminated by better cultivation. Mr. Conforzi, who is the Officer in Charge of the Crown of Italy in Conforzi, is also the legal representative of the Italian and the largest European manufacturers. He also owns a large motor transport department.

## PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. H. Gillespie is now District Commissioner in Nakuru.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Belart left London yesterday for a holiday in Switzerland.

Mrs. P. Barrow-Dowling is returning to Tanganyika and Mrs. Lionel Foster to Nyasaland.

The Duke of Gloucester has shot an elephant in the Southern Sudan carrying 60 lb. tusks.

Mrs. J. S. Smith, daughter of Sir Joseph Paine, recently gave birth to a son in Nairobi.

Sir Philip and Lady Richardson and Miss J. G. W. Richardson have returned from Madeira.

Lady Solomon, who visited East Africa last year, left London yesterday by air for South Africa.

We regret to learn of the death in Kiamboya, Mrs. Flora Findlay, widow of Mr. J. G. Findlay.

Mr. A. G. Jenkins, senior partner in East Africa of Messrs. A. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., has arrived home.

Miss Cynthia Stodeley (Mrs. Pelham Browne), the Rhodesian novelist, is shortly expected in this country.

Mr. C. E. Atherton has been appointed a member of the Broken Hill Road Board, Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. A. Ayris Williams, of Bryn Glas Estate, Nakuru, has recently imported into Kenya some valuable pens of poultry.

Mr. J. E. Lawrence, District Agricultural Officer in Nyasaland, and Mrs. Lawrence have left for Beira on route for the Protectorate.

Mr. R. S. Nduru, a former Indian member of the Kenya Legislative Council, spoke last week at the annual "All Africa" Day held in Acton.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, who visited East Africa on her last homeward journey from South Africa, left England again last week for Cape Town.

Monsieur E. M. De Simonin has been appointed French Consul General in Johannesburg and Cape Town, with jurisdiction extending to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. F. J. Beetham, at present District Officer in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, was married at Mombasa during his week to Miss F. Parkinson.

Dr. Wilks, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Kenya, is expected to leave the Colony on furlough in March prior to retirement in November.

Miss Nancy Willows, who is en route for Kenya, painted a number of pictures of scenes in the Colony on a previous visit. She is a daughter of Captain and Mrs. Wallace Willows of Ripston Manor, House, Kettering.

Captain Geoffrey B. Rimington has assumed charge of the West Side district of the Turkana Province of Kenya with Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke as District Officer.

Mr. A. D. Popplewell of the Tanganyika Provincial Administration, has again left for Dar es Salaam in South Africa. He is accompanied by Mrs. Popplewell.

Mr. J. Walker and Mr. E. Wright have been appointed to the Mombasa Municipal Board, and Mr. J. V. Grant has been elected to the Eldoret Municipal Board.

Lady Sheridan has been elected President of the Tanganyika Women's League, with Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Lockhart Murray as Vice-Presidents. The Hon. Secretary of the League is Mrs. Bury.

Lieutenant-Commander A. E. Combs, who was badly mangled by a lion in Northern Rhodesia not long ago, has arrived in this country from South Africa, accompanied by Mrs. Combs.

Murray, the escapologist, who appeared before the authorities in East Africa, is now appearing at the Circus de Olympia, where he escapes from a strait jacket while in the lion's den.

Congratulations to Mr. R. D. England on winning the Napier Golf Club championship for the third year in succession. This opponent in the final of this year's match was Mr. C. E. Davidson.

On retirement from the command of the 167th Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Joseph Choyne has been promoted to the rank of Colonel. He is a son of the late Sir Watson Choyne, who owned an estate near Tanga.

General Arthur Ferraz, D.S.O., who was appointed private secretary to Commander Azevedo Coutinho when the latter took over the Governor-Generalship of Mozambique in 1928, has died suddenly in Lisbon.

Sir Henry Birch, President of the British South Africa Co., has so far recovered from his recent severe operation as to be able to leave the nursing home and return to his own house for further treatment.

Baron Descamps David, who died in Brussels last week at the age of eighty-four, was a former Belgian Minister for the Colonies and had for many years been a member of the International Colonial Institute.

The Hon. H. L. Gough, M.L.C., has been elected President of the Langston Cricket Club, with Messrs. J. M. J. L. Shipp, W. J. Henderson, and J. L. Burns as Vice-presidents. Captain M. W. G. Ginn has been elected Captain of the Club.

We regret to announce the death in London last week of Mr. W. E. Law, one of the oldest and best known of Khartoum, and founder of Messrs. Law, Shipley & Co., the well-known import and export merchants. Mr. Law, who was well known in Khartoum Cathedral, was rushed home by air three weeks ago to undergo a serious operation, from which he never fully recovered.

**EAST AFRICA**

The engagement is announced between Mr. D. O. Clark, M.P., son of the Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Clark of Alcester, and Miss Joan Morris Bearder, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Bearder, of Bridgegate School, Nottingham.

Mr. A. B. B. Howell, a former Governor of the Bahar el Ghazal Province of the Sudan, has been appointed Controller of the London Office of the Sudan Government, in succession to Sir Edward Selwinger, who retired last year.

Viscountess Furness was on Monday granted a decree nisi against Viscount Furness of Burrough court, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, on the ground of his adultery in Paris. Viscount Furness has more than once visited East Africa.

The Duke of Buccleuch, father of Lord Francis Scott, Chairman of the Kenya Elected Members' Organisation, is a member of the M.C.C. Governing body which on Monday considered the protest of the Australian Cricket Board of Control.

Mr. George Balfour, M.P., founder of Messrs. Balfour Beatty & Company, and Chairman of the Power Securities Corporation, both of which have extensive interests in Kenya and Tanganyika, has been visiting the Governor-General of the Sudan.

Dr. Noel Humphreys, of Uganda, addressed the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night on the topic "Explorations which he made last year in the Kivu and Ruwenzori Ranges." Pressure of space unfortunately compels us to defer a report until next week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. and Mrs. Patches, of the Lutheran Divinity School in Geneva, have left this country for the Colony from which they have been absent nearly a year.

Mr. R. J. Andie, of Nakuru, only son of Colonel R. A. and Mrs. Maudie, of Newark, and Miss Jessie Nicholson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. and Miss Nicholson of Buntingford, Suffolk, were recently married in Nakuru.

A number of East African patients who died by the death of a London Sunday of Percy Sargeant, the eminent surgeon and pathologist. Among his more of East African patients were Colonel W. R. Tucker of Kenya.

Mr. T. Fitz Gerald, Chairman, Mr. J. J. Wade, Mr. G. J. T. Barton, and Colonel E. E. Lee have been appointed a Committee to advise the Governor of Kenya on certain matters arising out of the report of the Local European Council Service Committee.

We recently announced the engagement between Mr. H. Watkins, of Magunga estate near Taitetu and the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. Worsley, of Gainsborough, Norfolk. Dr. Worsley, we now hear served during the War as a lieutenant-commander R.N.V.R., and was for some period employed as a King's Messenger.

Sir Harry Brittain, who is to fly to South Africa in one of the new Atlantic machines, was forced to postpone his departure until the latter part of this week. After spending a few days in South Africa, he intends returning by ordinary air liner, making a stay at Nairobi for a week to visit friends. He is compiling a book on aerial travel.


We regret to learn of the death of Dr. Malcolm Ewan MacGregor, director of the entomological field laboratory branch of the Wellcome Research Institution at Cobham. Dr. MacGregor served with the R.A.M.C. during the East African Campaign and was afterwards in charge of the Colonial Office anti-malaria research survey in Mauritius.

Mr. and Mrs. van der Leeuw, who recently made a business trip from Holland to Kenya in their own aeroplanes, are now on their way back to Rotterdam. Mr. van der Leeuw, who is a partner of the van Nelle Overseas Trading Company, which has extensive business connexions in East Africa, has been flying his own machine for some time past.

Colonel J. J. Shute, C.M.G., I.S.O., who was last week elected Nationalist M.P. for the Exchange division of Liverpool, visited Tanganyika a few years ago in company with Mr. Edward Ome, founder of the Tanganyika Cotton Company. He is a director of Messrs. Reynolds & Watson, the well-known cotton brokers. He visited Uganda some years ago.

Sir Percival Marling, M.P., and Lady Marling have left for the Sudan to stay with their son, the Governor-General, and to visit the old Sudan. Sir Percival fought in the Sudan Campaign and remained there until the outbreak of the First African War. He wrote a book of reminiscences last year in which he recalled a visit to Zanzibar in the early thirties.

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## PERSONALIA (continued)

Outward passengers by yesterday's mail for East Africa included Prince Bibesco, Cairo to Athens; Mr. and Mrs. Athens to Khartoum; Mrs. Waine-Park, London to Kampala; Mr. Harbeck, Athens to Kampala; Mr. J. C. Smith, London to Freetown; Mr. Anderson, London to Belsen Hill; Lady Solomon and Mr. D. G. G. London to Salisbury; and Mrs. C. G. G. London to Khartoum. Inward passengers by this week's air mail included Mr. Black and Mr. Stubbins, from Nairobi; and Mr. Mathewson, from Cairo to Paris.

The Governor of Kenya has appointed a Select Committee to make recommendations on general lines as to the steps required to secure the legitimate interests of persons who pegged claims under the Mining Ordinance of 1931 prior to the introduction of the revised regulations of 1932. The following have been appointed to serve: The Commissioner of Mines (Chairman), the Provincial Commissioner of the Nyasa Province, the Hon. Conway Harvey, and the Hon. J. J. O'Shea. Mr. O'Shea has been keenly interested in the Kakamega goldfield ever since its discovery.

The centenary of the birth of General Gordon will be celebrated on Saturday, when H.R.H. the Duke of York and the Duchess of York are to attend, in commemoration service at St. Paul's Cathedral. Seats are being reserved for relatives and friends of General Gordon and for officers and other ranks who took part in the 1841-85 expedition, and it is hoped that a large number will attend. At 11 a.m. on the same day a wreath is to be placed on Gordon's statue in Trafalgar Square by Major W. Roderick D. MacKenzie, Vice-Chairman of the Gordon Boys' Home.

Flight-Lieutenant David G. Gordon Bett, who died last week at the R.A.F. Hospital, Hatterly, will be remembered by many of our readers as one of the pilots of the R.A.F. flight which visited East Africa in April, 1927, under the command of the late Commodore Benson. Three years earlier he was among the force sent to Khartoum as a precautionary measure following the assassination in Cairo of the late King. Flight-Lieutenant Bett, who has been in 1902, had for the past two years been held in readiness to act as second pilot and navigator on the R.A.F. long-distance flight to the Cape. He was a keen golfer.

We regret to announce the death in Jersey last week at the age of sixty-four years of Mr. John Thomas Gosling, C.B.E., formerly Postmaster-General of Kenya and Uganda. He went to Nyasa land in 1897 as the first Postmaster-General taking over from Mr. R. F. Maughan, who was then temporarily holding that office. Before he left in 1904 he introduced electric light into Zomba. During his leave Sir Edmund Hill, who was then in charge of the African Department of the Foreign Office, offered him the position of Postmaster-General of Kenya but he decided to return to Zomba and complete his plans for electrification. The Kenya appointment was, however, kept open for him and he remained in that Colony until his retirement in 1923, having meantime become Treasurer to the Government. His brother was a former Postmaster-General in the Gold Coast Colony.

As we reported that Miss Joan Page and Audrey Gale Barker, the two English aviators who were flying from Moshi to Nairobi and whose machine was wrecked in a storm, had been rescued and taken to the Kenya capital. It is now known that they were sighted from the air by Captain Francombe, piloting a three-seater machine owned by the Tanganyika Government, and carrying Captain Gohin, Director of Civil Aviation, as a passenger. They landed in the bush three miles from the wrecked machine, from which they carried Miss Page to a stretcher made from a wreck of her plane. She was then flown to Nairobi, where Miss Barker followed by road. Miss Page was suffering from a double compound fracture of the right leg, while her companion had a severe gash on her forehead and was suffering from slight concussion.

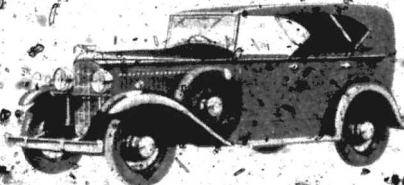
Few men of seventy-five are as active in mind and body as Lord Lugard, who attained that age on Monday. It is doubtful whether any single individual played a larger part than he in the founding of British East Africa, and it is gratifying that his interest in the affairs of the Dependencies is as sharp to-day as it was when he stamped the country with his name. He has a sense of the danger which would follow the gradual evacuation of Uganda. He is one of the greatest of public servants and manages to get through an immense amount of work of which the popular world hears nothing. East Africans wish him many happy returns of his birthday.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"IS KENYA A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY?"

Author of "Kenya Without Prejudice" Replies to Mr. Roden Buxton.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—In your issue for December 9 Mr. Roden Buxton is quoted as saying: "Is Kenya a White Man's Country? Though I hesitate to express an opinion, the fact is that no one who can afford it will keep his children in the country, but will send them out for their education. I find it difficult to feel that a country whose children cannot be brought up cannot have memories associated with them, memories, is really a white man's country."

It is not easy to start pulling that paragraph to pieces, one hesitates where to begin. It takes so much for granted. It hesitates, yet states with great confidence one "fact," and implies another. Now, neither of these confidently stated and implied "facts" is in the least true. On the contrary, I may assert, with knowledge, that some people who can afford to send their children home are keeping them in the country for their education so far as the Colony will take them, which is already, up to anything that a public school in England can teach; also that other people are bringing their children back to Kenya from English schools.

I fancy that like all sound Socialists and Labour politicians, Mr. Buxton must have mixed almost exclusively with our aristocracy while in Kenya, the ordinary working settler would, I believe, have given him quite another impression.

Take another phase of the country where children cannot be brought up, etc. What does this mean? Hundreds of children are being brought up in this country; my wife and I are doing our best for five of them, and these are at least as healthy, energetic and forward in school work as they would be in England. We hope that each in turn will go to England for further training, but that is because there is no training of the first standard in any profession available in the Colony.

Moreover, strange as it may seem to you, just as we are bringing them to home, which ought to be associated with their memories, etc. We have not been so long out here that we have not had a fair comparison, all we could have found in any way of a home was a house, hither from London, standing on a acre of garden with plenty of fruit trees, a group of old oaks and a stream at the bottom we ran one cycle. Out here, in Nairobi we have just under three acres of garden, plenty of trees, fruit and ornamental, masses of flowers at the year round, and we keep a miniature ponyard, including a donkey. We are not without the amenities of an English home, moreover, we have electric light, piped water supply, with all that that means, and we keep two cars.

Further, since we left the London suburbs, we have had plenty of servants at a reasonable cost. Can anyone living in or near London say the same? Let me finish this catalogue by saying that our house is within easy distance of the best schools in the country, and only four miles from the shops and theatres, also that we can fly to the "short way" to London every evening, even to Moscow. When we want amusements and amuse you ask you if you are not a home. I venture to suggest that if we had our children we would have had more of a home, however they choose to make their homes.

I readily admit that this is not perfect, as a

home. What we want later on is a small cottage up country, with a *shamba*, a bit of forest, and a trout stream, in a good horse country, where there is fairly good shooting. This would be our home for week-ends and holidays. One within easy reach of Lake Naivasha, where there is a sailing club, would be ideal; we could fish for black bass there, when we were tired of trout, and shoot duck when tired of bigger game.

Yours faithfully,  
Nairobi.  
KENYA COLONY.

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON'S SWAHILI

"No Blessing in Squeezed Lemons"

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—Sir Robert Hamilton, who ought to know much better, committed a delightful *gaffe* in his recent letter to *The Times* on the subject of the dispossession of Natives at Kakamega. In an attempt to quote the Swahili proverb which you, sir, have more than once correctly cited in your leading articles, he asserted that "*Kaka kaka haina baraka*." He should, of course, have written "*Hakaka haraka, haina haraka*" meaning "Haste, haste, there is no blessing."

Having forgotten me, I turned up the meaning of "*kaka*," only to find that among its several meanings is that of "a lemon after it has been squeezed." It is to take it, therefore, quite open to a controversial adversary to assert that the correct answer to Sir Robert's letter is "a lemon!"

Yours faithfully,  
London, S.W.1.  
"EX-KENYAN."

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—It is distinctly sad that Sir Robert Hamilton's excellent letter to *The Times* on the subject of the Kakamega goldfields was marred by the misquotation of the proverb "*Hakaka haraka, haina baraka*." Of course it may have been a printer's error, anyhow, but the fault of the language for being unadaptable. Sir Robert will have a follow-feeling with *Calverly*, who had a "dislike to quoting wrongly" when he wrote that

"Unluckily sinned against, not sinning,  
When Cooper wrote down middle for beginning."  
But once an extract some compensation from the air, he finds amongst the various meanings of *kaka*, the one that particularly hits the eye in "Secre" Swahili Hand-book (page 207) is "a lemon, after it has been squeezed."  
Burrham.  
Yours faithfully,  
BUCKS.  
PURNELL EDWARDS.

ELEPHANT SURPRISED ASLEEP.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR,—A friend and I followed an odd ball elephant on the Tana River and came up to him while he was lying down on his right side asleep. We watched him until he got on which he did with very little effort or noise.  
The Hon. J. N. N. ... of the opinion that ... of the course of their ...  
Yours faithfully,  
British Colony.

SIR ALBERT COOK'S REPLY

To Miss Lucy Mair's View of Uganda.

To the Editor of 'East Africa.'

Sir.—In your issue of Dec. 1, 1932, you reported "a provocative talk to a London audience" given by Miss Lucy Mair, and stated that "the idea that missionaries have rescued the women in Uganda from untold misery was refuted by her" and that "her conclusion is that the Baganda women did not, in the old days before civilisation and the missionary, have such a bad time after all." A little lower down we read "To-day," said Miss Mair, "polygamy has almost disappeared, mainly, she believes, for economic reasons." Miss Mair is loath to give the missionaries credit.

Your paper is too influential to allow these statements to go unchallenged. I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Mair twice, once in England some little time before she started, and once out here in Uganda. On both occasions the meeting was a brief one, but I saw, as anyone would see on talking with her, that here was a keen young scientist, trained in modern methods of anthropology, who might be trusted to do her utmost within the limitations imposed upon her by circumstances to advance our knowledge of the anthropology of the Natives.

"Within the limits imposed by circumstances," that's the rub. How long does it take really to grasp Native mentality? I do not know but over thirty-six years of pretty close contact with the Baganda have made me realise how little I know, and nine months with a total ignorance of the language to begin with—well, it seems a trifle short for the confident advancement of such a proposition that "the Baganda women did not in the old days before civilisation and the missionary have such a bad time after all."

From where I am writing I lift my eyes and can see the wide expanse of the Victoria Nyanza glittering in the tropical sunshine, stretching out to a sea horizon thirty miles away. Bordering the lovely Murchison Bay I can see the ebbly vegetable gardens of what was once the property of the Kabaka's wives, and then I turn to a book lying on my table—Spencer's 'Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile,' published in 1883, and I read on p. 358—

"I have not been for some time within the court precincts; and have consequently had no opportunity of witnessing court customs. Among these, nearly every day, and visible as it appears to be, I have seen one or two of the wretched black women led away to execution, tied by the hands and dragged away by one of the bodyguard, crying out, as she went, in premature death, 'Munganga, Kabaka, Akuyabo (I have modernised the killing of the Lupaala), at the top of her voice, the utmost despair and lamentation; and yet there was no one who dared lift hand to have any of these women many might be heard privately commenting on the beauty."

And this was in March, 1862, thirteen years before the Komar set foot in the country.

In Dec. 1885 my wife and I were staying at Nagowe, in the very district where Miss Mair passed nine months. It was then a native missionary tent, and I was then the Rev. Mr. Baskerville, now dead, for many years, and a mission introduced by a fine rugged old chief who had become a member of the Church and had a high Christian character; yet in his younger days he was no better, and perhaps far worse, than his neighbours. Wishing to see here, I was quite unprepared to find Munganga (it was nothing to him that she was already betrothed to

young man of her choice. When he discovered that this young man was still contriving to pay nightly visits to his betrothed and was talking through the kisakate (reed fence) to her—he could not get in—Mambule had him seized, gouged out his eyes, and placed them in the hands of the girl, saying that he had done for her. And this was before the advent of the missionaries.

But perhaps Miss Mair would protest that all she meant was that, and her reply shows that Native women had a definite status of their own and laws governing their position in society, designed for their protection. Now the average modern missionary would find the status of the old ones has the greatest respect for anthropology. He studies it, he uses it in his efforts to get a sympathetic hearing for the gospel message, and in many cases he goes so far only to improve it among remote tribes. Mr. H. J. Junod's classical work in two volumes, 'The Life of a South African Tribe.' As I look into it I find that the life of a Native woman among the Thonga was no happier than among the Baganda.

Happily we have in Miss Mair's own subject a wonderful piece of evidence, Canon Rose, whose death was recently recorded, and who was an intimate friend of mine for nearly forty years before he retired in 1909, published in 1911 a considerable volume (over 300 pages) on the anthropology of the Baganda. It is the fashion to deprecate this book, and doubtless he had not the training of a modern anthropologist, yet his preface shows how sound his observations were, and Miss Mair's own University (Cambridge) bestowed an honorary M.A. on him for it. He afterwards returned to Africa as leader of the Mackie Ethnological Expedition of 1910-1920. He wrote other books on the anthropology of the country and was twenty-five years, not nine months, in intimate contact with the Natives. His pages do not suggest that the lot of the Native woman was always a happy one.

If Miss Mair could compare what she might have seen in a crowd of bright-faced, happy-looking young women students clothed in a neat uniform issuing from the gates of our Maternity Training School, walking gamely together on the way to netball or tennis court, or other girls once educated in like manner, now engaged, often remote from skilled help, in far-off country Maternity and Child Welfare Centres saving life and doing splendid social service, I certify to ourselves with what we favour missionaries saw in our own wives and heard with our own ears thirty-five years ago—the same type of girl but penned up with a lot of other wives, often with a bit of bark cloth to cover them, unable to read or write, ignorant of the great world movements, subject to the cruelty of her husband, or the lustful caprices of the Kabaka, and with only an amissive religion with its dread of spirits and superstitions to cling to, she would not quite so lightly credit the idea that missionaries have rescued the women in Uganda from untold misery.

I venture to say that her interesting trip to Uganda and her contact with the natives she saw were made possible only by missionary effort in that country.

A. N. Munganga. Yours faithfully, ALBERT R. COOK.

I am intensely interested to read your analysis of the... such new countries as Kenya and that you consider Kenya to be in the second and not the verge of the third stage. I am truly, Sir, your obedient servant, A. N. Munganga.

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# EAST AFRICA AND TEA RESTRICTION.

## Should Further Planting be Controlled?

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR.—The negotiations to control the tea output from India, Ceylon and the Dutch Indies, initiated in the latter country, are now so far advanced that a referendum has been issued to all owners and planters in the East, asking for a plan, "Yes" or "No" to the proposed scheme.

The matter is of such importance to the industry that tea planters in Nyasaland, Kenya and other parts of East Africa must watch events closely for its success or failure will influence their future as well as that of their brother planters in the East.

The tea market, like that of every other commodity except gold, has been in a depressed condition for the last two years. The reasons are threefold:

(1) The depressed purchasing power of the public, forcing the home market to economize by buying a cheaper variety of tea.

(2) Over-production in all tea-growing countries for which statistics are available, 1932 was a season of bumper crops. India alone made 33 million pounds more than the previous year. In addition, areas planted in the year of prosperity, 1927 and 1928, are now found to have yielded and beginning to crop.

(3) The producers have placed too great reliance on the London market, and are therefore feeling the results of the little attention paid in the past to familiarizing the world at large with their product.

Over the first misfortune the growers have no remedy, but the second cannot continue indefinitely plain: the reduction must come soon, either from financial failure and consequent abandonment of tea, or by universal agreement among the producers to control output. Of the third most will be paid later.

In order to realise the urgency of some form of restriction in output, it is only necessary to look at the following approximate figures:

Stock at January 1, 1932	1,032	million pounds
Imports, January 31 to December 31, 1932	1,032	million pounds
Exports for export to Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, etc., January 31 to December 31, 1932	1,032	million pounds

It is evident that the position is top-heavy and that as an immediate and complete course, the average of all tea sold in London during 1932 was 27 per cent lower than during the previous year at 0.75d.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a plan has been launched by the British and Dutch growers in the East to limit the crops of their respective countries for the next five years. Briefly the scheme proposes:

(1) That a five-year Government control of exports be instituted.

(2) That licences to growers be issued on the basis of the output during the period of control.

(3) That no further areas be planted in certain special cases where permission is obtained to be planted in excess during the five-year period of control.

(4) That a committee be set up to consider each year the degree of restriction desirable for the following year.

Furthermore, it is added that the planters have estimated their willingness to co-operate in a scheme for the next five years in tea to which the market has hitherto been lukewarm.

As regards the referendum, it will probably be necessary to obtain replies by August 31, 1932, before the respective Governments will take action, in which case it is hoped that the scheme will be put into operation before April of the next year, but the question as to whether it will be applied respectively from January 1 is not to be discussed as long as we are aware

For obvious reasons it would appear impracticable to ask the planters to limit their output, which would mean that a proportion of the tea produced in the East would be sold in the home market and has scarcely yet found its feet. It is the necessary operation of the scheme should benefit East Africa particularly, it is not asking too much of those who plant, should be regarded as a reasonable addition to the area under tea during the five-year period of control.

It is hoped, therefore, to approach the Governments of the various territories in order to obtain an undertaking to alienate no further land for tea planting and on existing estates to limit such operations to a small percentage of their present area. Exceptions, of course, would probably be made for those young estates which are not yet in economic life. No further steps, however, could be taken without consulting and obtaining a considerable majority in favour of the scheme.

It is impossible to do this work from London. The Planters' Association in East Africa itself must get together and formulate a joint line of action. May they decide not only to support the scheme in the home market, but to pull vigorously the ends of their own piece in the enormous potential market on their own doors. In this way they will not only help themselves, but in the industry as a whole.

Yours faithfully,  
W. G. H. WILSON & Co., Ltd.  
London, E.C. 4.

THOS. DICKSON, Director  
The more tea East Africa the more I am convinced with sound sense, balance and independence. An one who can preserve these things in dealing with the intricate problems of East Africa is doing a noble service, and you deserve gratitude as well as congratulations. I am a reader very prominent in African Affairs.

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**EAST AFRICA AND EMPIRE PREFERENCES.**

HUMPHREY LEGG, Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, has completed the following valuable statement showing the various Empire Preferences granted to the produce of the East African territories:

The produce of the territories under (a) the Abnormal Importation Act of 1922, (b) the United Kingdom Tariff Act, 1922, (c) the Import Duties Act 1932 of Great Britain, and (d) the Ottawa Tariff.

**KENYA AND UGANDA.**

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Quintal Preference
Coffee	88	U.K., New Zealand, Rhodesia, and S. Africa, 2 c. per lb.; India, 1 a. per lb.; Canada, 3 c. per lb.
Cotton	8.6	U.K., 10%.
Merse	10.3	U.K. and India, 10%.
Sisal	7.7	U.K., 10%.
Sodium Carbonate	4.7	U.K., 10%.
Hides & Skins	4.5	—
Cotton Seed	2.5	—
Wheat	1.7	U.K., 2s. per 48 lb. (S. Africa, 4d. per 100 lb. grain.)

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Quintal Preference
Wool	0.3	U.K., 10%.
Tin Ore	0.3	U.K., 10%.
Wattle Bark	0.2	U.K., 15s. per cwt.
Butte	0.2	U.K., 15%.
Cheese	0.2	—
Bacon & Hams	0.2	—
Livestock	0.2	—
Rubber	0.2	—
Chillies	0.2	—
Sesame	0.2	—
Ivory	0.2	—
Sugar	0.2	—

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Quintal Preference
Groundnuts	0.2	U.K., 10%; Australia, 15%.
Tobacco	0.2	U.K. and India, 10%.
	0.2	U.K. and India, 10%.
	0.2	U.K. 4s. 8-8d. with extras, per cwt. on limited quantity; fixed at 375,000 cwt. of Colonial sugar.
	0.2	U.K., 10%.
	0.2	U.K. preference of not less than 2s. 6d. per lb. and stabilised for ten years; India, at rate to be settled; Australia, 6d. per lb. to be made into cigars; New Zealand, 2s. per lb.; Canada, 50 c. per lb.; Australia, 2s. per lb.; S. Rhodesia, 2s. per lb. on cigars.

**TANGANYIKA.**

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Quintal Preference
Coffee	15.05	U.K., New Zealand, S. Rhodesia, and S. Africa, 1 a. per lb.; Newfoundland, 2 c. per lb.; India, 1 a. per lb.; Canada, 3 c. per lb.
Cotton	0.4	U.K., 10% ad val.
Groundnuts	0.4	U.K., 10% ad val.; India, 10%.
Sisal	0.4	U.K. and India, 10%.
Copra	0.4	U.K. and India, 10%.
Hides & Skins	0.4	—
Grain	0.4	—
(Millet & Rice)	0.4	—
Maize	3.4	U.K., 10% ad val.
Sesame-seed	1.25	India, 10% ad val.; U.K., 10%.
Beeswax	—	U.K., 10%; India, 10% ad val.
Ghee	—	U.K., 10%.

**SOMALILAND.**

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Quintal Preference
Coffee	88	U.K., New Zealand, Rhodesia, and S. Africa, 2 c. per lb.; India, 1 a. per lb.; Canada, 3 c. per lb.
Cotton	8.6	U.K., 10%.
Merse	10.3	U.K. and India, 10%.
Sisal	7.7	U.K., 10%.
Sodium Carbonate	4.7	U.K., 10%.
Hides & Skins	4.5	—
Cotton Seed	2.5	—
Wheat	1.7	U.K., 2s. per 48 lb. (S. Africa, 4d. per 100 lb. grain.)

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Quintal Preference
Tea	8.5	U.K. and S. Rhodesia, 2d. per lb.; Newfoundland, 3 c. per lb.; India, 3 a. per lb.
Cotton	31.0	U.K., 10% ad val.
Merse	10.3	U.K. and India, 10%.
Rubber	4.5	U.K., New Zealand, S. Africa, and S. Rhodesia, 1d. per lb.; Newfoundland, 2 c. per lb.; India, 1 a. per lb.; Canada, 3 c. per lb.
Sisal	7.7	U.K., 10%.
Coffee	88	U.K. and N. Zealand, 10% ad val.
Livestock	—	U.K. and N. Zealand, 10% ad val.
Spices	—	India, 10% ad val.; U.K., 10%.
Beeswax	—	10% ad val.
Strophanthus	—	—

**BRITISH SOMALILAND.**

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Quintal Preference
Skins	—	U.K., S. Africa, N. Zealand, and S. Rhodesia, 1d. per lb.; Newfoundland, 2 c. per lb.; India, 1 a.; Canada, 3 c.
Livestock	—	U.K., 10%.
Coffee	—	U.K., Canada, and India, 10% ad val.
Ghee	—	U.K., 10%.
Gums & Resin	—	U.K., Canada, and India, 10% ad val.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Quintal Preference
Maize	2.15	10% ad val.
Tobacco	7.5	U.K. preference not less than 2s. 6d. per lb. for ten years; India, at rate to be settled; Australia, to be made into cigars, 6d. per lb.; N. Zealand, 2s. 6d. per lb. cigars; S. Rhodesia, 2s. per lb.; Canada, cigars, 50 c. per lb.; Australia, 2s. per lb.
Potatoes	—	Preference 2s. per qr. S. Africa, 4d. per 100 lb. grain.
Wheat	—	S. Africa, 4d. per 100 lb. flour.

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Quintal Preference
Cotton	—	—
Cattle	—	—
Copper	20.3	U.K., 2d. per lb.
Gold	3.5	U.K., 10%.
Lead	—	—
Mica	—	—
Silver	—	—
Vanadium	—	—
Zinc Ore	—	—
Iron	—	—
Mangawese	—	—

**ZANZIBAR.**

Commodity	Percentage of Colony's Total Export	Quintal Preference
Maize	6	U.K., 10% ad val.
Coffee	3.6	India, 7% ad val.
Cocoa	32.0	Zeland, 10% ad val.
Live-stems	—	—

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### EDUCATION PROBLEMS OF UGANDA

Natives Dislike Paying Fees.

UGANDA is claimed by its admirers to possess the most advanced intellectually of all the Eastern and Central African tribes and its keenest for education—though Nyasalanders would dispute the claim. But that things are not all they might be in Uganda is clear from the latest report of the Director of Education, who writes:—

The local African is very anxious for all forms of higher education provided, its charges gratis and free of nothing; when it is suggested that it may be worth paying for, much of his keenness evaporates. In order to avoid paying the boarding school fees which are very moderate, and hardly cover the cost of food and clothing, there is a continual agitation for day schools of the middle school type. Although trained African masters are available, fully qualified to teach in such schools, it is evident that there are not a sufficient number of parents willing to pay the school fees necessary to cover the cost of such teachers' salaries.

This is confirmed by the report of Father Robillard, educational secretary of the White Fathers' Mission.

It is surprising to find that children continue to interest in the education of their subjects of race, as he said of them: "They are too often averse to sending their children to school, and have shown all to paying fees."

Other is an interesting paragraph dealing with female education.

In the more advanced parts of the Protectorate it is still difficult to move the women in the education of their girls, but in the more backward the status of women is gradually improving. There would be a definite demand for domestic servants if the masses could undertake the training. Unfortunately there is a strong prejudice which originates from the missions against the employment of women. This is due to the feeling that they are not in earnest, and do not get proper supervision and help in their occupations. The mission would be glad to accept satisfactorily by the appointment of permanent missions to undertake the registration of all girls seeking employment, to regulate the conditions of their employment, and to investigate complaints against employers. There would be a demand for such training girls, but only from the urban and not from the Africans themselves.

#### Agricultural Education.

Mr. A. S. Dalrymple, the superintendent of agricultural education, reports sympathetically, but very definitely that—

Keenness and willingness have been noticed in many cases, but original ideas being apt to suggest practical experiments in agriculture. There is an acute sense of lack of training.

It is difficult for to sympathise with the students for desiring practical experiments, demands a sound knowledge of chemical, physical, and biological principles, which can be acquired only by long study of science, and not by the superficial training which is at present indicated on a literary basis, even if they are to be trained through an agricultural course.

The anonymous Bishop's Memorandum against the use of Swahili as the sole medium of instruction in elementary schools, submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is crushingly disapproved.

The memorandum was based on a complete misapprehension of the object of the movement which aims at the almost exclusive use of the tribal vernacular in the first two classes of the elementary school, and the use of both the tribal vernacular and Swahili in the third and fourth classes in the two upper classes.

The education of European children in Uganda continues to be confined to the kindergarten stage, and it has become increasingly difficult for parents to meet the extra charges incurred by the Kenya Government schools for children transferred from outside territories.

### HISTORY OF THE TWELVE TRIBES.

Arab Memorandum to Lord Curzon.

IN an interesting memorandum presented to the Secretary of State in 1905 by the Afro-Asian Association, which reports on the twelve Arab tribes of East Africa, we find we read:—

The Twelve Tribes are the foremost power from Arabia to have ventured further afield, who made their way to the Eastern Coast of Africa from time immemorial to form their permanent residence in the region. They have many settlements; it is essential that the Tribes should be defined and considered as sacred to the Arabs of Arab origin, in exactly the same manner as the ancestors of this community came to Africa from the Arabian Naaves in this area of the east save in the Omudra and the Nile valley, and the seashore.

Prior to occupation of the Tribes by the Portuguese, Mombasa Island and its surrounding district were under the command of the Twelve Tribes. Mombasa was divided into two parts, the northern part being occupied by the Nine Tribes and the southern by the Three Tribes. The mainland was used for agricultural purposes, and grain grown there exported to Arabia. Slavery was abolished, took shelter at the missionary camps at Rabai, Freetown and elsewhere.

Clearance of the Twelve Tribes' agricultural lands, such as fences, enclosures, walls, etc., still exist, some of them being occupied with bush between Mombasa and Malindi. When Sultan Said bin Sultan was the chief town among the governors of the coast and the time of the Portuguese came, he was with at Malindi and Crown Mombasa.

This association now asks that the present Crown land in the location of Malindi should be alienated to the Twelve Tribes.

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa have declared an interim dividend, payable at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum less tax.

**Breast-fed is Best**

Every mother should, therefore, do all in her power to secure an adequate supply of maternal milk. Doctors, nurses and mothers dare testify to the value of Ovaltine in promoting lactation. The medicinal food made from malt, milk and eggs, is able to provide adequate nourishment for baby, and ensure the mother's strength while nursing, and ensures quick return to normal health.

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### HINTS TO MOTHERS ON CARE OF BABY

Isn't it amazing how mother love ensures such thoughtful care of Baby, indeed that even the most ignorant woman makes up the ruin of a home. Anything that truly helps is so appreciated. That is why Steadman's little red book, "Hints to Mothers," has become such an invaluable guide in hundreds of homes all over the world. It deals practically with every little ailment that mother feels after when she has it handy. And in the case of accident or serious illness it tells what to do while awaiting the doctor.

It is, in fact, just the little red book that every mother of those who are not well-to-do should have. It is a little red book, only four pages long, and is written in plain, simple, and easy-to-understand language. It is a little red book, only four pages long, and is written in plain, simple, and easy-to-understand language. It is a little red book, only four pages long, and is written in plain, simple, and easy-to-understand language.

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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.

Brazilian coffee destroyed up to December 31st last amounted to 12,155,296 bags.

Nile perch, weighing 1 lb. without bone, are being retailed in Kampala at sixpence each.

An Electricity Control Board has been formed in Livingstonia, with the Postmaster-General as Chairman.

The stamp duty on cheques and receipts in Northern Rhodesia has been raised from one penny to two pence.

Money orders may now be sent by airmail from Kenya to Great Britain. There is a surcharge of 65 cents on each order.

The Geological Survey Department of Tanganyika has compiled and published some useful notes for the use of gold prospectors.

The annual Inter-Varsity Sports Meeting in Nairobi resulted in Cambridge winning the golf match and Oxford winning the tennis competition.

The Belgian Cabinet has decided to invite Parliament to grant credits totalling 120,000,000 francs (over £5,000,000 at par) in alleviation of the financial difficulties of the Belgian Congo.

According to a telegram from Nairobi, published by *The Daily Herald*, consternation and disgust have been caused in the town by heavy fines inflicted on residents for missing parades of the Kenya Defence Force.

Tanganyika imported goods to the value of £1,771,166 between January and August, 1932, as against £1,394,027 over the corresponding period of 1931. Exports over the same period totalled £1,295,430, against £1,019,881.

The Nyasaland Department of Agriculture has produced in pamphlet form two addresses on the Nyasaland tea industry delivered by Dr. H. Mann during his visit to the Protectorate. Copies are obtainable from the Government Printer, Zomba.

Baron Emile d'Erlanger, who presided at last week's adjourned meeting of the Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., said there was some foundation for the hope that the Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways moratorium might not be as protracted as had been suggested in some quarters.

We regret to learn that the Nakuru branch of Motor Mart and Exchange was burnt out a few days ago. Temporary premises have, however, already been taken, and business is being carried on as usual. The cause of the fire is not known. The branch was one of the finest commercial buildings in Nakuru.

A deputation of the recently formed Cotton Trade League was received in Manchester last week by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that he might hear its suggestions for checking the importation into various Colonies, including East Africa, of foreign cotton goods, particularly Japanese.

Free transmission of telegrams, advising the arrival and departure of aeroplanes in Northern Rhodesia has now been sanctioned in that territory.

After a public meeting held in the capital, leading non-official residents of the Seychelles cabled to the Secretary of State for the Colonies protesting against the draft budget for 1933 and demanding drastic Government economic and reorganisation of the local Administration which is asserted to cost more than half of the total population of the population of the islands.

Kenya Elector Members strongly criticised the policy of encouraging natives to grow coffee when a Bill providing for the contraction of a Kenya coffee industry was passed by the Legislative Council during mail week. The Attorney-General, however, said it was not the opinion of the Government that the European coffee industry would suffer if Natives grew coffee under the same conditions.

The Court of Inquiry appointed in Mombasa to investigate the stranding outside the harbour in October of the m.v. "Ozark" has reported that the stranding was due to an error of judgment on the part of the pilot, but the Board of Trade, in authorising publication of the report, states that the error was not of such a character as to make it necessary or desirable to debar him from carrying on pilotage duties at Mombasa.

A general meeting of creditors of Nyasaland Minerals, Ltd., will be held to-morrow at 3.15 p.m. at the House, Queen Street, Lagos, to receive an account of the liquidator's conduct of the winding-up during the year ended December 31, 1932. In the course of a notice concerning the meeting, the liquidator points out that the winding-up in England depends on the compulsory liquidation in Nyasaland, which still continues. The ultimate result is unlikely to satisfy more than a small proportion of the creditors' claims.

This latest crop reports from Kenya give the following details:—

**Coffee.**—Estimated yields now 285,852,031, an increase of 25,040 cwt. over the previous estimate. Satisfaction has improved the prospects in almost all districts. Export surplus estimated at 14,000 tons.

**Wax.**—Total yield now estimated at 1,396,952 bags, giving about 800,000 bags for export.

**Wheat.**—Total yield now estimated at 95,000 bags. Severe damage by locusts in the Usam Gishu district brings the probable production well below internal requirements for milling purposes. If the rate of consumption by the mills during recent months is maintained during the coming year, it is probable that the shortfall will exceed 50,000 bags.

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THREE... conditions of last week's auctions for... good... for home consumption... medium and... were harder to sell.

Table with columns for commodity names (e.g., Beans, Peas, Lentils) and prices in various units (e.g., 65/-, 57/-, 52/-).

...about 411 ss. per ton... The... and 1932 were 212 and 213... The... were 214 and 215... The... were 216 and 217... The... were 218 and 219... The... were 220 and 221...

...which arrived in... following home...

- List of passenger names: Mrs. E. Burton, Mrs. J. Cartwright, Mrs. B. Cockle, Mrs. A. W. Drury, Mrs. E. Duthie, Mrs. G. Hendry, Mrs. M. Hopkins, Mrs. E. Kite, Mrs. D. Conzack, Mrs. W. Mars, Mrs. J. G. Mahison, Miss M. F. Morrison, Mrs. & Mrs. T. McComb, Dr. & Mrs. M. D. Neworth, Mr. J. G. Rice, Mrs. E. A. Shave, Mrs. W. & Mrs. J. K. Shepherd, Mrs. A. & Mrs. Birmingham, Miss O. H. W. Shogry, Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Storak, Miss G. Storak, Mrs. & Mrs. E. S. Searge, Mrs. B. E. W. Tatham, Major G. R. White, Mr. J. B. White, Mr. & Mrs. H. Wilson.

The... which arrived in London port January 14, brought the following homeward passengers:

- List of passengers from Dar el Salaam: Mrs. P. W. Christie, Mrs. Mahonand, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. ... Mr. H. R. Arnie, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Wheeler, Mr. A. R. Conner, Mr. & Mrs. W. M. Duncan, Mr. W. H. Grose, Mr. W. E. Harper, Mr. W. H. Mackley, Mr. G. G. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. H. V. Lashlan, Mr. E. K. Lumley, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Rees, Mr. & Mrs. S. Rodgers, Mr. G. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. ... Major J. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. Walters.

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The s.s. "Watussi," which arrived at Southampton on January 10, brought the following homeward passengers from—

- Beira.*
- Mr. & Mrs. T. Henderson
  - Mr. A. Hendry
  - Mr. John H. Jordan
  - Mr. & Mrs. J. Maitland
  - Mr. & Mrs. H. Norton
  - Mr. John Smith
  - Mr. H. F. Young

- Mrs. M. Large
- Mr. John Maas

- Zanzibar.*
- Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Brockley

- Mombasa.*
- Comdr. W. H. B. Lushes
  - Mrs. E. Poestloke
  - Comdr. & Mrs. Worsley

- as Salaoon.*
- Mr. & Mrs. R. Casterman
  - Mrs. L. Hanegraaf

The s.s. "Wanooi," which left Beira on December 15, carried the following homeward passengers from—

- Dar es Salaam.*
- Mr. J. Dumas
  - Mr. N. MacAllister
  - Mr. A. MacEwan
  - Mr. R. Moens
  - Mr. A. Rouge
  - Mr. & Mrs. G. Schüller

- Tanga.*
- Mr. W. Beatrice
  - Mr. T. Canfield
  - Mr. K. Painter
  - Mr. W. Wyeth

- Mombasa.*
- Mr. & Mrs. P. Fritzsche
  - Mr. G. Schlüter

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA.

The s.s. "Durham Castle," which left London last week for South and East Africa carries the following passengers for—

- Beira.*
- Miss M. Emson
  - Mr. & Mrs. E. Foster
  - Miss D. I. Griffin
  - Mr. & Mrs. E. Lawrence
  - Mr. & Mrs. F. Long
  - Miss B. Loney
  - Master N. Loney
  - Mr. D. L. McDougall
  - Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Prockter
  - Mrs. P. Schwartz
  - Mr. & Mrs. F. Wood

- Dar es Salaam.*
- Mrs. Brunnen
  - Mr. & Mrs. E. L. ...
  - Mr. & Mrs. G. Popplewell
  - Miss I. L. Weir

- Tanga.*
- Mrs. R. Burrow Downie

- Mombasa.*
- Miss J. Carter
  - Miss J. M. Dent

The s.s. "Udena," which left Southampton on Saturday January 21, carried the following outward passengers for—

- Mombasa.*
- Mr. H. Alcorn
  - Mr. Anderson
  - Mr. & Mrs. Bailey
  - Mr. A. Ballard
  - Mr. J. Benham
  - Mrs. Berry
  - Capt. & Mrs. A. Broadhurst-Hill
  - Mr. & Mrs. M. Burmann
  - Mr. & Mrs. H. Butcher
  - Mrs. Collins
  - Miss Cook
  - Mr. H. Coxon
  - Mr. W. Dolmetsch
  - Mrs. R. G. von Donhoff
  - Mrs. J. Dörmer
  - Mr. D. Epstein
  - Mr. O. O. Eland
  - Mrs. Evans
  - Mr. F. Fagust
  - Miss E. Feakins
  - Mr. O. Häflich
  - S. Heathcote
  - Mrs. E. Hoesch
  - Mr. & Mrs. F. Hüberty
  - Mr. & Mrs. Hunter
  - Jay
  - Mr. A. Lombardi
  - Mr. D. Madvig
  - Mr. & Mrs. H. Marshall
  - Mr. T. A. McCraith
  - Mr. J. Melon
  - Mr. & Mrs. Mumford
  - Mr. & Mrs. F. Murray
  - Miss E. Newgrave
  - Miss E. M. Musgrave
  - Miss M. Prestwich

- Dar es Salaam.*
- Mr. T. H. Pretty
  - Mrs. P. Priestley
  - Miss G. Priestley
  - Mr. Rodwell
  - Mrs. Rogers
  - Mr. L. Roy
  - Miss A. G. Ryland
  - Mrs. L. Samsen
  - Mrs. L. C. Toit
  - The Rev. Scelf
  - Mr. P. H. Sney
  - Mrs. O. W. Steer
  - Mrs. E. Tiele Winckler
  - Mr. H. Vandeyen
  - Mr. & Mrs. A. Vincent
  - Miss R. Wilson
  - Miss M. Zalka

- Tanga.*
- Mrs. P. B. ...
  - Miss E. von ...
  - Mrs. W. Dethlefsen
  - Mrs. G. Domack
  - Mr. U. ...
  - Mr. L. ...
  - Mr. & Mrs. W. Nickel
  - Miss K. Pernier
  - Mr. & Mrs. H. Pearson
  - Mr. Schmidt
  - Dr. Schultze
  - Mr. & Mrs. B. Houwald

- Zanzibar.*
- Mr. & Mrs. W. J. C. White

- Dar es Salaam.*
- Mr. A. A. Allan
  - Miss E. A. Clark

- Mr. & Mrs. C. D. ...
- Dr. & Mrs. Eckhardt
- The Rev. R. Gibbons
- Mrs. Hdrsburch-Porter
- Nusse B. Johansen
- Mr. O. Narny
- Mr. A. B. Palahy
- Miss F. Ryex
- Miss J. Spriggs
- Nusse B. Steiger
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- Mr. S. Major
- Mr. & Mrs. G. de Moura
- Mr. J. C. J. Ruys

EAST AFRICAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

- BRITISH INDIA.*
- "Mariana" left Aden homewds., Jan. 21.
  - "Maiden" left Marseilles outwds., Jan. 21.
  - "Karnala" left Batavia Salaoon outwds., Jan. 18.
  - "Kenya" left Bombay for Durban, Jan. 25.
  - "Karaha" left Beira for Bombay, Jan. 27.
  - "Taira" left Bombay, Jan. 28.
  - "Takiwa" left Mozambique for Durban, Jan. 25.

- CLAN LERMAN (HARRISON).*
- "City of Salford" arr. Zanzibar outwds., Jan. 23.
  - "Clan MacLennan" psd. Gibraltar outwds., Jan. 15.
  - "Wayfare" leaves Glasgow outwds., Jan. 28.

- HOLLAND (RACA).*
- "Grekick" arr. Rotterdam homewds., Jan. 21.
  - "Klimontein" left Amsterdam for S. and E. Africa, Jan. 16.
  - "Kluisdijk" left Pt. Sejan outwds., Jan. 16.
  - "Nilbeck" left Mombasa homewds., Jan. 16.

- MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.*
- "AZS" to Kocaeli, arr. Marseilles, Jan. 21.
  - "Florateur Grandidier" left Marseilles outwds., Jan. 21.
  - "Mont de Lisle" left Mombasa homewds., Jan. 18.
  - "General Verton" left Reunion homewds., Jan. 16.

- UNION CASTLE.*
- "Durham Castle" left Algoa-Bay homewds., Jan. 22.
  - "Dunstaff Castle" left Mombasa homewds., Jan. 21.
  - "Lansdowny Castle" arr. Mombasa outwds., Jan. 22.
  - "Langibaby Castle" left Cape Town homewds., Jan. 17.
  - "Llanstephan Castle" arr. London, Jan. 17.
  - "Sandgate Castle" arr. Natal homewds., Jan. 22.

EAST AFRICA MAILS

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

- January 20, 1933, s.s. "Comorin"
- January 21, 1933, s.s. "Azay le Rideau"
- February 2, 1933, s.s. "Strathnaver"

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

Inward mails are expected on February 4 by the s.s. "Mbatiana."

Air mails for East and South Africa close at the General Post Office, London, at 11 a.m. each Wednesday.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

The M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in Kenya and Uganda during the week ended January 10: Kakete, 1.74 inch; Kaimosi, 0.74; Kiambu, 1.13; Kilifi, 0.83; Limuru, 1.02; Machakos, 3.02; Mackinnon Road, 2.62; Makindu, 3.12; Meru, 3.01; Mombasa, 0.62; Nairobi, 0.01; Nanyuki, 0.27; Nanyuki, 0.32; Njoro, 0.20; Ng'ara, 1.10; Rumburth, 0.38; Simba, 1.72; Thika, 1.49; Wajiro, 1.49; Wajiro, 1.49; Kampala, 0.04 inch.

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