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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

Matters of Moment	519	PAGE	
Fresh Forces on the	521	East Africa's Who's Who	525
Buganda	521	Mr. H. O. Waller	525
Matters on the Editor	522	Personalia	526
Education in Africa	522	Kenya General Election	528
Miss Wong's Head-	523	A.S.A. Annual Con-	
line	523	vention	534

## MAFFLES OF MOMENT.

Considerable space has been devoted in our columns lately to accounts of native lawlessness, particularly in Kenya, though we are THE SPEAKERS OF aware that such manifestations are LAWLESSNESS by no means confined to our colony. Lawlessness usually originates in discontent, and some discontent at such time as the present is comprehensible. For the native population of East Africa have felt the effects of the long depression. They have suffered from locusts and in parts droughts. The combination of such circumstances among races inevitably suffering from growing pains makes fertile soil for malcontents, who naturally rally to their old counsellors, the white doctors and these latter, whom we have seen into permanent opposition by proscribing equally firmly still the opportunity to re-establish their position.

With these can probably be coupled a secondary cause. In later years British Administrators in Africa have become so obsessed CAUSES OF with the idea of trusteeship that they THE PRESENT have generally concentrated on TENDING benefits and opportunities to the native at the expense of the maintenance of discipline. In an letter published last week a correspondent compared Governor with head master in an apt analogy which may be pursued. The improvements in school conditions in this country with regard to swimming baths, laboratories, larger play-fields, and so on, has been a commendable thing, but it has not, in general, been accompanied by relaxed discipline. Although the term of discipline has changed in some ways, it is necessary that the same cannot be said of East

Africa. Yet discipline is essential in such countries. Why does it suffer so severely? Primarily perhaps, by reason of the decay of our national self-assurance, together with an increasing tendency to look for outside critics might say. Who can doubt that this sort of outside and often ignorant, opinion has coloured much of our policy and tended to the decrease of discipline. Secretaries of State and Colonial Office Officers alike have been influenced by these considerations.

At the same time mistakes have inevitably been made in the somewhat rapid transit from the direct practical rule of the District Officer to indirect rule by Native authorities. The evils of the present forms of indirect rule come from practically every class of administrative officials themselves included and cannot be accused of collusion. The majority favour the theory, but in default with the manner in which, in some respects, that theory has been carried out; for instance, the establishment of Native Courts under the wrong men, and the attempt to implement our idea of what the Native should want and appreciate, when, as Miss Perham said in her broadcast talk the other day, "we do not as yet know the people we are trying to rule, still less do they know us." It is one thing for a benevolently autocratic D.O. to administer English law, which though incomprehensible to the Natives, is at least partially understood by himself. It is quite another thing when puppet courts and shadow courts are told to rule by Native custom, modified in its very essence by our foreign ideas, which they understand no more than do the people for whom they adjudicate.

The Native Courts we have set up, our attitude as regards bride-prize for marriage insurance, our views on witchcraft and the witch-doctor, our ideas as to property crimes, misdemeanours, and sorts, our ignorance of and contempt for Native

**A NEW LEAD NECESSARY.** case law, all these were regarded as part of the strong "impartial white man's" court system, incompatible with the safe evolution of indirect rule. To this circumstance, as well as to economic upset, growing pains, and relaxed discipline must be attributed the present wave of lawlessness. The imprisonment of malefactors when caught and the exile of witch-doctors guilty of causing arrest may be salutary, but it is distinctly indicated

but it would be foolish to flatter ourselves that it even touches the root of the matter. If East Africa is to develop peacefully, we must rule, and a lead from the head is sadly needed. Throughout Eastern Africa, despite tribal differences, the basic principles are sufficiently alike to justify a clear statement of recognition policy on broad lines—and in view of the magnitude and novelty of the task we have undertaken, there need be no hesitation in admitting that we have not always followed the right path. Indeed, such admission is the quickest way of getting on to the right road.

To test public opinion on the question of sweepstakes, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia decided upon a referendum. The **SWEETSTAKES** results are now announced.

**IN RHODESIA.** Of the electorate voted, there was a majority of 16,940 votes to 3,600 in favour of sweepstakes under State legislative control; and 13,539 voted for direct government management, while 5,772 preferred control by a local authority under licence. Though the Government is not yet committed to the establishment of sweepstakes, the majority of nearly five to one is so emphatic a mandate that action will assuredly be taken to implement the declared wish of the public. A few points need to be emphasised. Southern Rhodesia has not been driven to take this step because she cannot raise money by more orthodox methods. Far from it. Her credit is excellent, and there is no reason why this new departure should impair it. The real reason for the vote is a general desire to prevent money leaving the Colony for sweepstakes in Ireland, Portuguese East Africa, and elsewhere.

If the people will gamble in this way, let it be done at home," explains the common attitude. Secondly, there has been no heedless rush down a steep place. For some time past the arguments against sweepstakes have been more fully and eloquently argued on platforms and in the local Press than those in favour of the idea, so the decision of the electorate must be accepted as one that has been fully considered.

There is a problem in connexion with sweepstakes in Africa that arises from similar schemes in, say, the Irish Free State. We refer to **WHAT ABOUT THE NATIVES?** the question of Natives buying or holding tickets and winning prizes.

If sweepstakes and the winning of large sums of unearned money are democratising to sophisticated Europeans, as many people hold to be the case, it is natural to infer that they will be far worse on Natives, who have only recently emerged from savagery, and who buy a very few elementary articles of money-values. To begin with, suddenly possessed of \$10,000, the G.A.

\$1,000, would be a real tragedy for most Native men, whose odds against any Native prize winner are about 100 to 1, and who derive no real benefit from the mere thrill of winning. In Southern Rhodesia the Governor has refused to veto any legislation which discriminated against the Native inhabitants, so that the final word "if discrimination were proposed might not rest with the local Government."

Yet at Home we discriminate in our interest minors in transactions with bookmakers and money-lenders, and in Rhodesia itself the **DISCRIMINATION** is discrimination as to the supply of intoxicating liquors.

Local authorities might therefore acquire in promoting Native participation in sweepstakes, if this would not disrupt the whole scheme. The discrimination might be exercised by local authorities, even though it were arranged solely in their own interests. To meet the same end at the same time to encourage thrift, could the African population not be offered the stimulus of premiums, with annual drawings, giving moderate prizes (in accordance with Native wealth standards)? In case of need some such obligation might be ~~placed~~ <sup>placed</sup> on it. It is a big problem for our very best protective discrimination to seem to the natives the height of injustice. The young Colony has raised the problem in its own free will, and deliberately. It will need real statesmanship to steer the ship of State through the shoals.

There is a very real lesson for all the African territories in the Rev. Frank Noble's stirring address on race relationships in **DIVES AND LAZARUS**, from which extracts appear elsewhere in this issue. Certain details

do not hold good in some localities, but the principle is universal in its application, and the problem one from which there is no escape. The parable of Dives and Lazarus strikes us as particularly apt, and the conclusion that the *"riches"* will not always remain content with the thumb-spoonful from the rich man's table is a truth that must be constantly borne in mind. Perhaps Mr. Noble's strongest point is that help to the Africa should be given, not grudgingly but freely, gladly and on other concessions will be discontent and agitation never stay; they are used as lever for fresh demands. Wise leaders in the public life of East Africa, whether they be settlers, missionaries, merchants, miners, or officials, realise that for our own sakes, if for no higher motive, we should overtake such well-founded Native requests as are now audible and genuine. And now with they would more often share their convictions with their public, and thus lead it to think of these vital matters. Merely to give will not suffice; it needs to explain things to the Native. We know the benefits which we have conferred upon them, but we fail to forget the truth that to the African our prohibitions and restrictions are often much more apparent and therefore more often remembered, than the blessings Civilisation has brought. We have been far too quick of explaining, and there is much lost ground to be made up. We need more and more to take the African into free consultation to explain fully our aims, and then to achieve, so far as the people says, prosperity and development to be secured only by the co-operation of the African people. It is wise to take care that our strength not lose prestige.

## Fresh Focus on the Baganda.

Dr. Lucy Mair's Thoughtful Scholarship.

The first reading of Dr. Lucy P. Mair's "An African People in the Twentieth Century" (Routledge, 1928) convinces the reviewer that he may be short of quotations. Dr. Mair does not keep a record of himself, he will soon find that he has no space left for a review. Not that Dr. Mair has striven for effect or revelled in engravings; it is just that she has the knack of putting sound common-sense in an arresting and witty form.

Her "African" book, like the "Baroda," and other objects of hers, Native life as European influences have modified it to estimate the degree of success or failure with which the new elements have been assimilated, and the reasons for this success or failure. It is a striking example of the service which social anthropology can render to Africa in solving her great problems, and even those which do not enter the author's deductions or conclusions should be grateful.

The conflict which confronts Colonial Government is to some extent to be seen by the aid of frieze and carpet by native hands, or even by wire, iron, or steel. Dr. Mair's scientific study as a basis for national planning—social engineering. To help in that conflict Dr. Mair has written the book.

She is, I think, employing a truth as yet only appreciated at their value when she writes: "In an economic contract, even without the plantation system and its hired labor, has introduced the *implication* which has most radically transformed Native society—the use of money. Once a money economy begins to be taken into account, new problems arise." (Italics mine.)

She prohibits my attempt to show here how Dr. Mair illustrates and expounds this view, but if she had done so, she would have shown that the influence of European contact is beneficial, not evil, since this is "no relevant to the native family process which is inevitable."

We are given a vivid picture of the country, the villages, and the people, the intricacies of relationship are clearly explained and marriage and social ethics examined. As in Alice Faith's book on the *Ugandans*, and Dr. Audrey Richards' work on the *Yorubas*, these sections seem to me to come from a mind more attuned by women. The chapters on Economic Organisation and Land Tenure are convincing, and I do not feel competent to criticise them. The section on Political Organisation seems to go deeper than some of the others, but it is interesting to note that Dr. Mair sums up the situation thus:

"A good many of its measures have been passed as a result of the British government's element of racialism. But it is not racialism alone that European rule is based upon. . . . Some of the most important decisions concerning the land, the labour, the taxes, and the budget, and that body is entirely capable of carrying out in a genuine Native fashion."

That is practical indeed, and though the large

colonies serve as an ideal model for the rest

African tribes, it is still, I believe, very useful

material for a study of the past.

Religion and Magic is aside a good section. The purpose of the spiritual depth of Christianity will

certainly be disturbed by many who would find

it difficult to conceive a fresh examination for

the sake of supporting their disengagement, and

that should be to this point. The hold that religion still has is demonstrated, and actual performances of "prophets" are enumerated from observation, either with a view to conversion to some, or its cognate, the occult aspect. Dr. Mair is as pitiful here as elsewhere.

The practice of sorcery—in Native eyes the most serious of all crimes—cannot be dealt with, because European justice resists to punish a man for something which he cannot possibly have done."

The conclusion appears to me to be generally admirable that a summary would be unjust. I will therefore content myself with a few disjointed extracts, which should suffice to stimulate interest, and encourage reference to the book itself, which is, fortunately, produced at a prima facie price.

Baganda remains a British colony which has incorporated the foreign element into itself and has not simply been swayed by it.

So far as the Africans' own economic pursuits are followed in relation with the social development to which the rest of his life belongs, it is meaningless to speak of an adaptation of African society which is by refusing to drive such a wedge (*i.e.* of wage-labour) that diminishes the police in Baganda has created the first pre-requisite for a transformation of Native life which has yet been fully rooted in the African soil.

One wishes that European planning did not lay so much emphasis on the advantages to the individual of commercialising his possessions, and that there was more space in it for the growth of a spirit of corporate loyalty, not indeed to church or king—the "is sufficiently stressed up to the smaller group with whom he is in constant contact in the life of the tribe."

Under Christian marriage has become theoretically indissoluble, and what was the pledge of its maintenance—the bride-price—has almost become an inducement to encourage illegitimate birth, a system which does not admit of divorce. The bride-price is almost too anomalous, but Native feelings could be outraged by marriage law in place without it. A solution may be found in recognition of legal divorces, but for this solution to be really satisfactory it is essential that the refund of the bride-price be made mandatory."

As regards Indirect Rule, applied to the Baganda it has certainly not meant their preservation in a state of picturesqueness only. Nor do those who advocate this system justify it, as Dr. Norman Ley's asserts through any theory of the inherent inability of Africans to manage European institutions, or of differences between European and African mentality, the pre-logical Native is not, as he supposes, the bests fragment of the anthropological imagination—but an exploded hypothesis. It is not because European institutions are unsuitable to Africans as individuals that their wholesale introduction is deprecated, but because neither the African nor any other society can assimilate a complete outfit of other institutions between to-day and to-morrow. Dr. Ley's points out that the early answers were as intelligent as we are, and that his claim that the introduction to prehistoric man of mass production and manhood suffrage would have produced a result indistinguishable from Europe of today. Our own tribes have included time for gradual development. On the other hand, they have not succeeded where we have had no possibility to offer to African scientists knowledge of the structure of society as a basis for African development on rational lines.

At last, old and beaten, perhaps, goes the club of the book. All of those educated Africans, some of their European advocates, who according to Captain Pattison think that anthropologists are merely working with underhand cunning to "keep the Negro in his place" should feel differently. They should be able to see that the book, as it stands, is too strong—they should admit its solid sympathy and learn from it in humility.

It would only be right that this work was undertaken to complement Fiske's classic on Uganda, which indeed Dr. Mair partly repeats full. Rather, however, she supplements that book and brings it up to date. This is quite a task, and an exceedingly able sequel.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**Preservation of Big Game****Captain Keith Caldwell, Reinicker**

Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—Captain Murray Smith has completely misunderstood the purport of the Secretary of State's admirable speech on game preservation. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's attack was not against white hunters. It was against the profit-killing. This includes the gentry who extort in British Eastern Africa who slaughter indiscriminately to make money by exporting game hides, and also those game still lingering with us who batter on smuggling ivory and rhino horn.

The speech was one of the best about game I ever heard, and save misunderstanding about it is well worth repeating up to date faithfully.

Travellers Club,  
London, S.W.1.

Captain

**Rabies in Kenya****Are Official Reports Accurate?**

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—The last paragraph of the Rabies Progress Report General Notice No. 37 published in the *Official Gazette* of Kenya, dated January 23, 1934, reads: "Two Europeans have been bitten by rabid animals and six have received treatment." This is misleading, inaccurate, and causes one to wonder if the monthly Rabies Progress Reports are not faked.

Also the writer's personal knowledge in the Sofala district alone, with a total European population of approximately 120 men, women, and children, eighteen Europeans have received treatment, namely, injection with anti-rabies serum. General Notice No. 37 is signed by the Deputy Director (Animal Industry), and Chief Veterinary Officer, and the period given as August 1931 to December 31, 1933, one can come only to the conclusion (a) that the office files of the Chief Veterinary Officer are in a state of chaos, or (b) that the report is a deliberate misstatement of fact intended to deceive the public so that they can live in a fool's paradise.

Further the report is silent as to the number of deaths of humans from rabies. Deaths have occurred.

This letter can be taken by the Deputy Director of Animal Industry and chief Veterinary Officer of Kenya Colony as a challenge to him to disprove its accuracy.

Said faithfully,

Kenya Colony

H. F. POONER

**A German Jew's Charity****Early Days in Northern Rhodesia**

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—May I relate what a little German Jew (now with God) of poor and penurious nominal Christians who passed his wayside store in the years 1905-6-7?

Adolf Ullmann was born in Nuremberg, Germany, and came to South Africa some thirty-five years ago. He reached Blantyre, Nyasaland, per ship's

mail, had worked in "Wally" Koller's Trans-Germanic Hotel until a cunning African-made Ullmann appeared there. He was thrown into prison, he descended into mentalism. On the third of Sept., 1907, an Australian of religious, visited him in jail and Ullmann freed, and reinstated in the hotel. Thereafter Ullmann went to Port Moresby, and engaged with James Highfield of Moresby in the same way which Ullmann did, at Kaporo, serving Highfield with diligence and fidelity. When Highfield died, Ullmann got £1,000 terms which as Deputy Sheriff, I arranged on instructions from Judge Beaumont. Then he set up in business on his own account.

On that occasion when I retrieved some blankets which had been presented in error by the Broken Hill folk to those Natives who flatly refused to carry the dying Bracken into the mine so that he could make good, and substituting therefore something more fitting, Ullmann gained his heart, and pledged! Suddenly every European who reached his store was fed, clothed, and, if moneyless, given ros., 2s., or 5s. in cash, with which to purchase food on the long way to Kansashi afoot! There were no trains; no bicycles (very few), no motors; nothing but foot-sloggers. And his faultlessly kept books showed that in nine months he had distributed in charity something between £250 and £275—, or nearly £1,000! Many Rhodesians realise that Rhodesia is indebted that but for Adolf the Hamburg Jew, his heroic loyalty, and funds, Rhodesia could not have been an achievement!

And there is Charles Solomon, the Rhodesian scholarships to European Rhodesians!

Re: contra, Adolf Hitler's persecuting Jews as did Torquemada five hundred years ago, assuring Germany the fate which befell Spain!

Charles, Yours faithfully,  
Northern Rhodesia.**Travelling by Governors****How it Helps Understanding**

To the Editor of "East Africa"

SIR.—You have more than once written on the subject of travelling by Governors, and have taken the general attitude that the expenditure is thoroughly justified.

May I make the point that such intercession by the heads of the Administration is an enormous help to Provincial Commissioners and District Officers. His Excellency then sits there in their walk-and-talk environment, and when they report their problems and troubles, it is much to them to know that the final arbiter can visualise exactly what conditions they are confronted. Confidence is thereby increased, and they can the better be the eyes and ears, as well as the hands and voice, of the Governor.

In the same way co-operation between Governor and governed is helped by Native bandas. Those who deign to hold meetings with settlers or with Natives as frushtless formalities cannot have had much time to either. They may seem formal, sometimes may even seem fatuous—but they have a very real value, and District Officers, the most inarticulate group of men in East Africa, know this very well. Anything that helps the Governor do his job better is for the good of Africa, and travelling Governors certainly does help.

Said faithfully,  
Sports Club,  
London, S.W.1. M. SAUNDERS

*Christianity and Witchcraft.*

Colonel W. T. Shorthouse, M.A.

To the King of East Africa.

Mr. Shorthouse's letter of December urges us to say something on the debated subject of Christianity, the Law, and Witchcraft. Having been in Africa, East, Central, and West, for the last twenty-six years on and off, may I venture if I do wrong to strengthen ceilings?

The average Colonial officer has been deeply interested in religion. Administrations do not allow missionaries as much as they could. In his missions, often find unnecessary obstacles placed in their paths to office. As a Christian, I say that Christ's words should be a paramount factor in the daily life of individual and nation. The Old and New Testaments denounce witchcraft, esoteric magic, evil spirits, etc. (see Leviticus, chapter 20; Mark 5:27; and Ephesians 5:12), and the Apostle Paul, in his guidance of the Christian in his dealings with those afflicted with witchcraft or magic, or with the instigators of those evils.

The average official in Africa takes a kindly but somewhat tolerant, overlooking a benevolent but often ignorant, and which has not helped India or some parts of Africa. He involves a policy akin to weakness and but for the moment peace and quiet in our administrations. It should not be said that we are "Well-armed but always drowsing with a vast changing world." Albeit this applies to all men's religions or beliefs, an attitude towards which should be strong and unequivocal, as well as tolerant and just, thus commencing with the spirit of our own religion.

Is the fact that we induce and encourage in the Native any excuse for its countenance now? When we had no enlightened Superior Power to guide us, I do not suggest that we should sweep away at one blow those traditional religious beliefs, such as ancestor worship, or even worship of holy places or material symbols. There is a kind in the African tribes, or so from the time of which has been excluded from our own concessions because of its supposed association with the indigenous natives' ancestors and also ground in northern Asia, is generally respected by the European. It is time to prohibit all witchcraft or evil practices involving slavery of body or mind, e.g., leopard societies (still prevalent in Sierra Leone), witchdoctors' mental malpractice, cannibalism, etc. Cannibalism is even now *a la mode* in places. I quote chapter and verse from my Nigerian experience. And in many of the *out-of-the-way* spots in Southern Nigeria—and one place I know had not seen a *white* for two years—where I have travelled, either openly or by shooting, it has been rifle, cartridge, or belief in the existence right across Africa.

Are any of these beliefs in practice in accord with Christianity? Is there any solid reason for not wiping them out? And for all? I do not favour the small-stick method of operation where witchcraft is concerned. In practice it concerned, or with a policy that gradually abolishes them.

Finally, I consider the our Colonial policy, although just to a degree, leans to weakness. Indeed, this is in most places before its time. It has introduced craft dishonesty, and ready to find the Native courts and freedoms. It is based on other infra-reds, the dead level, prompted by the popular theories of attorney tribe. Practically it does not go before as much as "simple fol-

lies." So really it is a present shadow of a world where ideals are still things to come. We should be unmindful of the principle of our leadership, namely Christianity, not partial but full-robed.

Maybe the letter will call for the tools of fire and every pity. But its essence is called from close contact with Africans and their affairs, and more especially the need of health for the same.

Yours faithfully,

W. L. SPARRETT

D. C. O.

Mr. Shorthouse's comments. Colonel Shorthouse writes: "It is to prohibit all witchcraft. . . . a witch doctor is not necessarily what we have done. . . . have Witchdoctors? . . . Once once a witch doctor shall be punished. Any person practising as a witch-doctor will be an offender. . . . a native witch-doctor wages war on witches; yet we class him as a witch. The result has not been to suppress witchcraft but to add to the power of the witchdoctor. And at the same time to turn that man, and should, be converted into a permanent opponent. One of the results can be seen in Mr. Shorthouse's action in East Africa. He brought out an order forbidding巫医巫婆 who were advocates curing the belief in witchcraft by Christianity, but at present Christian Church Government is vindicating itself by its attitude—denying witchcraft whereas Christ cast out devils and misfortune instead of the witch-doctor. So long as the present attitude prevails the two great forces of education and education stand. If education or educating the people, this incredible and death-obscuring age from birth to the grave."

*Dr. J. L. Gilks Exorcised.*Editor of *African Medicines*

Sir,—Your issue of the last page, I think Dr. J. L. Gilks has overstated his knowledge and experience when he states:

"The sanitary habits of the population which believe that a medicine must be their own discovery, manufactured from existing plants, formed part of what has been in close contact with their own customs had on this occasion been left to the imagination. Let those wisely neglect him himself. I would advise him first to study the medicine of the grand-father of homoeopathic medicine, Hippocrates, from whom period down to people's medicines probably have a common descent, and of the father of the same would be science and art, Ashmeneus. Preliminary should have no place amongst physicians. Modern vaccines of orthodoxy and adopted to homoeopathy, the 100-year-old basis of disease products. . . . Potions and medicines can be made potently strong (breaking up into tons of anything). Yours faithfully,

A. S. C. ON

*POINTS FROM LETTERS.**Brigadier Politeness.*

There are some most amusing characters on the L.P.A. In one village I have a dinner guest a friend; to him, how much gold have you got? but this month he is a *defictive* like me. From a *Tananyika subscriber*.

*Good When Harvest.*

When the harvest has had a very satisfactory, when bad, one crop has ruined it, because, several of the ones have obtained a good income, and it is generally felt that the average for the locality will be at least 6 bags to the acre. —From a correspondent writing from Kenya.

*The Cheetah as a Pet.*

The cheetah makes the most adorable pet imaginable, and should not be shot in any circumstances, if for no other reason than that it is becoming very rare." *From a big game hunter.*

## Schools and Education

*Broadcast talk by Miss White*

The fourth of the series of talks on Africa was given on Friday last by Miss White, who talked as follows:—

In some of the large towns the people have been given some education. The training given to the small groups and the ideals which that training could not quite fulfil would illustrate our thinking about Native education. Sometimes there are moments of illumination. A missionary who was passing through a native village in Northern Nyasaland tells how he heard a group of men gathered in the open talking place after repeated visits to the "good" village. He asked the oldest man what he could say by the way of this. This is the answer he received:—A native village is where the headman and the elders are respected by all; and where they too have regard for all, even for the children. It is a good village where the young respect parents and honour one another.

Little tribal education is given in the really tribal school. In many tribes when boys and girls are old enough to initiation camps, provided for each sex, there is centred destruction as given by old men and old women on sexual maturity, traditional behaviour and physical and tests of skill and both courage set to see whether the initiate can render full adult responsibility in the tribe. This is the whole village as the school. Children learn their trades, imitate the occupations of their elders, and at an early age they begin to share in them. Girls build grain, carry water, mind babies and go to the fields with the women, while boys play at warfare, big game or cattle and certain practices in the hunting and trapping of small game, fishing, and indeed in finding and consuming what is available from insects, caterpillars to larger prey. All these, plus the allotted occupations and crafts necessary to the welfare of the community are learned.

### Year in Native

A year of the teaching about behaviour in the tribal is noted in East Africa. Disease is rife, famine and pestilence may exact a heavy toll; witchcraft is a constant menace and in some areas secret societies are feared. In consequence Native education is necessary to remember the old ways of living and to make life easier, that much education is given to old and youths who will protect themselves and those from people who always live in the shade of the old Nyasaland villages. Work hardens the body. The life of the inland of Africa has caused rapid change and dispersion of tribal society. Development in transport has put isolated communities into touch with the outside world. Young Africa follows the roads, urban and industrial centres mix with men of many tribes, towns and mining locations, and see white men at all times. They learn some of the bad traits of our civilisation and many of the bad. The Western penetration has in a few generations led the African beyond the walls of his old tribal community into a wider world of goods and evil.

Missionaries were the first to try to establish communities. As the benefits brought by the west were not at their disposal of African peoples, Christian missions are among the best activities. Workshops of schools, improved houses, new clothing materials and medicines as well as schools are to be found on the land. Hundreds of Europeans and a large body of Africans took position in the building of a Christian community, whose influence is felt through the countryside. Missionaries founded the first schools, wrote the first books and taught the people to read them. The native African is a trader, the demands of government departments and commercial firms for clerks and men with technical knowledge have influenced the education given. Some have got bent so entirely vocational in that they have been directed towards supplying teachers and clerks. Many people without adequate qualification have been put in charge of schools. An authority on Native education in Africa has said, "All the mistakes in Native education in East Africa have been made by the missionaries." But he added, "The

reason is that they have been the only people who could manage the work. They have been the only people engaged in education. The mistakes have been the mistakes of pioneers. The majority of schools in this to-day are flimsier than the ones of yesterday. Should missionary societies withdraw education from any area, would be a bad idea."

Government entered the field of education very soon in the most part of the War Departments. Schools have now been set up in each colony and varying percentages of revenue has been allotted to primary development. In Kenya, an Advisory Committee on Native Education was appointed by the Secretary of State of the Colonies, and in 1920 this committee issued its memorandum on the question of government's role in education and the principles on which education should be developed. The memorandum says that government belongs to itself, the general direction of education is policy, and the superintendence of educational institutions, but at the same time it incomes voluntary labour, which is fostered through grants-in-aid, the inclusion of which reach the required standard. The memorandum, issued by the Advisory Committee on education, is in some ways curiously reminiscent of the work of the old Standard. It calls for it empirical method of the old Standard, which is to teach the whole community, including girls, as well as men and adults, as well as children.

Fathers of the manumitted like the old church, help in the building of a good community. There is a substantial difference between the views of the old church and the views of the educationalists. These villages think of an isolated community forced into stone while drafters of the memorandum think of a community in touch with a large world which changes and which bears us by the march of progress.

"Traditional education goes on. It is still with western. This is found to produce confusion of mind, in both old and young, but particularly in the young who go to school and to labour centres. Such classes show the necessity of carrying on adult education simultaneously with the education of children. The system of education as confined to children is a dangerous one, for the school is only one instrument of education. The church, dispensaries, agricultural instruction for adults, classes for women round village fires, and clinics to which they bring their babies are other instruments as are commercial firms and all government departments. This broad conception of education outside as well as inside the school makes the use of vernaculars essential if real understanding is to be attained. For when English alone is used there is a tendency to dissociate education from the life of the community."

### Native Desire for Western Education

"In the long run Africans themselves will decide what western education they want. To-day Africans, like white men, do not agree. Many Africans in large towns who have severed tribal links ask for an exact replica of what they think is given here, namely, a 'classical' education. But another attitude is developing: a young African, who has studied abroad, told me recently that he intended to see what customs of his own country should be rejected and to introduce African arts and crafts into African school of which he is headmaster. He on the whole has a strong desire for western education and Africans are taking increasing responsibility for it. Those thinking of education in Africa think first of the village schools. The masses of the people will not be beguiled them. The Africans who lead in these are the pioneers of education, for they are facing facts with great frankness. This is the village teacher, who has an equal number of witchcraft and swollen feet, and is a great propagandist on the intelligence. In the village teacher who has to walk from day to day to his school, he is the teacher of the school and life of the village.

"An important step in helping them has been taken in Kenya and in several other colonies where Government has set up training institutions for African superintendents. Village teachers with their families are selected and the minister who is responsible for the village education and are sent for additional training. After training these go, often with the help of their wives, supervising a number of village schools. They follow house to teacher's house can be a model house, but not so good that it cannot be copied. They show how the teacher's garden can demonstrate new crops. They show how children can be taught to use what they learn, in such activities as the village, the home, the farm, making roads, digging wells, ploughing land, and many other activities are undertaken by them. The supervisor helps the teacher, the chief and others at the school is an important and valuable factor in village life."

## Race Relationships.

The Rev. Frank Noble Warning

THE Rev. Frank Noble, Chairman of the Bulawayo District Board of the Methodist Church, has a strong appeal for co-operation with the Native in a recent address to this body. According to the *Bulawayo Chronicle* report it is said: "The prosperity and development of Rhodesia can be secured only by the cooperation of the two races. This recognition of the importance of the African should be given freely, gradually, but surely and openly. We can reach a true race relationship only when that is done. I believe that most careful study of Africa will agree that the chief curse there is the caste system. There is more than a dangerous social system being established among us, with all the animosity and bitterness that goes with it."

The country still has the opportunity of establishing relationships which will mean suppression of racial envy and discontent, but will ensure progress and mutual benefit. It will be a lasting tribute to its statesmanship. And our missionaries, seeing more and more that the African is a complete man, it must be understood, clearly has no warrant and may not stop half-way.

To suggest that we must make the African a failure, but that we must not make him too good, a farmer, or we may make him a semi-industrialist, but only an unskilled day laborer with only one of the rights of man, is all that is needed to set us off the way. Gradually and carefully, but surely, nevertheless, all the way. Thus we may achieve by ordered progress what would be foisted on us sooner or later by evolutionary force.

We know that the African, like everyone else, has his own set of problems that every community in history has had to face in one way or another. But it is foolish to think that Rhodesia should be exempt from such problems. What is our Christianity, and in its highest sense our politics, for if it does not stand up through difficult and devious ways. It is useless and weak to whine and complain. These burdens will be carried, and the related problems solved, either by excluding or ignoring the African, but only at the operation of him. To attempt to do otherwise will be to erect a social structure wholly dreamable.

### Segregation.

On this subject of segregation as a national policy, it is necessary to do some careful thinking. We are not segregated in one sort or another. This is generally agreed. What must be provided always is that the necessary safety and opportunity for progress in each area are forthcoming, as lines suited to each race. It is no doubt desirable to put children in the nursery provided for them. They are such on the way, and can make their own noise, and play their own games without disturbing their parents, or even in every good nursery we provide for supervision, education, training. If we want our children to become men and women, and not feeble-minded parasites, we must strive to see that in due time every conditions must be ceased and that they are given every chance of attaining full manhood and womanhood. But it is thought that we can keep the largest section of our community in segregated conditions, which are hundreds of years behind the other sections, we shall attempt a socially impossible and ridiculous task. Any segregation that involves implies the establishment of wholly different levels of civilisation in one country, or the permanent inhibition of any section, will just mean that we have missed our way and forgotten God.

The parable of Dives and Lazarus is not without significance. The African race is living at our gate full of disease and desiring to be fed in a church that fall from the rich man's table. This is the sign, though of our life and civilisation, to cover it and give it to their credit as proof that they also are made in the image of God. And they do deserve education and knowledge, and health. But they will not always be satisfied with the usual diet, though we feeding now, not far off sight that they should be. No reasonable person feels that we can talk on friendship, let alone our Christian obligation, by continually giving them things. If we are going to be the part of the rich man, and let the African lie at our gate, that of course will be a sad and very Christ-like principle. If the new policy is adopted, let us hope that it will be one that will provide for the free and sheltered development of every section of the community. In this way, the African people must be assisted to adjust themselves to civilisation of which they will form a valuable and integral part of the larger whole.

## WHO'S WHO

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## PERSONALIA.

Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Gailey have left on their return to Kenya.

Mrs. R. C. Hill is expected home shortly from Nairobi, Kenya.

Colonel Lord Sampson, who had last week served in the Sudan Expedition, 1885-1886.

Mr. Fernand Léonard, of Ronqui, has changed his name to Fernand de Bernard Slade.

With regret we learn of the death in South Africa of Mr. E. W. Emstee, the Moshi business man.

Mr. J. A. Gray, a former editor of the *Victoria News*, has been appointed editor of *South Africa*.

Captain Victor Gazzola, M.P., who visited East Africa last year, has just returned from a tour of India.

King Alfonso XIII. left Tanganyika early this week on the conclusion of his big African trip in the steamer "Alfonso XIII."

Miss Montague Goodman recently lectured in Belfast on "From Capo to Cairo by Car and Plane."

Mr. De Van Wyk recently found a nugget of pure gold, weighing 45 ounces, in the Epupa goldfield in Tanganyika.

Captain F. M. Dodson, of the King's African Rifles, and Miss Joy Maxtone-Graham were recently married in Arusha.

Mr. G. F. Webster, Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, is expected to arrive home on leave shortly from Arusha.

Congratulations to W. Bro. Dawn Copley, D.A.G.D.C. (Eng.), on his appointment as District Grand Master for Rhodesia.

Prince George may lay the foundation stone of the English Church at Luanshya during his visit to the Northern Rhodesia copperbelt.

Mr. D. I. Morgan is now District Commissioner in the Turkana district of Kenya, and Mr. R. J. C. Howes is District Officer at Moyale.

Major Arthur Bentinck lectured on "Impressions of Ethiopia To-day" before the Near and Middle East Association in London last week.

The Rt. Hon. Anna Louisa, Baroness Egerton of Tatton, who died in December, left estate of the gross value of £18,570, with net personalty £15,734.

Colonel Henry Corrigan Haworth, A.M.C., B.S.O.A., D.S.O., who during the East African campaign was Deputy Director of Signals, has just retired.

Mr. R. Suddes, managing director of East Africa U.S.H.A. (Estates and Industrial) Ltd., a member of Messrs. Cooper & Stephenson's group of firms, has just come home on leave after staying in London.

The unofficial members of the new Mazabuka Management Board are Messrs. L. J. Marston, T. J. M. Walker, B. Hjorth, J. A. Spence and A. M. Smith.

Captain Peter Macdonald, M.A., who has been engaged in questions concerning East Africa in the House of Commons, is on his way home from South Africa.

At the morning meeting of the C.M.S. Synod in Kampala during midweek Sir Bernard Bourdillon invested the Rt. Rev. Bishop Willis with the insignia of the C.M.S.

Colonel Sir Percival Marling, V.C., and Lady Marling, who visited East Africa last year, arrived in England this week from India. They are staying at Stanney Park, Streatham.

It is freely rumoured in the London Press that Sir Philip Cunliffe Low, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is now on his way back from East Africa, will shortly be elevated to the peerage.

The following have been appointed to the Kenya Board of Land Surveyors for 1934:—C. C. Faquin, A.C.; Mr. R. Henrywhitt-Drake; Captain W. H. A. Webber, A.C., D.C.M.; and Mr. Lowe.

Mr. Claud Hollis, formerly British Resident in Zanzibar and now Governor of Trinidad, entertained Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and the Earl of Athlone on their arrival in Póvoa de Varzim this week.

Captain F. A. M. Webster, formerly of the King's African Rifles, whose novel "Second Wind," has just been published, has stated that he to writing fiction on the advice of the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Mr. M. A. B. Denton-Thompson, British Consul in Madrid, who has been transferred to Pernambuco, Brazil, was for a short time in the Northern Rhodesian Administrative Service, and subsequently British Vice-Consul in Elisabethville.

Mr. Samuel Ryder, of St. Albans, famous throughout the world as the donor of the golfing trophy which bears his name, has been visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Claisen, at Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

Lady Cranworth is to give a dance on Monday, June 17, for her niece, Miss Lavender Pearson-Gregory, and Lady Heward-Cromden is to give a dance for her daughters, the Hon. Elisabeth and the Hon. Priscilla Ellis on Friday, June 8.

Captain the Honourable F. Ward, M.I.C., is expected to arrive in London almost immediately from Nairobi. Lieutenant Colonel A. V. W. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D., has been appointed to act as a substitute member during the absence of Captain Ward.

Mr. Harry Parker, F.T.D.S., a member of U.S.H.A. (Estates and Industrial) Ltd., Trade Information Officer, was a Committee-man at Baker, 100, London last week for their Northern Rhodesian tour and will be away for three months.

A marriage is announced between Mr. W. A. Warboys, elder son of Major Cecil Warboys and Mrs. Warboys of Westerton, Hampshire, and Miss Elsie Doreen Bryon, only daughter of Captain and the late Mrs. Spencer Bryon, of Molo, Kenya.

Mr. A. J. F. Vaughan, C.B.E., who first went to Nyasaland in 1894, afterwards spent many years in the Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and now lives in Jersey, has been re-elected Chairman of the local branch of the Royal Empire Society.

At an investiture held by His Majesty in Buckingham Palace last week Sir George Tomlinson was invested with the insignia of the K.C.M.G., and Mr. Alexander Holm and Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar Watkins were invested with the C.M.G.

Mr. Louis, former member of the Bawaya Tope and following the example set by the founder of Rhodes, has left large sums to various local public and charitable organisations.

Sir Henry Birchenough, K.C.M.G., President of the British South Africa Company, is making a rapid recovery from his recent severe attack of influenza, but Sir Henry and Lady Birchenough have had to postpone their departure for South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. W. E. Thomas has been gazetted Attorney-General, and Mr. R. J. Morton Solicitor-General in Southern Rhodesia. The former served in the War in the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the latter in the Royal Field Artillery. Both were decorated with the Military Cross.

The christening of the infant son of Lord and Lady Delamere took place in London last week. The child was named Hugh George. The godparents were Sir Charles Broughton, Mr. C. W. Horder, Captain Anthony Lowther, Lady Burghley, and Lady Ann Cole.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. C. S. Smith, who passed away near Stourbridge last week. Joining the Royal Navy in 1871, he retired as Lieutenant-Commander in 1888, in which year he was appointed a Vice-Consul in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and later Consul for Mombasa.

Squadron-Leader W. H. Dunn, D.S.C., who has just gone to half-pay, served with No. 1 Squadron in East Africa during the Campaign, when he was awarded the D.S.C. The official record referred to his splendid work during operations in the Lindi area, when he carried out valuable bombing and reconnaissance flights.

Mr. R. B. Hardy, the Kenya police officer, who is now home on leave in Newport, Mon., is said by the local newspaper to have spent an adventurous life. He has been a rubber planter in Malaya, an Australian bounder, a member of the staff of the Navy League in Canada, and during the War served on ocean transports.

Sir Philip Holme expects to arrive in England from India about the middle of this month.

Mr. Alexander Johnston, who has prospected in the Lupa for the past nine years, died recently near Terva, and Mr. P. Boshoff, who has also lived for some time in the Lupa District, has passed away at Tabua.

A bronze bust of Dr. Guilherme Olivera de Souza, founder of the Companhia Colonial de Soja, has been unveiled in Inhauguivo, P.E.A., by his granddaughter, Senhorinha do Melo, technical director of the Company. She said that Dr. Arriaga had transformed a wilderness of bush into a centre of civilisation.

Mr. Julius Fleischmann, a son of the American business man whose yeast products are known throughout the world, is now on a pleasure cruise down the East Coast of Africa, accompanied by his wife and family and a party of friends. They broke their journey at Mombasa to make a two weeks' stay in the Kenya highlands.

Mr. A. F. M. Crisp has been elected this year's President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, with Mr. E. C. Phillips as Vice-President, and Messrs. G. W. Elliott, A. M. Campbell, R. S. Campbell, H. Goodhind, and T. Collier forming the Committee. Mr. L. Sieffkin has been elected Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. J. H. McIwen, Estate Officer of the Kenya-Uganda Railways and Harbours, has been appointed Principal Assistant to the general manager of the Nigerian Railways. For the past twenty-two years he has lived in Kenya, his son having been educated in the Colony, where he gained the first East African Rhodes Scholarship.

Three memorial tablets were recently dedicated by the Rt. Rev. L. H. Gwynne in Khartoum Cathedral. They were in memory of Colonel P. R. Thibbs, Mr. F. M. Batty, and Colonel M. G. Talbot. On the same day the Bishop of Croydon, who is now in Uganda, consecrated the altar and other ornaments in the South Transept Memorial Chapel in the Cathedral.

Dr. H. S. Boedeker, one of Kenya's earliest settlers, he trekked up from Mombasa to Rikuyu in the middle of 1896, gave interesting reminiscences of early days in the Colony in a lecture in Nairobi during past week. He related that the late Mr. W. Hall kept a visitors' book at Fort Smith dating from 1893. In it were recorded the date, name, and weight of each visitor passing through the Fort.

Outward passengers by yesterday's air mail to East Africa included Mr. van Hougaerde and Miss Treffesatz, to Juba; Miss E. Robinson and Mr. Richet, to Entebbe; Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. McMartin, Mr. McMartin, London, to Nairobi; General Sir F. Williamson, Cairo to Nairobi; and Mr. W. Matuader, London to Salisbury. Inward passengers on Saturday included Mrs. Parker, from Nairobi; Mrs. Preston, from Nairobi to Paris; and Sir J. Witteridge, from Khartoum.

**Kenya General Election.***Points from the Manifestoes.*

MR. A. A. Leda, who after spending thirty-five years in East Africa, and opposing Captain H. E. Schwartz in Nairobi South, says:

"It is my firm conviction that the progress of the Colony has been impeded by trifling issues of a political nature. In my opinion, if political issues persist, it will deprive us of the healthy and vigorous which we otherwise expect to receive from the Home country."

"I stand as an independent, pledged to no party. I am particularly interested in the economic advancement of the country, and desire in the first rank of importance the gradual building up of the financial position by the creation of adequate reserves in prosperous times."

"I should urge the Government to make every effort should be exerted to find the least extent the overhead expenses of the Colony to be reduced by a reorganisation of the system, and elimination of unnecessary or overlapping of the part of Departments, consistent with the preservation of staff of each Department up to efficient strength, and the adequate restoration of staff of such Departments may have been depleted below efficient strength, and such inequality of taxation as the present levy on the salaries of Civil servants should be abolished."

"My platform, if elected, will be:

"To use every effort to place the finances of the Colony on a sound basis;

"To keep the overhead expenses of the Colony to a low figure as to consist it with efficiency and due regard to the claims of the Civil Service;

"The avoidance of all political, social,

"A fair deal to all sections of the community."

*Towards Self-Government.*

Mr. E. H. Wright, one of four candidates in the Aberdare Constituency, says in his address:

"I am with those who agree to concentrate chiefly on economic issues whereby the Colony may be strengthened from within. When our economy is strong there is a good deal to be said for delaying, while not relinquishing, our claim to political advancement."

This, however, does not detract from our claim to achieve complete self-government on lines characteristic, and predominantly British. Neither does it detract from our duty forcibly to impress on Government that, while asking nothing in loyalty, we have good reason for our discontent, that we are getting tired of the domineering autocrats of Downing Street, and resenting ever-increasing degree, the avarice over-lordship and short-sightedness of disturbing, expensive, and for the most part useless Commissions, three thousand upon us."

"Finally, we should establish beyond question the charge that our ever-changing Governors and Governments swaying about according to their political whims for the time being in the United Kingdom, are in the people best suited to guide aright the destinies of this Colony, nor yet also that the people whose absolute and arbitrary control cannot be suffered much longer. Kenya has been brought about by the efforts of the settler. His Government has failed lamentably to realise the worth of its colony. Kenya is no wonder that they now fail to realise its growing power. The days of colonial servitude are passing fast, and I want Government to know it."

An Economic Advisory Council would prove a useful adjunct to the machine of Government, such a council, small in number, consisting of men having legitimate knowledge and experience should be a valuable body quite apart from the Government, though necessarily associated with it, yet having the right to publish its economic policy independent of Government. It should investigate and after weighing all the evidence, pro and con, show to the public only such schemes as are definitely sound, and which, bearing their hallmark of approval, would appear as attractive investments for public and private capital."

"I am prepared to press for a meat processing factory as a sheer economic necessity, and to investigate a dairy products factory scheme in the best manner and apply profitably in Kenya as an adjunct to the creameries."

"Believing that co-operation affords the highest hope for all the farming and plantation interests of Kenya, I would urge that the time is imminent when all the interests should be co-ordinated under a central organisation."

*Principle enough to expedite.*

"We have seen that recently a state has been created in which political existence has triumphed, easily over high principle. I believe that I can avow the conscience of the few who are apathetic, and contented, who know nothing about it that our clear duty is to uphold and maintain these our Kenyan Highlands as our own national heritage, and in due time to return on with clean hands as the veritable birthright of those exclusively of our race. This shall follow after us. In this case the record of politics has been the line of least resistance, compromising and effected of a nature as to break a principle, and I assure that no compromise is ever honourable or possible."

"I am a settler in Kenya of over twenty-two years' standing, having been landowner and farmer on my own account for twenty years of that time, counted with the fact that for over eight years I have controlled one of the largest, most profitable, developed, and most fair-flung range of estates in Kenya; my long practical experience of, and present responsibility in, both agriculture and pastoral farming are fully representative of all forms of activity in Kenya, comprising tea and coffee, cattle and sheep, and every kind of cereal or pulse ever grown in Kenya, and many other things besides."

"By virtue of birth and upbringing on a farm in Scotland, followed by a certain amount of college training in agriculture, coincident with five years' training in the management of a semi-tropical, wild country—added to which twenty-two years' experience in Kenya has been a very liberal education. My view of Kenya is one almost, almost limited, and very splendid, fixed farm on a large stock and arable interest, set in a semi-tropical climate, but must always remain interdependent with all other dry, one-hundredth part being the essential complement to all others."

An imperial amendment to the Kenya Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance which has been proposed in a Bill published in the *Official Gazette* states that "taxable income accrues in the Colony and includes taxable incomes derived by a taxpayer from services rendered or work performed in the Colony whether such income is received in the Colony or not."

*There is no King like Ovaltine*

UNLIKE imitations, Ovaltine does not contain house-plantain, nor does it contain a large percentage of cornflour. It is obvious that Ovaltine could be reduced in price by loading it with sugar or by reducing the proportion of its ingredients. But Ovaltine would then cease to possess its supreme health-giving properties.

Buy again quality when you buy Ovaltine. Ovaltine is a dessert-salient—extracted from the finest malt, milk, and eggs—prepared by an exclusive scientific process by a firm with a unrivalled reputation as scientists in dietetics.

*On account of its recognisability*, Ovaltine is regularly used in leading hospitals, sanatoria and nursing homes throughout the world. For giving health and vitality, for ensuring sound sleep—there is nothing like Ovaltine.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the United Empire.

Manufactured by A. Wunder, Ltd., London, S.W. 7.

## Humours on the Campaign.

### IN THE EAST AFRICAN GROUP MEETING.

Humours of the East African Campaign will be the subject of Mr. J. Granville Squiers's talk to the East African Group of the Overseas League at a meeting on Thursday, March 14, at Verulam House, Park-Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1. Tea will be served at 2.15 P.M., and the address begins at 2.45 P.M.—not 3 P.M. as is usually the rule. All the members and their friends, members or otherwise, are cordially invited to the meeting, but the catering arrangements will be facilitated if those intending to be present will notify the Hon. Secretary by postcard.

Mr. Squiers contributed to *East Africa* sometime ago an interesting and amusing series of sketches of the Campaign, and his talk is certain to be most entertaining.

### Joint East African Board.

A week's meeting of the Joint East African Board was held for the first time in the boardroom of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office, Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, T.B., presiding.

Delegates came from Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, Chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, stating that that body had confirmed its decision that representation on the Board was inadvisable in view of possible political complications. The Board decided to proceed with endeavours to get representation on the Council of the various producers' organisations in the territories.

The Board's name had been duly noted as a body for consideration by Sir Malcolm Hailey's Commission of Enquiry which had been prepared by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Office at the request of the Board. It was produced to show the actual state of Jamboe in the future of the East African markets. It was felt that the Board could give the fullest publicity, and it was placed at the disposal of the conference now being held in Manchester. Some of the statistics are appended here with.

#### COMBINED TRADES OF COTTON PIECE GOODS IMPORTED INTO KENYA AND UGANDA, TANZANIA, NYASALAND AND ZANZIBAR.

Country of origin	1927		1932		(11 months only, and excluding Nyasaland)	1933
	Yards	Yards	Yards	Yards		
U.S.A.	22,745,883	11,5708	9,017,45	—	—	—
India	138,806	16,200	154,145	—	—	—
Japan	25,000,997	47,552	63,317,22	—	—	—

It was recorded that Messrs. Instock & Co. and Messrs. Ferguson, Ffolkes & Co. had been elected to membership of the Board.

### Professor C. G. Seligman's Lecture.

PROFESSOR C. G. SELIGMAN gave an interesting and particularly well-illustrated lecture on the Niloti natives of the Southern Sudan at the Royal Society of Arts last week.

He impressed all on that these races were formed by a mixture between the Caucasian Hamites and the indigenous negro, the result being what we call Negroid. A particularly full description was given of the Shilluk, the king of which tribes "is really a king, the emanation of the inferior, is supreme, he is the Church and State. Each king reappears the son of his king, the founder of the king, who was a son of Napoleon." It is because of this justification that the king sometimes reigns and he remained the custom of killing of the king's son in ill health or old age. This is because the strength and health of the people is based on the strength and health of the people. He said that there are some definite signs of spontaneity and other milluk ideas of kingship and that will

them the life of the land has to a large extent died, being replaced by the cattle. Nyakang as reindeer is the reigning title of the king common with the neighbouring tribes.

Professor Seligman referred to the Dinka, who have never been folded into one compact nation like Shilluk, and to the Nuer and the Anuak, and, in conclusion, he gave a tribute to the Sudan Government for the support they had given to anthropological research.

Professor G. Elliot Smith, who presided, stated that he received regular contributions of most interesting material from his son, who is working among the Anuak, and that he was unable to consent to disclose information, as said, however, to make it available when his material is released. All his work is vast and important.

### Publicity for Southern Rhodesia.

John R. De Garthwaite Minister of Commerce, presiding over the Southern Rhodesia Publicity Conference, created somewhat a sensation by stating that the Government favoured the idea of handing the colony over to a private company, namely, Thomas Cook and Sons. This suggestion, however, was negatived by 50 votes to 40, and publicity will remain a national affair. It was suggested that Government should contribute £10,000 extra publicity this year, and that it should raise this to £25,000 a year within five years. A combined rail and road programme is in view, and suggestions were made for the establishment of a new game reserve, and for the development of fishing.

### Extensions to Salisbury Cathedral.

A decision has been reached to enlarge the Cathedral at Salisbury and to proceed at once with the building of the transept at a cost of £6,000, of which £5,000 is in hand. This will increase the seating accommodation from 234 to 325. Later it is hoped to build two bays. It has also been decided to ask H.R.H. Prince George to lay the foundation stone of the transept and to receive purses at the ceremony.

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Syndicate Limited,  
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N.B. Colonel W. G. B. Dickson, a Director of Messrs. Dickson, Anderson & Co. Ltd. is due to arrive at Limbe on or about the 30th March for a four weeks' stay. He will be pleased to interview anyone by appointment during his visit.

His address will be 20 THE STANDARD BANK  
OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD, Limbe.

*Proposals of a Settler**For Development of Kenya*

INTERESTING SERVICES were made to Sir Philip Currie, Minister of State for the Colonies, in a memorandum submitted by Mr. John Bowes, a pioneer Kenya farmer, by whose consent I am able to give the following exclusive extracts:

A committee of intelligent farmers and business men might be formed to find out the best methods in countries all over the world of crop suitable for Kenya, and at what cost such crops can be imported so that the Colony might know the crops which might best grow. At present such crops would not be grown, as they should be controlled and only sufficiently grown for local consumption. Milk breeding should be encouraged to a greater degree than hitherto.

"Every possible help should be given for the finding of local facilities, including one or two sets of American and Native blankets from whom we can get for the manufacture of bags and other articles made of sisal.

"Kenya has enormous potentialities as a dairying colony, and grows its own sugar, so that a condensed milk factory could be set up for the requirements of the Colony, her immediate neighbours, India and Ceylon. It is absurd that Kenya should now spend £10,000 annually on imports of dried powdered milk from foreign countries."

"The manufacture on a large scale of meat extract, glue, and other by products from the millions of cattle underfed stock in the Reserve, and also in the hands of Europeans, could become an important industry, and since the local meat extract is now fully up to the high standard of the South African, and is exported to the world markets for tanning purposes, a local tannery could be established to deal with the thousands of hides now exported." I am specially interested in this matter, for, though not a wattle grower, I introduced the black wattle tree into Kenya in 1888, bringing the seed from Natal.

*Need for a Government Training Farm.*

A Government training farm, remunerating both high and low all-rounders is needed for those starting with little or no capital. On this farm no Native should be employed; all work should be done by Europeans, paid at the rate of 5s. per day, not in cash, but in coupons, which would be honoured on the farm only, for the purchase of food and necessities.

The farm would be self-supporting, growing every class of food, the surplus being sold and the profits going into improvements. Work would begin at day light, leases be given during the hours when heat may be outside work-inadequate; and manual labour resumed in the cool of the late afternoon. Training would be given to settler settlers in the erection of their homes and outbuildings, dips, fencing, clearing, etc.

To become a candidate for a land grant it would be necessary to have resided on the Government farm for a period sufficient to enable the candidate to gain a working knowledge of Kenya farming. All Government lands for sale would be offered in the hands of a branch of the farm, and suitable larger estates would be cut up into small holdings to make room for a much larger white

population, as has been done in Australia, with the exception of the large sugar and sisal, which are impossible to run on small units.

*Kenya - Fine Dairy Country*

Kenya, which can be turned into one of the dairy countries in the world, is seriously handicapped by the present squatting laws.

The Agricultural Census of 1933 shows that there are 30,913 Native men, 13,353 women, and 50,121 children totalling 174,387 on European holdings, while 13,100 acres of such European holdings bear 20,000 cattle, 170,000 sheep, and 200,000 goats. These figures do not include the squatters and stock kept in the Forest Reserves, the Somali squatters, to be found in open townships of the Abyssinian subsoil, who have crossed the frontier with vast herds of stock, usurping the grazing grounds of Kenya's own Natives. European-owned stock are given as 250,000 cattle, 230,500 sheep, and 40,000 goats.

In such circumstances it is truly remarkable that European farmers have been able to carry on and astound the world by keeping their cattle alive. I myself have lost 10,000 head of stock principally as result of the illicit movement of Native cattle. When such movements are detected, which is very seldom, the cattle are insufficiently punished, considering the facts that European settlers may have very valuable bulls, costing £100 or more upwards, and cows costing £20 upwards.

I believe the single matter on any of the farms, and I plead at a strong above should be made at once to settle this most troublesome.

*New Nairobi Law Courts*

Mr. J. G. Bowes, M.P., of £52,710 for the building of the superstructure of the new Law Courts in Nairobi has been accepted.

*Wireless Licences in Kenya*

As the Radios Society of East Africa feel that a reduction in wireless licence fees is unlikely while the present arrangement between Government and Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., remains, force, endeavours will be made to persuade Government to reduce or abolish the present duty on wireless components imported into the Colony.

*Bilharzia Control*

Colonel C. R. Killick recently proposed a resolution to the Nairobi Staff Association reading: "That, in view of the poor reliability of the fruit of the 'Heglin' tree (*Balanites aegyptiaca*) in killing bilharzia, and other parasites, the Research, Agricultural and Factory Departments be urged to obtain seed and to give facilities for a supply of seed, free of charge." The resolution was passed unanimously.

*Kenya Cos. on Sisal Exports*

The Kenyan Government is promoting a Bill to impose a tax on the exports from the Colony, and to regulate the expenditure of the proceeds of the cess for the purpose of the improvement of the sisal industry. It is proposed that the Government authorise a grant-in-aid of £1,000 per pound basis with the amount raised being levied on the grant-in-aid not to exceed £1,000 per pound of the first year, and in any succeeding year to be determined by the receipt of a sum payable in excess of £1,000, by the Governor in Council.

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IMPROVE PRODUCTION  
Bring down Costs and earn Dividends  
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Complete layout of plantations drawn up and estimates prepared. Confidential Reports furnished. Costs analysed and working estimates prepared.

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With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers, exporters and to the merchants and other business men, and to shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

A public library has been opened in Adala. Mr. J. Naranjee has purchased the business of Service Stores, Limited, Nairobi.

One Japanese ship recently carried to Kenya two casks of cement and 100 cases of apples.

The exhibition of reptile skins at the Imperial Institute will remain open until March 25.

Mr. C. F. Mercier has retired from the board of Messrs. Mercier & Green, Ltd., of Nairobi.

The total revenue of Tanganyika Railways for 1933 amounted to £107,779, compared with £105,074 for 1932.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during November numbered 6,000, of whom 1,700 were British, 1,000 German, and 2,500 Swiss.

Net collections of Customs import duties into Tanganyika during 1933 amounted to £404,043, compared with £377,246 in 1932.

Customs receipts for the port of Boma during December amounted to £302,241, compared with £20,024 for the corresponding month of 1932. Another important staple wheat crop for 1933 amounted to 37,790 bags, a substantial decrease from the previous season's record yield of 42,323 bags.

Imports into the Sudan during 1933 amounted to £3,161,302, compared with £3,055,821 in 1932. Exports amounted to £2,205,582 in 1933, £3,797,540 in 1932.

The Game Warden of Uganda draws public attention to the fact that the sale of buffalo meat or any other "game trophy" is illegal in the absence of written official permission.

The Mombasa wireless station is being enlarged, and when the new apparatus is being installed, it will be in operation. The coastal town will then be the most up-to-date station in Africa.

A grant of £3,000 has been made by the Kenya Government towards the provision of food and "sheet works" for the Digo tribe, which has suffered severely during the past three years from drought and locusts.

The Governor of Kenya has announced that the time has arrived for the Central Offices to be built, the financial position being more favourable and building costs lower. The diminution of such loan expenditure, which had previously been approved, would materially reduce the Government's position.

A few months ago two samples of coffee from Lusanga in the Morogoro district of Tanganyika were submitted to the Imperial Institute. Much to their surprise that the sample, when tested, was of good quality and compared favourably with other samples received from East Africa. When oil London buyers tested the sample at £10.10s. per 100 lbs.

It is estimated that the first 100,000 weight of the scheme for exporting frozen packers from Southern Rhodesia to England will result in the additional consumption of 96,000 bags of maize. In a lecture on the subject at Marandella recently, Captain H. H. Colclough attached great importance to giving preference to maize. Well, the breeders in South Africa generally please note.

**Latest Mining News.****New Lupa Boma.**

A new administrative station at the northern end of the Lupa diggings has been opened at Chunya.

**Musoma's New Club.**

Miners and prospectors in the northern part of the Mwanza Province of Tanganyika are now in possession of a club, which has just been opened in Musoma.

**Lupi-Rukwa E.P.L.**

A special exclusive prospecting licence for alluvial gold has been granted over a strip of land one mile wide enclosed by lines half-a-mile from the thalweg of the Songwe River and parallel to it and beginning at the boundary of the Lupa concession and continuing to Lake Rukwa.

**Tanganyika's Mineral Output.**

Tanganyika's mineral production in December included: gold, 3,031.42 oz. (£15,160); manganese, 50,500 carats; cassiterite, 14.66 long ton (£2,108); mica, 172.05 lbs.; and salt, 21,527 (£1,505). The gold included in the above total was exported from the following districts: Mbeya, 2,200 oz.; Simons, 330 oz.; Msimbazi, 181 oz.; and Mwanza, 7 oz.

**New "Tanks" Interest at Kakamega.**

Tanganyika Concessions announce the receipt of a cable from their property in Kakamega reading: "The vein has now been cut in the adit level across North from shaft No. 1 at 140 feet depth assaying 32 dwt. over 57 inches. In shaft No. 7, 900 feet West of shaft No. 1, the vein has been cut in the north cut on adit level, assaying 13 dwt. over a width of 2 inches. A sample has now been taken on the Tintax property adjoining the Yalakisa area. Preliminary investigation has shown several veins outcropping on the property with values up to 13 dwt. One of these shows 7 dwt gold over 11 feet, for a length of 63 feet."

**Kenya Land Bank.**

Details have recently been published in the *Kenya Gazette* of a Bill to amend the Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance of 1930. The objects of the Bill are three-fold: (a) To enable short-term loans up to a maximum of £500 to be made on adequate security but without charge to the borrower on account of the reduction of arrearage debts; (b) to enable advances to be made by the cooperative Societies for the erection of buildings and classrooms and the purchase of land ancillary thereto; and (c) to empower the Secretary of the Lands and Survey Board to administer oaths and to take solemn depositions. Statements on oath are required by the Bank for finance.

Some Malabar planters are grafting Arabic coffee cuttings on to Robusta coffee bushes, in order to combat the white stem borer pest and *Hemipter* infestation.

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Mr. G. L. Linton, Castle, which arrived home on March 3, brought the following passengers:

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- Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Smith
- Mr. & Mrs. S. J. Smith
- Colonel G. H. G. B. Chalmers
- Eighty-four crew, including Capt. Mr. B. M. Chalmers
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- Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Jones
- Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Mergen
- Miss E. J. Gifford
- Miss M. G. Warde
- Mr. B. Weaver

The s.s. "Banganyira," which arrived at Southampton on February 28, brought the following homeward passengers from:

- Mr. W. Jordan
- Mr. & Mrs. Sturman
- Mr. J. A. Todd
- Mr. & Mrs. K. Rogeler
- Mr. & Mrs. M. Pirotte
- Mrs. A. P. Tanga
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- Rev. J. Hern
- Dr. M. Holliday
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- Mr. Marsden

## EAST AFRICAN TRADE

Imports for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika amounted to £1,000,000 close at the G.P.O., London, at 1 p.m. on Mar. 8, per ship Naldera (ex-Dar es Salaam) and Lindi.

Inward trade for East Africa is expected on March 12 by the s.s. "Dunelm Castle," and on March 17 by the s.s. "Bernardine."

## Latest Kenya Crop Report.

The latest Kenya crop report has the following details:

*Maize.*—Yield now estimated at 167 bags, or 77 bags to the acre, compared with last season's yield of 1,130,000 bags (6.9 bags). Harvesting is now general throughout the Colony. Anticipated export surplus 350,000 bags.

*Wheat.*—Production now estimated at 168,800 bags, or 4 bags to the acre, compared with last season's yield of 65,000 bags (2.1 bags), with 16,000 small surplus above the milling requirement of the Colony.

*Coffee.*—Total production is estimated at 235,655 cwt. It appears probable that the quantity sold will fall considerably below this figure in considerable proportion due to low quality and will not be shipped to London while ascertainable market is stated to be 100 lbs. per cwt. and unmarketable. Exports during the first six months of the exporting season only slightly exceeded 6,000 tons, and it is unlikely that the estimated export of 11,000 tons will be reached.

## East African Goldfields

It is able to state that East African Goldfields Co. Ltd. received cabled advice that Mr. Arthur F. Keeve has completed his examination of the company's properties and is satisfied that a new and considerable extension has been discovered.

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Arrivals:

- Manila, 1000ft. salooned homewards. Manila left Berlin yesterday.
- Aden, 1000ft. Aden left Bombay on Feb. 27.
- Takluk, 1000ft. Dar es Salaam, 1000ft. Aden, 1000ft. Koma, 1000ft. Dar es Salaam, 1000ft. Aden, 1000ft. left Seychelles for Bombay on Mar. 4.

CHIN-LILLERMAN-HONG-KONG

- Hestione, 1000ft. Liverpool homewards. Mar. 8.
- Cityline, Cardiff, 1000ft. Liverpool homewards.
- Colonial "L" leaves Berlin, 1000ft. on Mar. 10.

## HOLLAND-IRISH

Rietveld, 1000ft. Marseilles homewards.

Klinfusius, 1000ft. Hamburg homewards.

KRISTENIA, 1000ft. Hamburg homewards. Feb. 28.

## MESSAGERS MARITIME

Almanzor, 1000ft. Cain homewards. Feb. 28.

Argo, 1000ft. Cain homewards. Mar. 1.

General Arrangement, 1000ft. Dubrovnik homewards. Feb. 28.

Leviathan, 1000ft. Marseilles homewards. Mar. 1.

Dunelm Castle, 1000ft. Cain homewards.

Dunelm Castle, 1000ft. Cain homewards.

Saint George, 1000ft. Said Homewards. Mar. 1.

Castille Castle, 1000ft. Accra homewards. Mar. 1.

Gartmore Castle, 1000ft. Cape Town homewards. Feb. 28.

Glendore Castle, 1000ft. London for Berlin. Mar. 1.

Granary Castle, 1000ft. Liverpool homewards. Mar. 1.

Landaff Castle, 1000ft. Southampton homewards. Mar. 1.

Llandover Castle, 1000ft. Jeff Gambia on Feb. 28.

Llangibby Castle, 1000ft. Cain for T. Africana.

Leviathan, 1000ft. Cain homewards.

Leviathan, 1000ft. Cain homewards.

Malta Castle, 1000ft. Cain homewards.

Marlborough Castle, 1000ft. Accra homewards. Mar. 1.

Monica, 1000ft. Cain homewards.

Orion, 1000ft. Cain homewards.

Uganda, 1000ft. Cain

MARCH 8, 1927

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

VOL. 10, No. 495.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1934

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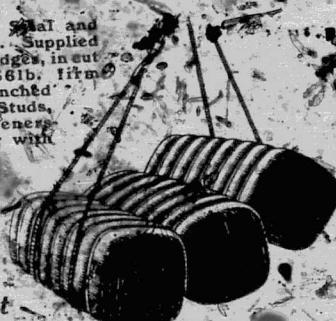
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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

MARCH OF THE MONTH	539	East Africa's Who's Who
Broadcast Debate by Sir	541	Mr. J. MacIntyre
G. Grigg & Dr. D. Graham	541	Percy Williams
Kenya General Election	541	Friends to the Editor
Genius of the Band	541	Dr. Leakey on the Kikuyu
Mr. A. T. Lucy's	541	Late Mining News
Nature	544	East Africa in the Press

## MAIERS OF MOMENT

Doctors, particularly in the tropics, are in a strong position to influence public opinion, and all that they bring the full force of their **ADVOCATES OF DRESS REFORM**, to bear, to transform public action in many ways. At the recent conference organised by the Dar es Salaam Branch of the British Medical Association one medical officer after another urged the adoption of light clothing in European and tropic. Dr. W. A. McConnell pleaded that the English should be the first to abandon persons who discard collars and ties, sending thirteen delegates to vote for a resolution in those terms, while only four opposed, and Dr. C. F. Shelton wished to abolish the present form of evening dress, for men, though apparently not specifying details of the alternative he would propose. That most generally would appreciate relief from the tyranny of the collar and the tie can scarcely be doubted. It is almost only in towns and townships that the constriction of the neck is general in East Africa, in other words, where convention rules.

Will the leading medical men in East Africa, in Tanganyika territory as a start—say the stop in of wearing in Dar es Salaam the other tropic and centers, or in the idea of clothing which they would like to see adopted? Dr. McConnell will when next invited to government House, present himself in his proposed new outfit. Someone must be self-sacrificing enough to lead the way if present dress slavery is to be broken, and who more fitted than the ardent apostles of dress reform? Though, for some obscure reason, the idea of change in this respect has a limited aspect, to dismiss the whole subject with levity were unwise. There is a mass of medical proof that health suffers in the tropics from the constric-

tion which constricts the neck and other organs and deny the access to the body. Rectification can come only from the practice of men whose precepts are beginning to be voiced abroad.

More sunbathing and much more debauchie is developing in the solar tropes by Dr. J. R. Scott, who holds firmly that a man who holds a sufficiently high temperature anywhere in the tropics, that European children enjoy much better health in East Africa is freely permitted to play in the sun and that they soon establish a tolerance to the tropical sunlight which is little inferior to that of the African. His colleague promptly sounded notes of warning. Dr. Connell felt that acclimatisation to the tropical sun is a relatively slow process. Dr. Birkby Gaffey confessed himself in favour of the sunbath. Dr. Hennessy said that not enough is known about the effects of solar radiation on the nervous system and Dr. R. R. Scott that he always warned his patients against the sun, the mosquito and the whisky bottle. Below, East Africans have accustomed to follow the tropic, the considered opinion of the medical profession should be enunciated. medical men—doctors themselves not included—while the past have boasted of their contempt of sunstroke are scarcely notable for their sense of balance.

When recently meeting the Uganda Chamber of Commerce to submit the names of three members to be appointed to the Legislative Council, Mr. John Lethbridge, Governor of Uganda, said one to serve as a Member of the Government Committee on Finance, and on the Shimbala Harbour Committee, the Government enunciated the view that the reappointment of

Dr. H. H. Hunter was appointed to the Council since 1926, would be inconsistent with the policy of extending experience and first-hand knowledge of Government's administrative problems as widely as possible among members of the unofficial community. There can be no doubt about the inference which was intended to be drawn that the Governor did not wish Dr. Hunter's name to be put forward. By its action the Administration had clearly exceeded its legitimate sphere of influence. The Chamber should have been permitted to make its choice, but it was felt necessary to draw attention so emphatically to one drawback of the nomination of a man who has done an enormous amount of public service in the country, but has had no consideration given to his qualifications by the Council. Consider whether his proposed appointment would, from policy, not tell that it would not be in accordance with the views and against the Government's view that commercial men of Uganda are presumably quite capable of judging, as far as the advantages of continuity in unofficial members are concerned, these important bodies. It has been conveniently asked whether Uganda will follow in diplomatic representation the principle now proposed for her unofficial representation. At the last meeting of the Chamber Dr. Hunter was asked to give his opinion to the Board, but he declined in view of the attitude of the Governor. In similar circumstances his men of spirit would have taken the same decision.

Professor G. Elliot Smith stated recently that  
the primitive man was physically exceptionally perfect in his  
bones and well disposed and that  
civilisation had ruined him to much  
of this Arcadian condition, not merely  
by introducing new values to things  
which were good, but by developing  
causes of dispute. When the white races first  
appeared on the scene, East Africa had already  
travelled a long way from the Arcadia, but there still  
was and is, enough left to show the dangers  
of the forces which our higher civilisation is letting  
loose. Other instances from this inaccuracy were  
suggested by Mr. A. T. Lacey in his address  
reported also where in this issue; he showed how  
many of the innovations of white occupation have  
disruptively attacked the peace and welfare of  
the tribes, though, of course, not forego the  
benefits such as the abolition of the Slave Trade.  
To preserve what still remains of the good in  
Native life should cease to be a hollow slogan,  
and should become a considered principle of our  
actions, and sometimes of retreat from a wrong  
action. This seems to us a broad subject  
eminently suitable for discussion by the forthcoming  
International Anthropological Conference  
for it is an international problem, and one about  
which there has been a considerable number of  
distinguished thinking, talking and writing. Sifting  
collating and marshalling the facts so as to draw  
inferences may necessarily be drawn, would be  
a valuable work.

Some news which reached us from Kenya by air mail on Monday was that Mr. Rivers Smith, who in the discussion following THE SISTERHOOD OF WOMAN, tightly stressed the primary importance of the education of women. A similar course recently held at the same school, where it was attended by forty-seven mostly all the wives

of heart in the school and the name of  
these women in the community left their  
littered floor. The assembly was  
thus enabled to follow the progress of  
the work and widenings of horizon that are taking  
place. If mother brings her child  
to school, it is assumed it has been  
about dairying, housework, etc., and the  
and property knowledge, so then the school will have  
to spread the knowledge thus acquired. Granted  
that his work is only in its infancy, it is good to  
be able to record that such a start has been made.  
Encouraged by the East African Women's League  
co-operated with the headmaster, Mr. Benson, by  
arranging for Mrs. Ralph Turner, then President  
to address to these African mothers a message from  
the white women of the colony of their interest and  
desire to help the sisterhood of woman as  
essential complement of the brotherhood of man.

After making due allowance for miscellaneous earnings and loan charges and the loss in working expenses, the Barometer and Trade Railways and of RAILWAY TRADE IN HARBOURS show a net surplus during the Deficit Amount from £51,000 to £11,000—a very gratifying result which comes as an improvement of no less than £60,000 on the original Estimates. Do even East Africans fully realise that an improvement of nearly one million has been effected in a budget of just under two and half million pounds? It speaks not only of economical management (and some reduced services), but of very real improvement indeed. The General Manager's latest Bulletin, for instance, states that an increase of £175,000 accrued from Uganda's record cotton crop, together with the consequent increased imports. They went through an exceedingly bad time during the depression but by pluck and good management they have weathered the storm, learning many valuable lessons in the process.

The broadcast debate between Sir Edward Grey and Dr. H. H. Asquith was naturally inconclusive, and nothing decided, primarily to ventilate ideas and aspects. Perhaps the most salient point which emerges is the agreement of both men on the government of the British Colonies as a first necessity. It must start at Westminster and in Whitehall and spread to the colonies where both protagonists insist the British Parliamentary model must not be the object. Unlike the Socialists, neither finds a panacea in suffrage on the English model, with its desire for impartial arbitral authority, but one in each with those it governs. They would consider a conceived ideal evolved under entirely altered conditions, seeking more suitable political machinery. Dr. Gladman's phrase, "a centralised and a central authority being fundamental," brings to mind B.H.C. itself. Doubtless such control is also fundamental in their case, and while giving them guidance for arranging this series of African talks, we can remember that substitutions had been made in the original that the sole field may have been so concentrated on the didactic and theoretical that the practical, of course, was left to Sir Edward Grey and Dr. Gladman.

MARCH 15, 1944

## EST AFRICA.

### Sir E. Grigg and Dr. Oldham

#### Discuss "Black and White in East Africa" Interesting Broadcast Debate\*

**Sir Edward Grigg:** The territories we are about to discuss are close to Britain; the climate is extraordinarily varied, the population about 12,000,000. In Kenya the Africans outnumber the Europeans by 20 to 1. Asians outnumber the Europeans by 10 to 1. In Uganda and Tanganyika the Africans outnumber the Europeans even more considerably. The contrast between the populations is matched by the extraordinary contrast of the scenery which is to guide us through this labyrinth.

**Dr. F. H. Oldham:** Our two main responsibilities are to assist the peoples of Africa to develop themselves fully and to develop the resources of Africa for the good of the world as a whole. If Britain undertakes these jobs it will expect advantages in return. No nation is a body of philanthropists, though our people have shown themselves capable of rising to great heights of disinterested action. It is quite practical politics that we should do a thoroughly honest job in return for the benefits we receive from doing it.

**Sir Edward:** Some say that everything we do must be subordinate to the welfare of the Africans; others that what should always come first is the welfare of the most advanced race. I accept neither view. I don't see how the welfare of the African peoples or of our own in Africa can be detached from the welfare of the rest of the world. You can't put a Gombe Wall about tropical Africa.

**Dr. Oldham:** I accept the proposition that the development of the wealth of a continent is an interest not only of its inhabitants but of the whole of mankind. But again the general interest, European Government, undertake to do what the African peoples are not at present capable of doing for themselves, the Africans must get their fair share in the increasing wealth."

**Sir Edward:** Take the discovery of gold in Kenya and Tanganyika. We must watch Native interests, and see that the African gains advantages in the same way as we do. But advantage would be tending to extremes to say that they've got an African tribe demanding that the world shall deny them a new source of gold. This is not a question of making a few people rich, it affects the well-being of millions, since there is now established relation between better living standards of living and the supply of gold.

**Dr. Oldham:** If gold exists, it certainly ought to be turned to human use. Golding but an increase in wealth will enable these native peoples to have improved agriculture, better medical and sanitary services and more chances of education. But his principle needs to be balanced by a second, just as important, I say, though the gold ought to be mined. It's better that it should remain in the ground until we have found some use of extracting it that is compatible with our pledge to the Natives in regard to their land and with the safe guarding of their material and moral interests. The Natives will believe in our word, faithfully, if we can prove them that gold does not in their lands, the main benefits of the discovery will go to them in improved public services."

**NATIVE LAND HOLDING**

**Sir Edward:** I agree; it trouble, however, what we trust ourselves be the judges of what civilisation may rightly do. Many unjust and ignoble things have been done in the name of civilisation. To me it means spreading the reign of law (which guarantees peace, security and a square deal for all) on the one hand side developing with all the resources of Science the wealth of the earth so that all men may know higher standards of living and make of life a better thing.

**Dr. Oldham:** I agree. But where our interests and those of Africa are at variance, our interests would have to be very different from ours. If our own interests were not more validly and legitimately present to our mind than those of Africa. It isn't easy to achieve real justice under these conditions. In East Africa the dilemma is increased by the fact that we have not only a long-range interest in the territories, but that there is a British population on the spot which has an immediate

interest in the balance of the supply of labour, cotton and other similar matters.

**Sir Edward:** At what form of government should we aim to enable the different races to live harmoniously together? Crown Colony Government works while we are content to accept a benevolent dictatorship, but less and less as they begin to claim a voice. Our people in Kenya do not like dictatorships any more than we do, so they have been given a small local Parliament, in which they return elected members; there are however, more than 500 servants in the Parliament than elected members, although they constitute other 500 seats can only be outvoted by the Civil servants. At the rate the Governor thinks. This is dictatorial and when people resent the system it is hard to work. Suppose we go on with Parliamentary development our own people will want a majority by which they can outvote the Government and then they will vote out the Government, which is the normal way of progress. But there are the Indians and the Africans who will want to impose on us the same powers; and as the Africans are now numerous, they will be the better educated, way to control all the rest. That system is all right in England, but it has broken down in more highly developed countries like France and I am quite certain it will work in Africa.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS UNSATISFACTORY

**Dr. Oldham:** I am as concerned as you are that Parliamentary institutions are wholly unsuited to conditions in East Africa. The settlers want white majority in Parliament permanently in control. We must have a Parliamentary government, the essence of which is that there should be an Opposition which if it can persuade enough people of the rightness of its views, may itself become the government. It would be extremely unfair to the other communities if one race were permanently in power in Kenya. But it seems equally impossible to create a Constitution under which the Natives by their vast numbers for nothing could obtain a permanent majority in the Parliament. It would also be unusual if it would place the white community and the enterprises which their initiative and ability have created at the mercy of a much less experienced Native electorate. For a long time to come the African can best learn the discipline of self-government in the framework of his own traditional institutions.

**Sir Edward:** This is true of local government, but they will eventually want a voice in the central Government as well. What will then be your alternative to Parliamentary institutions?

**Dr. Oldham:** When people cannot agree, they can settle their differences by fighting, by the votes of majorities, or by referring them to a disinterested outside authority for adjudication. State government in East Africa cannot be based on a local electorate. It should like to see it firmly recognise that the principle on which it is based is that of an arbitrary authority which will hold the scale even between the classes of the different communities. This is the present position, but if the situation is to stand the severe strain that will be laid upon it, it has to be adapted and strengthened to meet new conditions.

#### THE FASCIST MODEL

**Sir Edward:** We agree that dictatorship won't work. We agree that a free Parliament won't work because it would soon turn into the impartial Government and put some minority which or black which would not be impartial in its plan. We have then to find some middle course. The only one I can think of is this. Don't put one country into communities which elect members to a single Parliament, because if you do that Parliament will overthrow the Government sooner or later. Try instead to give local opinion its say with the Government in means of boards which represent the various activities. Have a Board of Agriculture, to which agriculturists send members, have a Board of Commerce to advise Government on commercial affairs and similar boards to advise on education, health, roads, etc., and let the laid down by the Government must be as far as possible on the advice of these boards. In fact such boards are rather nominated and entitled inter-state ship, so it's closer touch with what the public feels and wants. I was not very fond of this plan in Kenya, but the system worked well when I was Governor. There was a Railway Board and a Board of Agriculture, the last had a shorter run. My plan is that all races should find participation in boards of this kind. The plan has drawbacks, what it has done. So far as I know no one has suggested anything else.

**Dr. Oldham:** If we are deliberately to base Government on the principle of an arbitrary shore, with our British traditions we could build something much better and more truly democratic than the Fascist system. Mu-

chief criticism, however, is that you did withdraw half of the problem. The ultimate arbitral authority is not the Central Government in Kenya, but the Imperial Government, which is responsible to Parliament. If you base government on the principle of an arbitral authority, it is all important that its decision should have the greatest possible moral weight that can be given them. It is at this point that our present machinery seems most in need of improvement. I don't know what changes in the government of Kenya will accomplish what we want, unless the other problem at home is tackled simultaneously. If you agree, I should be glad to see you go forward and make the starting point of a fresh examination of the problems of government in East Africa. If we go on as we present, we shall find increasing difficulties.

**Sir Edward.** You are absolutely right. Parliament here is elected on issues which chiefly concern our own people. It is not well fitted to govern remote Dependencies about which it knows very little and understands less. If our system of government is to administer the Empire in this century with success, it must be reorganised so that the body which deals with the great questions of Imperial and foreign policy, trade and defence, is separate, elected on those issues, without some such reform our Parliament will lose control of the dependent Empire long before its various territories are quite independent of themselves. But we must also modify our Colony Government by some new method of constitutional development, if it is to carry out its high duties in sympathetic touch with local sentiment.

#### An Arbitral Authority.

**Dix Orlam:** "The 500 Assembly is worth investigating, but it is always easier, that the tendency of men is to follow the example of power, to believe in the necessity of that it disperses in the Legislature. The only way of preventing this is to persuade people that the interests of all communities are safer in the hands of a competent arbitral authority than they are in an assembly where issues are decided by vote, which must tend inevitably to follow racial lines. I regard the general acceptance of the principle of ultimate control by an arbitral authority as fundamental. We have got to go on amending this principle until people's minds, since we are aiming at the successful working of my constitutional plan, then we can do it."

**Sir Edward.** Hammered in by all means by Dix Orlam; be reminded that this principle will not allow of dictatorship. Your proposed arbitral authority must keep in touch with those who govern. It must be very wise in knowing where to hold and where to yield. It must show that it understands local feeling, and that there is some way of identifying itself with the local life and blood of its subjects, or it will go the way of all fleshships. We must try to keep the ultimate power of decision in our hands. That will do for the welfare of all in Africa, but we can't govern Africa in defiance of public opinion there. We must govern through and with the best people in the spot. I think my friend's system may make that possible without surrender of the ultimate arbitral authority of the Imperial Government. Let us study the idea in closer detail and get the best men we can study it with.

**Dix Orlam:** "We are living in a world which is undergoing radical changes. I don't believe that the creative political capacity of the British people is exhausted. If we would lay aside our conceived notions and set ourselves to deal realistically and constructively with the problems of East Africa as they actually meet us, it might be possible to make a new and fruitful constitutional arrangement that fits in with the Empire."

#### Kenya Doctor's Cure for Cancer?

Extraordinary claims are made by my correspondents of miraculous cancer cures. In Nairobi following a discovery of Dr. J. King, a private practitioner, who is reported to be about to return to London. We have consulted some of the greatest cancer authorities in this country, but not one of these has any knowledge of the alleged discovery, and most were distinctly sceptical of the report, dismissing it with the reminder that alleged cures for cancer are sporadic. I have seen several times a week an all over doctor. We only trust that Dr. King will be able to satisfy his medical colleagues that he has no credulous patients so much as failed. Dr. King conquer this dread disease, if he can put the world in order."

#### The Inspiration of Rhodes.

##### A Practical Imperial Drama.

In honour of the Rhodes Trustees and the Rhodesian and South African Rhodes Scholars at Oxford a luncheon of the South Africa Club was held at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday, April 16, 1933. Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis, who presided, said that in June 1890, Sir Cecil Rhodes and his wife had had honorary degrees conferred upon them at Oxford. In the Chairman and two other men had dined with Rhodes in his rooms in Old Marlborough Street. The great imperial dreamer could talk of nothing but the atmosphere of Oxford and what should constitute the ideal scholarship. What weight should be given to mere scholarship in selecting beneficiaries? Four hours' discussion went round the problem. Seven days later Rhodes died and the last will and testament.

Mr. Amery, replying for the Trustees, said that Rhodes would urge his Scholars to dream practical dreams, not to be afraid to dream boldly, but to base themselves upon the past. One of the necessities of politics was that by the time one had reached positions of power most men were indeed not abreast of the times, but two or three decades behind them. He urged the Rhodes scholars to dream twenty or thirty years ahead so that when one put power to one's use when they received it.

Mr. V. Gordon Meade made an able speech on behalf of the Scholars.

Also present were Mr. African and Mrs. Stanhope, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Earl and Lady Athelstane, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gibb, Colonel M. M. Hartigan, Colonel and Mrs. H. Marshall Holt, Sir Weston and Lady Jarvis, Mr. F. S. Nelson, Lord Linlithgow, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Londes, Mr. G. O. Malcolm, Mr. A. T. Venman, Captain Donald Simson, Sir Arnold and Lady Titchfield, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wright.

#### Prince George and Freemasonry.

East Africa is able to state that Prince George will be present when, on March 22, Mr. Dawn Copley is installed District Grand Master for Rhodesia.

Freemasons in the Rhodesias will remember that the Prince of Wales attended Lodge meetings during his visit and the decision of Prince George to be present at this special District Grand Lodge meeting will be greatly appreciated by the Craft, to which Mr. Dawn Copley has given many years of devoted service, latterly as D.D.G.M.

#### African Anthropology.

The Rev. E. W. Smith, President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, will be Chairman of the African Section, formed in connexion with the International Congress of Pre-historical and Ethnographic Sciences which is to meet in London from July 30 to August 4 next. The following subjects for discussion have been suggested: (a) The vital things in the old African culture; (b) How far African customs and beliefs can be incorporated in the Christian system; (c) African marriage laws and customs, and the effect upon them of contact with Western civilisation; (d) Witchcraft and Colonial legislation thereon. Anyone interested in these subjects can find a section to take part in the discussion should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, General P. S. Rattray, at The Old School, Bath, Wiltshire.

The Kenya Government has introduced a distinct association a draft Bill to amend the law relating to ministerial labour in the Colony. The proposed measure authorises local authorities to control squatters and their stock, and prohibits the engagement of squatters on any farm.

MARCH 15, 1914

## EAST AFRICA

### Kenya General Election.

#### Candidates in the Constituencies.

NOMINATIONS for the forthcoming general election in Kenya had to be made by Monday last. Lord Francis Scott at Rift Valley and Mr. F. A. Denster in Mombasa will, we believe, be the successful candidates. Mr. T. J. O'Shea, who has been a member of the Legislature for the past two years, has decided not to seek re-election. Mr. A. W. Hodge will have no opponent in the Uasin Gishu constituency. Mr. Conway Conway, who has represented Nairobi since 1921, had not expected a contest, but considerable pressure is, we know, being put upon Mr. F. T. Bamber to stand.

The probable candidates in the other constituencies are: Nairobi South, Captain H. L. Schweizer and Mr. A. G. Legg; Nairobi North, Major F. Cavendish-Bentinck and Captain J. S. Vivian Ward; Kianjehu, Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Durham, Major Walter Kirton; Major J. Riddell and Mr. W. McLellan Wilson; Nairobi-Ngong, Mr. O. R. Arnell, Major A. G. Fraser, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Kirkwood; Thika, Captain E. V. Van Riel and Mr. F. J. Evans; Captain E. Van Riel and Mr. F. J. Evans; Captain E. Van Riel and Mr. F. J. Evans; Nairobi-Ukunda, Major O. K. Delap and Mr. Robert Shaw; Coast, Major R. W. B. Robertson Enclosure and Mr. J. G. Coverdale.

Polls will probably be fixed for April 10, and a new Council will assemble on April 15.

*Mr. Walter Kirton's Manifesto.*

THE latest election address so far received by a candidate at the forthcoming general election in Kenya is that of Major

Walter Kirton, one of four contestants in the Nairobi constituency, who has made his election purposes the eradication of the corruption which appeared in East Africa nearly three years ago. He writes caustically of politics in Kenya in recent years, of the colonial semi-viceregal administration, with palatial residences and the extravagant training of native officials. Political corruption, he says, reared its ugly head.

The corruption was rooted and developed in the capricious practicalities of White rule.

Mainly, representative became the target of greed and miserliness on the part of politicians, in his religious belief he was in the attempt to dislodge it. It was falsely and absurdly stated that he was the creature of the political party and had been sent out here to wreck white settlement. His and other equally false and absurd ideas were sown into the ears of a people busily engaged in their attempts to make good their jobs of work for which they had set their hands and consequently unable to gauge such practices for themselves. Their finances and enterprises suffered accordingly.

The writings of railroads, roads, harbours, for constitutional advancement, of local taxation, tests against the state required to implement the bodyguard of politicians themselves assisted to impose upon the colony such disabilities.

The Secretary of State determined to have a secret committee which could be used to straighten out this fantastic mess. He turned it back to me.

In my mind body politic resulted the duration of his review of the flood, his speech when I paid a visit to our agents and unsuccess-fully, I am

noted embargoes of commitments which should have had his stamp of approval. In several years

Major Kirton claims to have made a success of every office which he has occupied during his known life on the East African coast, fourteen of which have been seen in the sampling to my own affairs the most recent preceding today.

#### Mr. Maclellan Wilson.

Mr. Maclellan Wilson, another candidate in the Nairobi constituency, has in the past been a member of the Legislative and Executive councils; Vice-Chairman of the Federation of Associations, President and Vice-President of the Gingo-Sabini Union, and Hon. Secretary of the Colonists' Association. He is a white man, being originally a white man industry being organised into its own legally constituted board, and at the time of his entry into the Colony he helped to carry on through his efforts to endear our to secure the conclusion of the Gingo-Basini Treaty, in order that Imperial Protection may be introduced; advocates reduction of importation fees, with a view to encourage and help education, at least for primary classes; and against concentration upon economic problems to secure the stability of white settlement.

#### Mr. A. G. Moey.

Mr. A. G. Moey, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly one year ago, declares in his election address that the policy of elected members should be one of co-operation as far as possible, and not opposition. There should be no demand for constitutional advancement at present, but all efforts made to consider the financial position of the Colony and white settlement. In the same line taking no actions to prejudice the venture of self-government.

More attention will be paid to mixed farming amongst which the dairyman industry is bound to take prominent place. One of the first essentials is to provide limited funds for building and fencing. The suggested railway rates give cause for alarm. The rebate system adopted by the shipping companies should be carefully examined to see whether it aids substantially to Kenya's export trade. I favour the principle of compulsory education of all European children, but where absolutely necessary I am not satisfied with the present method. I favour the whole electorate to be relieved so that the incidence of taxation falls more evenly and fairly.

### Humours of the Campaign.

#### Today's "African Group" Meeting.

"Humours of the First African Campaign" will be the subject of Mr. J. Granville Squiers's talk to the East African Group of the Overseas League at its meeting this afternoon, at Vernon House, Park Place, St. James's Street, S.W. The talk will be opened at 3.45 p.m., and the doors begin to open at 3.30 p.m. as has previously been the rule. All East Africans and their friends, whether members of the Group or not, are invited to attend the meeting.

The speaker's conversation will be of some time, also an interesting and amusing series of sketches of the Campaign, and his talk is known to be most entertaining.

### Tanganika New C.S.

#### Mr. F. E. Mitchell Promoted.

The Colonial Office announced on Tuesday that Mr. F. E. Mitchell, C.M.G., M.A., Secretary of Native Affairs, Tanganyika Territories, will be appointed Civil Secretary of successor to Mr. F. J. Jardine. The position is a responsible one, generally expected.

## The Genius of the Bantu.

### Mr. A. T. Lacey's Talk on the Future.

In many ways the Bantu has a genius of his own, and an ideal at some time, pointed out Mr. A. T. Lacey, when addressing the Education section of the Royal Empire Society last week on "The Genius of the Bantu." This lecture by the Minister of Education in Nyasaland who had served an apprenticeship in Tabarwa was one of the most inspiring and valuable yet given in the Circle this being immensely due to the fact that the author's son is Mr. Lacey's calling, not merely his career, thus it is alike his inspiration and his faith. Gullen Young said Mr. Cullen Young in the ensuing discussion can come only from a rounded faith in our mission to serve the Bantu. At first the lecturer impressed the audience as no publicist could have done; eloquence lit his face, one from this heart.

He defined Genius as the distinctive character and spirit of a people, the native intellect or power which achieves results by intuitive perception rather than by process of analysis. The special endowments which make a peculiar work distinctive character of the Bantu will illustrate the term. In this case, he said, on the social item, we see somewhat a real attempt to extend the family beyond the family. Some tribes like the Baris never go beyond the clan stage into the true tribe stage. Indeed new Bantu states have gone beyond the clan until prodded by outside influence.

In everything else the predominating influence is brotherhood, the clan being the association of the best men which was the chief foundation brought in new associations which were created and indeed maintained by the common chief, the leader of the family, who sustained nothing being tolerated. There have always been in society unequal advantages over others. Generally, as far as these semi-civilized Bantu democracy was concerned by regular election of members, and among the functional groups collectivism entailed upon responsibility each member of the group being a guardian of the law.

#### The Ancestor Cult.

All this is based on the belief in ancestor cult. The ancestor does not die as a spirit, and he remains a clan member. He guides the survivor, and after him, they can expect assistance from him. He has simple needs, the social needs. It is this belief which gives the general of what is called the Bantu ideal, the inspiration of the loyalty to the brotherhood, to the "we," and Mr. Lacey referred to the Bantu as those having the same ideals and standards as do those up to them.

Coming now to the fact that the Bantu had without power nor arms, and that the white man was not sure the Bantu would succeed, it was necessarily a weaker form of government than Empiricism, as seen on the other side to the old time Africans had been had had a fearful life.

The Bantu have had a lot of time to develop their stories of folk-lore and legends, but in the beginning when did they not develop such things as music and writing? It was because they were cut off from the outside world, and because man does not progress. So, if he is forced now behind, he has to depend on certain forms of progress, his language, culture were their normal activities, and the legal and knowledge of arts and crafts, which could have been known to them. The idea of a brotherhood was attained by evolutionary development, not by external reasons, and indeed the whole cultured mind is not only the result of this collectivist ideal, but it came out of a civilized life. Mr. Lacey said that it must not be inferred that he considered this a bad thing. If the Bantu would have no right to live in Africa. But, he had once, very suddenly and with a shock, not merely the cult, but the personal belief, put before the Bantu by the English, the individualists, by law, individualism and the law, and this has been the only governmental and outlook with the Bantu, especially collectivist.

The lecture did not end there, we should succeed in making good the sentence he had said, but that

co-operative guilds were more likely to evolve. There was no indigenous adaptability in the individual Bantu, who could always form a new associational sentiment, and become attached to it. This adaptability was in itself a sign of genuineness, and we do not know the value of a nation.

#### The Brain of the African.

He challenged Dr. H. E. Gordon's theories on the brain. The Bantu was highly educable, and his lack of generally provided education had nothing to do with intelligence. His primary education had been unsatisfactory, and his secondary deficient. One of his disabilities was to run a shop, were due to the clan system—the sense of credit to clan brothers militating against success.

After referring to the Bantu failing rather than excelling, gratitude because he lacks sentimentalism, he concluded, "I do not care on what lines the Bantu will contribute to the welfare of the world. He may start the technical first, and this may take some generations. Real genius must also always have an application, and the Bantu must find in a reorganization of their social structure and of their religion, which will give them fuller scope for individual ambition."

Mr. Cullen Young said it was a great treat to workers in Nyasaland to have a man like Mr. Lacey at the head of education. His biography had been admirable, and he could dispute on nothing while he did not consider that the expansion from family to clan was really believed it to be a natural development. Mr. Rivers Smith, who was also most appreciative, questioned Mr. Lacey's attitude to Dr. Gordon's work. It was his desire to turn to the scientists, for many years he had been to the lack of scientific research in the scientific and economic survey was the first essential of sound educational policy. Unless education fitted the economic future, it would be a great danger, and would do the African a grave disservice. He also stressed the importance of educating for women, for which during the scale of training lasting could be appointed. Mr. Lacey, a native of Rhodesia, Director of Native Education in Northern Rhodesia, presided.

In conclusion, the remarks of Mr. Lacey and Mr. Rivers Smith on Dr. Gordon's investigations on the African brain, the following resolution passed at the District Conference is appropriate: "That this meeting of the East African Branches of the British Medical Association expresses the opinion that further investigation of the capacity and development of the brain of the African is a matter of urgent importance. The Colleagues of East and Central Africa are requested to give due attention to their various associations in view of the importance of the educational question."

#### Mr. F. M. Stoke in Southern Rhodesia.

"Believe it or not, there is no such thing as Rhodesia," said Mr. F. M. Stoke, at the beginning of a remarkably instructive Northern Lecture at the Imperial Hotel, last week. Dr. Stoke explained the differences between the Northern and Southern Rhodesia. She entered which formed the subject of the evening's survey.

Dealing with architecture, he gave a successful analysis of the different uses the Bantu made, explained why white maize was used in preference to flour, and justified the use of the Swazi. In running over Rhodesian topography, with a simultaneous analysis of English, German, "Africans" and "Swazi" girls learning to wash clothes, Southern Rhodesia was the first, Rhodesia the third and the second largest producer in the world. He gave a very clear oral exposition of the working of a stamp battery for gold mining, and also explained Vanuatu. The Native and the white were equally interested in the artesian wells and the water course of ancient ruins of Great Zimbabwe and the like, and the different theories of their origin. On a talk which had been much anticipated, a white person, he said, visitors to Rhodesia, he said, with some of the various races had to be careful, and also explained Vanuatu. The Native and the white were equally interested in the artesian wells and the water course of ancient ruins of Great Zimbabwe and the like, and the different theories of their origin. On a talk which had been much anticipated, a white person, he said, visitors to Rhodesia,

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MARCH 15, 1914.

EAST AFRICA

## Some Statements Worth Noting.

EAST AFRICA'S

"A warlike race does not breed under enforced civilisation," Mr. Peter Courtney writing in *Masai* in *The Empire Review*.

"I flew to Nairobi Ministers when I was in the nursery, and it is many years since I had the notion that they were supernumerary," Lord Francis Scott addressing a meeting at Njoro.

"In a few years every household in Northern Rhodesia will own a wireless receiver. How a farmer can exist without one is unthinkable." L.P.M., in a leading article in *The Livingstone Mail*.

"Since 1920 the European population of Soek has increased from 10 to 120, the area their cattle from 200 to over 500 acres, and their maize from 100 acres to over 2,000 acres," a writer in the *Nakuru Weekly News*.

"Give the African confidence in the will and the power of the European to protect him from witchcraft, and the day of the jumbe has set." Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Elliot, M.C., R.R.C.S., writing in "Blackwood's Magazine."

"Instead of pouring £10 millions in putting the natives of Europe on their feet let us place the whole of our financial and economic resources at the disposal of the Empire." Sir Henry Page-Croft, M.B., speaking in Bournemouth last week.

In all Natives a few years of contact with civilisation soon produce a "deleterious effect" on their health and considerably lower their resistance.

Mr. W. Hope, L.B.S., R.C.S., in a paper read at the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association.

"The principles, ideals, and administration of Native policy so govern our existence in Kenya that they are among the things to which we cannot possibly be indifferent." The Hon. Col. J. O'Sullivan, M.L.C., in "Minority Report" concerning a Native Betterment Bill, Kenya.

"Those who believe in indirect rule must be made to realize the futility of proposing that it can be worked to the exclusion of the educated element in the African community or that Western learning, ideas, and progress cannot find a full place there. Educated Africans result in the only men who will be able to make indirect rule a success." Captain C. S. Patterson, writing in *The Journal of the African Society*.

"The Native has been induced to leave the important and valuable occupations he can now go back to his home and lead an idle and profitless life. In truth he has appreciated the new method of life improving also the white people. He likes to work and help the family well. He visits his children and gets some trades in institutions in the towns. He wants to be a self-sufficient man useful to all mankind." Mr. W. Isabulo, writing to "The Livingstone Mail."

"The direct attack on vigorous primitive belief is much less efficacious than the flabby attack by means of better agricultural methods, the introduction of elementary hygiene, a better medical service, little things with undermining primitive superstition more effectively than the preaching of Christian doctrine. This is, in fact, a necessary preparation of the soil which must precede the sowing of the seeds of Christianity." Hollis, in "The South African," London.

## WHO'S WHO

194. Mr. John MacIntyre, A.M.I.Inst.  
M.C., A.M.I.Mech.E.



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John MacIntyre, stampal Elstree, of Nairobi, since 1901 a resident of the Municipality, since 1908 a well-known figure in the town, the first constable and general manager of which he has immensely improved, in his time, and in past previously as town plan engineer, to put into the town the standard of Municipal Transport Home, and is an assiduous member both of the Institute of Municipal Engineers and of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

From 1903 to 1906 he had there served on the Inter-territorial Frontier at Boma, Watamu, and then spent four years with the Royal Engineers on the North-West Frontier of India, serving through Afghanistan and Baluchistan. Assistant Director of Works with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and being twice mentioned in despatches. He is still on the Regular Army Reserve of officers. President of the Nairobi Caterpillar Society in 1933, he was elected Captain of the Nairobi Golf Club the following year. He is a keen sportsman, beloved by everyone for his friendly and sociable sporting activities, and not least for his sense of humour and skill as a jockey.

## PERSONALIA

Lady Bourdillon is on her way home to the Isle of Wight.

Mr. A. Eddy recently won the Trans-Nyombe championship.

Captain A. C. Wilnot has arrived in London from Entebbe.

Mr. Byrne is on his way to England from Kenya by sea.

King Leopold III's first broadcast speech made last week in Brussels was relayed to the Belgian Congo.

Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Watson has been elected a director of Messrs. Ede & Sons, Limited.

Sir Percival Clarke, Chairman of the London Sessions, has arrived back in London after a voyage around Africa.

Sir St. John Moore acted as conductor of the first omnibus when the new Nairobi bus service was inaugurated during mid-week.

Mr. J. W. Downie, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, will return to London at the end of the month from Rhodesia.

Miss Ruth Draper, famous actress who has been touring South Africa, recently visited East Africa on her way to Egypt.

We are sorry to hear that Colonel W. K. Tucker of Nairobi had had to take a trip to South Africa to recuperate from his recent illness.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi of Miss D. O. Barber, one of the first sisters to join the staff of the Main Carberry Nursing Home.

Nicodemus Colonel W. Russell Johnson has been appointed a member of the Lusaka Unemployment Advisory Board in the place of Mr. E. W. Dyles, resigned.

Sir Herbert Young leaves Nyasaland today to take up his appointment as Governor of Northern Rhodesia. Lady Young and family have left for England.

Mr. G. T. Stopford, the former Kenya, has an interesting story in the cutting Windsor Magazine of the foiling of an Abyssinian raid upon Turkana.

Mr. R. H. Minter II and Major G. T. Turner have been appointed to the King's African Rifles for a further period of three years, with the rank of Captain.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Cunliffe-Owen are expected to arrive in London tomorrow begin their visit to East Africa.

Mr. H. J. May has been elected this year Vice-Chairman and Mr. G. H. Ballon and Colonel William Vansittart, President of the South African Society of East Africa.

Colonel Donald Cameron, formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and now Governor of Nigeria, is expected to make his Country on leave shortly.

We regret to learn of the death in Masasi, Uganda, last month of Mrs. Francis Gadselle Almuth, wife of Mr. Richard B. Almuth, the Tanganyika Agriculture Officer.

Mr. C. P. Brislow, Superintendent of Police in Uganda, is returning a few months hence after twenty-five years' service in the Colony. He is now on leave pending retirement.

Archibald G. T. Gascoigne showed his collection of Nyasaland stamps before the Transvaal Philatelic Society last week. They included issues of 1891, 1893, 1896 and 1897.

Mr. Alt Binschim has sent a cheque for £1,000 to the Governor of Kenya to relieve distress among the Digo tribe, which is threatened with famine as a result of the red locust infestation.

Captain the Rt. Hon. F. E. G. G. M.P., who has repeatedly visited East Africa in which he owns property, has been appointed Chairman of the newly formed Aerodrome Advisory Board of Great Britain.

Mr. C. H. A. Grierson, the Tanganyika Provincial Commissioner, has assumed charge of the Tanga Province with Mr. E. C. Baker as District Officer. Mr. H. Beechman is now in charge of the Pare District.

Mr. W. T. Leeman, the Songoa coffee planter and labour recruiter, reached London a few days ago from Tanganyika on his way to Ireland. He expects to return to East Africa in about three weeks, probably by boat.

Commander David Flint, R.N., author of "Elephant," who has been ill in hospital in England for some months, has been advised to return home to recuperate. He left East Africa last Monday by the steamer "Compton."

We regret to learn of the death in Rhodesia of Colonel L. R. Newirth, C.B.E., at the age of 61. He saw service in the Royal Engineers during the war and since the Armistice has resided in Rhodesia. He died in 1932 and he leaves one son.

Major General Sir Edward Salkeld, Governor of Nyasaland, will be succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander MacKenzie, the husband and wife, who will follow him there. Lady MacKenzie, who passed away last week in a London nursing home, following an operation.

Major Beresford Chaddick has been re-elected President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce for the third year in succession and also elected as Vice-President was Mr. Hunter, of the Dar es Salaam Lakes and Rivers constituency. Committee

Captain C. G. Levick, a member of the earlier Colony Society, who visited Africa last year, has just arrived back in England from South Africa.

Captains J. L. Walters and F. D. Travers, two Imperial Airways pilots, are the first British commercial agents to qualify for official certificates as Master Pilots. Captain Walters has flown 250,000 miles, and Captain Travers approximately 610,000 miles.

M. W. Lees, formerly of the Kenya Police Force and now a partner in the Tourist service Agency, has been married in Mombasa to Miss Bergson, of Pretoria. Mr. Lees was at one time one of the leading heavyweight boxers in East Africa.

Last week our printer alleged that Mr. H. O. Welker, the son of our earliest aristocrat, was about to become Hon. Secretary of the Officers' Christian Union—as though that worthy body were being founded. It should, of course, have read "One Christian Union."

Dr. J. S. Shircore, C.M.G., who retired from the post of Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in Nyika two years ago, and who now resides in the Territory, has been appointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council in succession to Mr. A. R. Brook.

Captain H. M. Naylor has been re-elected President, and Mrs. A. S. Watkins Vice-President, of the Trooper Players Association. Messrs. Isaacs, West, Kessell, Potts and Sunde have been elected to the Committee, and Captain R. H. L. Tabourdin has again accepted the office of Hon. Secretary.

Over three hundred Europeans attended Bishop Willis' farewell service in Nairobi Cathedral, on Friday, many Entebbe residents motorizing over. The Rev. E. H. Scott and the Hon. Dr. F. Ferrier read the lessons. At the end of the service the Bishop and Mrs. Willis shook hands with everybody present.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Kenya Colony, between Mr. G. L. Marshall, second son of the Rev. F. H. and Mrs. Marshall, of St. Michael's Rectory, Norfolk, and Miss Katherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jessopp and of Mrs. Jessopp, of Lexham Hall, Norfolk.

Dr. E. S. Marshall, C.R.E., M.C., the Nyanza Milia settler, who was a member of the short-lived South Polar expedition (1907-1909), gives a full account of that attempt to reach the South Pole to the students of the African School, Nairobi. Dr. Marshall was one of the party of four which actually reached a point 15 miles from the Pole.

Captain J. A. Elmer, who has rendered some excellent services to the Trans-African Farmers' Association, having declined an offer of a presure of work to stand for re-election as President, Mr. Walter Gairn, another local and progressive farmer in the district, has volunteered his services. Mr. R. J. Mitchell has been reelected Vice-Secretary.

Mr. Richard Hansard, the Kenya settler, is reported to have lost £10,000 as the result of a confidence trick in Nairobi.

The Hon. Eddie Glynn, a step-dancing great-nephew of Beatty, is on big-game hunting expedition in East Africa. General de Crespigny is also a member of the party.

The engagement is announced between Major Dickinson, only son of the late Lt.-Col. G. Dickinson, of Rainhill, and Mrs. H. T. Penrhyn, of Winstanley, Great Malvern, and Valerie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Ormsby of Stanhope, Ledbury, Herefordshire.

W. G. Nicol, a partner of Wilson Smith, Mackenzie & Company, has purchased a new British aircraft, the British Klemin Swallow. It is a monoplane which can take off with the shortest possible run, and has a flying range of about 400 miles, and a cruising speed of 90 m.p.h. Mr. Nicol, who is now staying in Cardiff, intends to take the machine out to Mombasa by sea when he returns in July.

Mr. Tom Campbell Black, who was for years managing director in Kenya of Wilson Airways, is to be co-pilot with Mr. C. W. A. Scott in the Gordon air race to Australia in the autumn. His machine, which has been entered by Mr. Edwards, managing director of Grosvenor House, has a cruising speed of 100 m.p.h. Mr. Black has just undergone an operation in a London nursing home, and has made an excellent recovery.

H. E. Hosking was re-elected President, and Messrs. G. E. Mortimer and H. H. Brassey Edwards Vice-Presidents at the recent annual meeting of the Kehya Civil Servants' Association. Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor, who opened the meeting, said that he felt that when the Colony's finances were straightened out, it should be the first duty of the Government to consider the reduction or abolition of the levy on official salaries.

The wedding took place recently at Nkana of Mr. E. H. Nutter and Miss Alfred R. Henderson. The bride is the daughter of the Rev. H. A. Nutter and Mrs. Nutter. Mr. Nutter is now in charge of the welfare work at Nkana, and after four years a missioner in North-Eastern Rhodesia. Mr. Henderson is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson of Cheshunt, Essex, and is in the local staff of Barclays Bank (B.C. & G.).

Dr. Hudson Martin, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., of London last week for Nairobi to take up his duties as bio-chemist on the Kieni Coffee Board. He will study the coffee plant, which is for three years at least, and will concentrate particularly on investigating the problems of the fermentation of coffee, and intends to complete his laboratory work with the best available plantations. Once too, Dr. Scott has been engaged in medical research work in Uganda. He is an old swimming and rowing champion and an accomplished pianist.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## Germans in Tanganyika.

### More About the Baussus Visit.

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—Reports which have reached me by air mail from Moshi and Arusha make it clear that you were most moderate in your leading article of February 15 on the visit to Northern Tanganyika of Ober- Lieutenant H. Baussus, an accredited representative of the Nazi Government.

May I add one or two points? He had been sent on a similar mission to South-West Africa, and entered Tanganyika via Northern Rhodesia. Thus, before speaking so bluntly to his compatriots in the Northern Province, he had visited all the areas in which German settlement is strong in Tanganyika.

He was, I believe, extraordinarily blunt. In fact his words were the reverse of pleasing to the far few German residents in the district who had thought that they were earning fine marks for their militant actions and speeches of late. What was their recompense? To be told that they had been making themselves "conspicuous by ridiculous antics," that the German Government wanted no such "nonsense"; that such abuse of hospital patients must cease; that they were only guests in the Mandated territory and must show proper courtesy to their hosts; and that economic, social and sporting co-operation with other Europeans in the territory was essential if Germany's good name was to be upheld.

Having said that "you Germans here are to do as you are ordered, and not undertake dependent and embarrassing actions," he concluded that if Germany's former colonies were ever restored to her, it would be as a result of negotiations between London and Berlin.

That is all sound sense. Let us hope that such words will be followed by appropriate actions.

Royal Empire Society, Yours faithfully,

London, Eng.

TANGANYIKA

## Marketing Empire Tobacco.

### Mr Ian Macpherson's Good News.

*To the Editor of "East Africa."*

SIR.—The new instructions of the Customs authorities for sub-division of certain imports of tobacco leaf into "light" and "dark" will, I trust, please "Tobacco Planter," who voiced a complaint in his letter to *East Africa* of March 1.

The necessity for reclassification to give the producer a clearer picture of the U.K. market was urged at a meeting of the Tobacco Federation, held on January 21, 1931, by Mr. Tait Collier, of Cigarette Land, and we pressed for it. Opposition was raised, and it was not till we obtained support from some of the smaller manufacturers that, as you will see by copies of the enclosed letters, the matter was successfully concluded.

I am also enclosing a reprint of a speech of Mr. T. M. Partridge, President of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, which indicates how strongly Nyasaland planters feel on the subject that "Tobacco Planter" has raised.

As to the matter of "equivalent sales," your reference has been the source that indicated in your editorial note in your correspondent's letter.

It is agreed that the position of the Empire

tobacco producer still leaves much to be desired, but this can be cured only by cooperative action. In the last few weeks producers in Southern Rhodesia, Canada and Nyasaland have held meetings which have shown an appreciation of the benefits of co-operative marketing.

I am very hopeful that planters in these three countries will by their decisions strengthen the position of the Empire and so enable us by our work to uplift the individual producer.

Ours faithful,

IAN MACPHERSON.

Tobacco Federation, 22 Queen Anne's Gate, London, W.C.1.

Sir Ian Macpherson's enclosures show that the persistent representations made by the Tobacco Federation have induced the Customs authorities to recognise the possibility of dividing tobacco leaf imports under the headings "light" and "dark." Further subdivisions in classifying are still necessary, and it is satisfactory to know that the Board of Trade is willing to take further representations when the effect of the first now taken can be gauged. The big tobacco manufacturers consider that such subdivision will prove not only practicable but desirable.

Mr. T. M. Partridge pointed out in the speech referred to that there were 33 million pounds of Nyasaland tobacco of all types in bond in Great Britain, and that "until we know how the stocks are made up they remain a bogie, many years away, and any efforts we may make to coordinate production and consumption of supply and demand just in vain."

With reference to the complaints of our correspondent of March 1, we are assured that the Tobacco Federation will be very pleased to investigate any specific charges, and if "Tobacco Planter" or any other reader cares to send us detailed complaints we shall be pleased to forward them. The Federation can legitimately claim that its services are now of proved value and while planters are invited to avail themselves of its assistance, vague denunciations and unsubstantiated generalisations will obviously not suffice. Specific examples must be furnished.—Ed. "E.A."

## TORBAY—the perfect protective paint for all climates



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## Misleading Information

*Given to House of Commons.*

To the Editor of "East Africa":

SIR.—Press reports of recent questions put in the House of Commons with regard to Kenya by Mr. Bancroft were answered by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald deserve comment.

*The Burning of Huts for Default of Hut Tax.*—Though it seems highly improbable that huts would be burnt to-day for this reason, there is no doubt that huts are burnt at times, though, of course, they are always empty. The point I wish to emphasise is that the burning of huts in some tribes is a much more serious matter than most Europeans would think. Naturally, the law is not the same in all tribes; some, for example, burn huts when they are abandoned, and in such tribes incendiarism is not unknown.

But amongst other tribes, such as the Nilo-Hamitic group, the burning of a hut is one of those things which simply cannot be done in any circumstances whatever. In their eyes it is like incest and unnatural sex crimes, harder to be imagined even. It is a most valuable law in a country where almost all houses are of very inflammable material. In tribes where this law exists incendiarism is unknown.

Having said such people that houses may be burnt, we might not be surprised if they imitate our practice in occasions of which we should not approve. I hold strongly that among such people laws should, in no circumstances, be burnt. Government considers it essential for some good reason that a hut should be destroyed, it should be demolished by hand, in accordance with native

*Illustration of a widow.*—I have, several times, in past years, brought up the question of the taxation of widows. Apparently nothing can be done on account of the difficulty of compensating for the loss of revenue which would be incurred if widows were taxed. For example, it was estimated in the case of one tribe that it would be necessary to raise a hut and poll tax from £12s. in the £1000 which would result in that there are half as many widows there as adult males; which seems improbable. Mr. MacDonald's reply was that "widows are not taxed in Kenya." The huts that occupy are liable to hut tax, and the hut, together with the widow, becomes the property of the deceased husband's heir. As every lawyer will tell you, and so misreading that it is not surprising that it gave rise to anxious inquiries as to the rights of African women. To say that widows are not taxed because the houses they live in is a quibble. If the widow does not, neither would the house be subject to tax, which would be payable.

The present part of the argument may perhaps be true for some tribes, but it is not true of several tribes in Kenya. Let me say that it may be or not, however, the case that the husband's heir gives a completely straight answer to African society. It is true to say, as Mr. McDonald does, that the widow does not pay the tax. Of course she cannot. If she has an adopted son, he is her heir. The son is indeed the heir of his father, but is he the "owner" of his mother? If the widow has no adult son, it is the husband's brother or her own brother who pays the tax, and failing these, some other money-earning relative. Neither of these is the heir of the widow's husband, or the "owner" of the widow.

Probably some of this misnomer standing has arisen on account of the existence of the old Semitic custom of "raising up seed" to the dead husband by his brother. But let it note that the widow carries with the guardian brother only if she so desires. In practice she usually chooses some other man, though that does not exonerate the husband's brother from the guardianship of the widow. Remember also that nearly all African women, unless most European women, have more children. All the children, however, belong to the woman and inherit from her and not her deceased husband, and not from their actual father, who therefore can hardly be the "owner" of the widow. When the boys grow up they assume the care of the mother. It is the first and chief duty of the young man to a widow and perhaps young children.

entails a lot of work and expense. It is a pity that it should be penalised by the payment of a tax.

One of the finest characteristics of Africans is their devotion to family duty, especially towards the mother, regardless of personal sacrifice. We can do them no greater harm than to impair in any way this fine custom, which has been a part of their nature. Our poor-house, old age pensions, doles and charity are poor substitutes, for they tend to destroy that unselfishness which is one of the fine traits which distinguish man from most other animals.

Finally, it was stated in the House that if a widow has no one to pay the tax for her she is exempted. Possibly. But I have never heard of a widow in such a position, for it seems that few Natives are aware of the possibility of exemption, and so the money will be begged or borrowed somewhere rather than await distraint upon livestock. Even if a widow has no available relatives, the social unit is still there to help her to build a house, cultivate her field for her, and anything else that may be necessary.

Kenya Colony.

Yours faithfully,

IAN Q. CHARDISON.

## N. Rhodesian Governorship.

To the Editor of "East Africa":

SIR.—Two issues of the *Gazette* appeared here on February 19. No. 609 notified the appointment of Sir Hubert Winthrop Young as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia in the place of Sir Ronald Sturz. No. 610 contained the text of a telegram sent from Ndola on that date by the retiring Governor, bidding farewell to Mr. Justice Hill, the Acting Governor, and the Services. This speed in appointing a successor to a departing Governor is surely unparalleled, and seems worthy of record, even if it betokens in more than an unusual liveliness on the Whitehall front.

Livingstone. Yours faithfully,  
Northern Rhodesia. BAROTSE CENTRE.

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## Kikuyu Side-lights.

### Some Popular Fallacies Exposed.

DR. L. S. B. LEAKEY, in an address, illustrated by excellent slides, given last week to the Royal Anthropological Institute, gave further insight into the material which he is accumulating for his forthcoming three-volume monograph on the Kikuyu.

The tribe occupies about 6,000 square miles of land as large an area as Wales, much of which may appear to the uninitiated visitor, imbued with the Western idea of fields, to be vacant bush land, whereas in reality such areas are pasture for goats and sheep.

The Kikuyu arrived a considerable time ago, being then in the hunting state of development; it was later that they became agriculturists and pastoralists. There were no previous inhabitants, except possibly the Ngumba, a warrior people living in caverns underground, and a likely descendent of the Neolithic inhabitants, and some Nilotics on the forest fringes. These latter were bought out by the Kikuyu, and the land which they obtained and then cleared includes some of the finest coffee lands in Africa to-day. Thus did they accomplish useful colonisation.

Dr. Leakey pointed out how the Kikuyu had copied the Masai spear, and he added that this similarity of armament gave rise to the report by early travellers of widespread Masai occupation, which in reality included Kikuyu, Lumbwa and Kamba.

To-day the Kikuyu tribe is purely patrilineal, but formerly it was matrilineal, one proof of which is that the main clans take their names from the eight daughters of one man. The tribe never had a paramount chief, nor was there an above all the others, but favoured a distribution of power among responsible bodies. The first chief that ever had was one imposed upon them by the British Administration, and the appointment was not appreciated either by the people or by the chief.

### Witch-Doctors.

Their own system included clan heads and sub-clan heads who were not chiefs, but rather the repositories of responsibility as regards religion and land. There were separate legislative and judicial heads, with councils of chosen men, qualified by examination. It was an entirely false idea that all adult Natives understand tribal customs. Then there was the *njama*, abolished by our misunderstanding—the council which exercised the executive responsibility of carrying out punishments.

Finally, there were the "witch-doctors." (Like most authorities the lecturer objects to this word, but uses it because it has become accepted.) These Dr. Leakey divided into four classes: (a) the seers, or prophets, more or less high priests; (b) those who were purely medicine men, or herbalists; (c) those responsible for purification, which he termed general

games and dances concerning which last he said that most Europeans see only the daylight dances, which are ceremonial, and have nothing to do with recreation and pleasure, as do the dances held at night. He concluded by referring to one of the by-products of the contact with Europeans, namely, the fact that the food of the Kikuyu is now much less varied, and of less dietary value than formerly, with the consequence that tribal health is suffering. White maize, which has a lower food value, has replaced yellow, and English potatoes are ousting the sweet potato, which is the better food. Many other crops are displaced because they take up more room than the new cash crops, and space is of great importance, especially now that it is necessary for the Kikuyu to grow wood for fuel.

### Gordon's Men in Khartoum Tattoo.

A happy feature of the recent military tattoo held in Khartoum was the inclusion in the finale of a scene devoted to General Gordon. When all the troops had marched to their respective places in the arena, there entered a representative of the famous general, seated on a camel. Behind him followed a party of men who were actually present at the fall of Khartoum nearly fifty years ago.

## Shooting from a Long

### Foreign Princes Fined in Kenya.

PRINCE MUSUMKAL, grandson of one of the kings of Egypt's Dynasties, was fined £100, and two Austrian Princes were fined £50 each on Monday by the Nairobi magistrate for having shot game from their motor-lorry in the Nairobi area in January. They are now on trial in Tanganyika, but pleaded "by letter" claiming to have been ignorant of the law. Prince Musumkal failed to accept responsibility.

The Assistant Game Warden, who prosecuted, declared that the prohibition of shooting from motor-cars had been announced in the newspapers of nearly every country in the world, and he regarded such shooting as a prostitution of sport. Twenty-eight animals were mentioned in the cases, including eland, oryx, gerenuk, and impala.—Times telegram from Nairobi.

## East African Service Appointments.

THE following appointments have been made to the East African Public Services during the Month of February:

Uganda, Nursing Sisters, Miss E. M. L. Bolton, Miss M. L. Lock, Miss S. Smith.

Uganda, Assistant Auditor, Mr. W. J. D. Cooper.

Southern Rhodesia, Nursing Sister, Miss E. Glover.

Tanganyika, Nursing Sister, Miss O. J. Steer.

Mauritius, Government Analyst, Medical Department.

Mr. J. A. R. Storer.

Kenya Colony, Crown Counsel, Mr. T. D. Wallace.

Among the promotions and transfers are the following:

Mr. W. H. Dolton, Principal, Education Department, to be Inspector of Schools, Kenya Colony.

Mr. S. M. Gilbert, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, to be Chief Scientific Officer, Coffee Research Experimental Station, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. E. Kitching, Deputy Provincial Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. A. J. W. Legge, Inspector of Mines, Sierra Leone, to be Inspector of Mines, Uganda.

Mr. C. R. Lutze Wallace, I.R.C.P., I.R.C.S., I.M. Senior Medical Officer, to be Assistant Director of Medical Services, Uganda.

Mr. C. McMahon, Q.C.E., M.C., District Officer, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika.

Mr. F. A. Moseley, M.C., Crown Counsel, Tanganyika, to be Attorney-General, Nyasaland.

Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, Legal Secretary, I.M., to be Solicitor-General, Uganda.

Mr. W. E. H. Scrimshaw, M.C., District Officer, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. O. G. Williams, District Officer, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

The annual meeting of the African Society will be held at the Imperial Institute on Thursday, March 22, at 5.15 p.m.

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*London-Nairobi in Five Days.*

Inward Air Mail to Arrive Thursday

London to Nairobi in five days! That will be the regular time schedule for the Imperial Airways' service to East Africa from April 1, the acceleration being achieved by crossing the Mediterranean in one day instead of two. Thus passengers will leave London on Wednesday, reach Brindisi by train, as hitherto, on Friday,飞 over the evening of the same day, Khartoum on Saturday and Nairobi on Monday. Cape Town will be reached only nine days after leaving London. The first accelerated homeward service will leave Cape Town on April 10, and reach London on April 12. The first inward mail will arrive on Thursday. So business men will be able to deal via air mail correspondence before the week-end. To cope with the continued growth of traffic along the Africa route, a dedicated service is to be operated regularly over the Salsbury-Johannesburg section, beginning with the northbound service on April 11 and the southbound section on April 12.

*The East African Air Service*

Contributions by Imperial Government

During an important debate in the House of Commons last week Sir Edward Grigg moved the government to call attention to the fact that after an extremely important declaration of policy by the Lord President of the Council there was not present on the Treasury Bench a Cabinet Minister

or the Minister of Health with the Air Ministry. He said, therefore, he had to make a more important statement in the House during this Parliament, and that some Cabinet Minister would have been present.

In the debate on the Civil Aviation Bill, Sir Edward Grigg said that the Imperial Government should bear a greater proportion of the subsidy paid to Imperial Airways saying that "the importance of the subsidy is held to Imperial Airways by the African States are very unfair to the smaller African territories. In the present year the Belgian, Portuguese, Tanganyika, Northern and Southern Rhodesia pay between £152,766 against £100,000 paid by the Imperial Government. The combined revenue of these six territories is £100,000, so that amount represents 10 per cent of the revenue of this country, and there is a very strong argument that should be taken by the British Government. In addition to the subsidy, Kenya pays for the mails carried, and in 1932 that amounted to nearly £7,000."

"This vote, taken as a whole, is inadequate. Many things might be done to improve Imperial communications. On the African route, there is a great deal of consideration in the matter of quicker machines, greater frequency of mails, and if possible, the diversion of passenger from mail traffic. All this means extra cost, which is obviously not an commercial proposition, but it seems to be worth considering from the points of view of communications and defence."

## Air Mail Rates

Captain Cazlet asked the Postmaster-General if he was aware of the high rate of air-mail charges for newspapers, pointing out that it cost nearly 7s. 6d. to send a copy of *The Times* to India. He said, "endeavours could be made to create a special rate for newspapers, so that people in Britain and Africa might be able to use the air-mail more economically for daily newspaper." Mr. E. H. Thomas, the Postmaster-General, replied that the rates were still constantly under review, but Imperial Airways had to meet their costs.

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After-Dinner 5/- Supper served from 9.30-12.30

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## DANCING &amp; CABARET NIGHTLY.

Here—at prices that suit modern times—visitors may enjoy the finest cuisine and largest selection of choice wines in the world, in sumptuously appointed surroundings.

## LATEST MINING NEWS.

M. Haskel, who last year formed Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., of which company he is Chairman and managing director, left London last Friday for Johannesburg to look for Southern Rhodesia and Kenya. In the latter country he expects to reach at the beginning of May. In the autumn Mr. Haskel visited the important Witwatersrand Nigel Co. in London, four days after his arrival he was then taken seriously ill, and has since spent many weeks in a nursing home. He expresses the greatest faith in the prospects of the Kakamega goldfields, and has engaged a mining engineer of great experience to report to Kenya as technical manager of Kenya Consolidated's interests.

### M. Rhodesian Zinc Output.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development's zinc output during February amounted to 1,300 tons.

### East African Goldfields.

Mr. Amor F. Keegan has called to the company that he has sold his property and reduced all his assets to a maximum of 30 dwts. per ton. He considers the prospects of developing additional ore in the areas of Ntatinga and MacHugh industries excellent, and the prospects of surface properties in the country very favourable. The consulting engineer estimates a total of 26,000 tons will sell at an average of 340 dwts. over steep dips with 10 ft. of depth. He will leave for Kenya by air for London at the end of this month.

### Mineral Output, Northern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral output during April included: gold, 2,388 ozs.; silver, 125,073 ozs.; tin, 16,204 tons; lead, 53,105 tons; zinc, 18,541 tons; vanadium, 70,153 lb.; manganese, 6,337 tons; mica, 6,333 lb.; and cobalt, 26,000 lb. The total value amounting to £3,645,560. Since 1930 Northern Rhodesia has produced minerals valued at £4,58,024. The individual products being: gold, 42,971 ozs.; silver, 420,247 ozs.; tin, 200,576 tons; lead, 11,113 tons; zinc, 65,405 tons; vanadium, 2,35,186 lb.; and cobalt, 26,041 lb.

### Sasare Mine Report.

The work of exploring the properties of the North Gashland Exploration Company total 1,100 which is to be carried out by London. Contracts have been very shortly. A report has been received of the Sasare Mine, stating that three adits have been driven into the hill on which the property is situated. Development work in No. 1 adit has exceeded a width of 10 ft. of vein with values ranging from 10 to 60 dwts. gold. In No. 2 adit a crosscut some 10 ft. deep struck a vein at 30 ft. in and 100 ft. Another crosscut south of this adit a reef vein 10 in. wide, over a width of 4 ft. The contractors believe this to be an extension of the main body.

### BERESFORD HOUSE, EASTBOURNE.

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### APPOINTMENT WANTED.

By a fly-fisher, English, young, with 10 years' experience in Motor traffic, modern methods of shooting, leghunting, trapping, dog handling, etc., aged 48. Address: "The Nest," 94, Portland Road, Herne Bay.

### TO LET OR FOR SALE.

ELBURTON, KENYA. For sale or let, attractive well-bridged 125-acre house of Shaws, with small dairy farm, forest district. All 7 rooms. Very healthy. Five bed, two bath; two w.c.s., two reception rooms, sitting room, veranda, usual offices. Two outbuildings close to house, four rooms, w.c., store, veranda, three roomed garage, veranda, basic kitchen, etc. Electric light, a.c. water throughout. Large garden. Stone boy's quarters and stable, cattle shear shed, with large separate laundry. Total 200 ft. All fixtures in house, including furniture, golf, tennis, Country Club, Nairobi, Seven Hills, etc. One garage front, fishing easy. Good English described could obtain it if desired. Rent £50 monthly, reduction in lease. Price £1,000. Agent: General Agents, Elburton, Kenya Colony.

### 200 OZ. IN A FORTNIGHT.

1,200 ozs. of alluvial gold were recovered in Kampala one day recently. It represented fourteen days' output of a syndicate operating in Ankole, which recently started 333 ozs. in one day.

### Latest Mineral Discoveries.

East Africa has been able within the past year to publish the first series of promising discoveries of gold in Uganda. The half yearly report of the Geological Survey of the Protectorate now confirms and extends these reports.

As one of the two field geologists has been based in headquarters, and as the other field geologist was seconded to the Mines Department for three months, the work of the survey was severely curtailed. This was particularly unfortunate in view of the rapidly spreading interest in mineral development in Uganda.

Mr. A. D. Combe has completed his preliminary investigation of an area in Ankole which was closed again prospectively on account of his discovery of promising gold thereon, and a short time ago it was released so that it could be used for the benefit of those who wish to apply for an exclusive licence. Dr. R. A. De K. Davies has completed his preliminary field studies of a narrow area near Busia in the Eastern Province, discovered the discoverer. Indications of gold in Uganda have been found by this survey, and coarse gold with nuggets up to two or three ounces in weight have been found in several places. The prospectors are still in the best of the Protectorate, looking for gold. The most extensive prospecting license issued thus far was 55, comprising 12,121 in 1000 mining claims totaling 95 as against 111 for the previous year.

## EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES.

We have received the following news by air-mail from Nairobi:

	Last week	This week
Kenya Goldmining Ventures	1s. 50cts.	1s. 50cts.
Kenya Consolidated Minerals (5s.)	7s.	7s.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	11s. 82	10s.
Kenya Standard Minerals Exp.	11s.	11s.
Koa-Muliro (1s.)	32s.	20s.
Nyanza Goldmining Corp.	5s.	25cts.
Pakwach (5s.)	1s. 50cts.	1s. 50cts.

### Latest Locust Report.

Latest locust reports from Kenya state that with the exception of the last swarm reported in the same district little infestation has occurred in the three main areas of infestation in the Colony,即 Lake Naivasha, general Lusio breakaway, and Taita. The situation in Taita-Taveta is also very serious in the Lakes and Western Provinces, and in the Eastern Province have recently affected. Further infestation is reported in the Ruhiiri near Mombasa. Considerable destruction of crops has been suffered in certain areas, measures have been taken in the Northern Province to kill hoppers.

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## EAST AFRICA

## THE NATIVE AND THE PRISON-SYSTEM.

MR. WILFRED ROBERTSON says, in the Empire Review of "The Bantu and the Prison System":

The efficiency or otherwise of the mode of punishment for misdeactions which obtains in the African Colonies is a question which is coming more and more before the public eye. That European innovation, the prison system, has proved singularly ineffective among the Bantu, and Colonial Governments are awakening to the fact that law-breaking is becoming increasingly rampant. What can be done for the goose has been proved saucy for the gander. The code of correction current among European races for centuries is, upon the whole, acting more as an incentive than a deterrent to transgression. The code which confronts the Bantu might be described as the very antithesis of that to which his forbears were accustomed.

... Despite the facilities, escapes from conviction prisons are rare. In the Native he is not much to make the legislature; his time in jail little moment, he is well fed and treated, and his sentence will soon expire. He returns home in just as an interesting experience; a holiday from the serious work of finding his daily bread. The African European, perhaps the Warsawer, the punishment, the stigma of the fool after his release, to the African this disgrace is unknown. Returning to his tribe he takes up the same social position as previous, indeed his prestige often augmented. He becomes a bit of a lion, and the oft repeated story of man's adventures loses nothing in the telling. From him the villagers learn that the white man's punishment is not what their fancy painted, and very different from the rigorous and unrelenting penalties of the past.

"With the introduction of the person, ~~system~~, and a more intricate mechanism of jurisprudence vanished much of the personal and between the ruler and the ruled. personal government is beyond the understanding of the savage; he owes allegiance to an anthropomorphic constitution in the person of the man who issues to him orders, praise and castigation. In the old days if a Native of that personal rule implemented, judged and punished his offence it divided among many districts animals living many miles apart. lastly, as the whole working of the administration being open and visible the administered its ramifications are now obscure and hidden; and what primitive man does not see with his eyes, his mind cannot comprehend."

## **SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S BIG GAME**

CRITICISING the decision of the Southern Rhodesian Government to slaughter big game on the borders of certain game fly areas, and pointing out that game fly areas have increased although more than 1000 antelopes perished in the holocaust in 1971, THE Field says:

"...the destruction of animal life is directed to the undoubted permanent value to human progress in Africa, we could in default of such cures, see the inevitable. Man's interests would come first. But as a single African Government to come to a species whose practical application has already failed, on a subject which should be approached by all the Governments of the continent in the co-operation of a close scientific study, seems to

be your grave mistake.  
The day may come when Southern Rhodesia will bitterly regret the disappearance of wild life. It is an affair of state, of the self-governing colony, with which the world would be grossly insulted if the people of the country were interfered with. We earnestly hope that the new Government of the country will consider Nature as an asset to be carefully preserved before it is largely wiped out of the country at present so abundantly and further sacrificed and possibly sacrificed vainly.

Nowhere have I seen such Biblical Sheba as is found in India; it may have been converted by the Mandarins, who has been sealing the from which the Queen of Sheba traveled to Palestine to see King Solomon. He has elegantly Jinni to assist him in his work, so that he has distorted the site of the northern boundary of the great desert of southern Asia, and that twenty ancient towers still stand.

A large, bold, diamond-shaped stamp with a diagonal cross through it, containing the text "Hudson MATERIAL".

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N.D. Colonel W. G. B. Dickson, Director of the  
Dickson, Anderson & Co. Ltd. is due to arrive at  
Limbabon or about the 20th March for a four weeks  
visit. He will be pleased to interview anyone by  
appointment during his visit.  
His address will be c/o THE STANDARD BANK  
OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD, Limbabon.

15. 3. 1931.

MARCH

**BUSINESS POINTERS**

With the object of assisting the development of trade between East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is endeavouring to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to put merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

An aerodrome has recently been constructed near Nyeri.

"Talkie" pictures have just been shown for the first time in Khartoum.

The Railway Club, Nairobi, has opened its new eighteen-hole golf course.

Mr. W. Danen has taken over the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, from Mr. C. Schwentafsky.

Monsieur M. Brusse has been accorded provisional recognition as Vice-Consul for Belgium in Dar es Salaam.

The total amount of traffic handled in Beira during 1930 was 555,472 tons, compared with 542,220 tons during 1932.

Customs duties on silk and artificial silk articles imported into the Sudan have been increased to 5/- ad valorem.

The Kenya Farmers' Association has decided to support the formation of a proposed Maize Growers' Association in Kenya.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Mr. K. G. Giese and Mr. John Gray, farmers at Fairview, Subukia, has been dissolved.

Japanese four-valve wireless receivers are being sold in Nairobi at £5 17s., while three-valve sets are offered for £1 15s. plus cost of transport from Kobe.

The East African Tobacco Company, of Dar es Salaam, will shortly open a factory in Kampala for the manufacture of shag tobacco and Turkish cigarettes.

Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank announced a profit of £20,130 for the year ended January 31, compared with a profit of £12,235 for the previous twelve months.

Mr. T. Ainslie Robertson, managing director of Messrs. Cooper & Ingheys (South Africa) Ltd., has just concluded a brief business visit to Kenya. On his return he said he was astounded at the wonderful stretch of country suitable for mixed farming between Nairobi and Nakuru.

Many complaints have reached us of Japanese manufacturers, having well known trademarks so closely as to do violence to illiterate Natives and *duka* dealers, but even experienced traders. It is therefore good news that the Japanese Government has introduced a bill imposing penalties for infringing or imitating trade marks.

Dr. Rana, President of the Trade Exhibition recently held in Mombasa, has announced that next year's exhibition will have sections devoted to horticulture and livestock. In addition to the ordinary commercial exhibits, The Kenya Agricultural Department has agreed to allocate £50 a year for displays of local produce in the agricultural section.

The R.E.A.A.A. has so far been responsible for the erection of 22,500 Simpson danger boards and fine boards throughout East Africa.

Broken Hill's first race meeting will take place shortly. It is another good sign of the way in which itscts proceed before civilisation.

The educational problems of settlers in the Nyeri district of Kenya will be considerably eased by the opening of a school for small children by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

H.M.T.'s "Enterprise," which is often visited East African waters, will leave Colombo on April 1 for Chatham to undergo extensive alterations. She has been in continuous commission since she was completed in 1926.

A new school hostel, known as the Aga Khan Boarding House, has been opened in Dar es Salaam. Mr. Dhalia Bhimji provided £3,000 towards the cost of the building, and in addition donated £500 for the maintenance of four scholars at the hostel. A monthly grant of £15 has been promised by the Aga Khan towards the upkeep of the building.

The competition for new stamp designs for the issue common to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which was concluded recently, is subject to the condition that the design must embody the Kenyan emblem, but may be pictorial in character. The number of designs to be used has not yet been decided, but it is unlikely that there will be less than four. As previously recorded, the competition is open to persons engaged in the public service in the three territories concerned.

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# EAST AFRICA

## East African Market Reports.

### COFFEE.

THERE was an irregular demand at last week's auctions, but prices tended firm towards the end of the week.

#### Kenya

"A" sizes	75s. od. to 105s. od.
"B" ..	54s. od. to 90s. od.
"C" ..	48s. od. to 75s. od.
Pearberry	68s. od. to 100s. od.
London graded	50s. 6d.
Third size	60s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.
Old Crop	60s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.
sizes	60s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.

#### Uganda

"A" sizes	80s. od.
"C" ..	58s. od.

#### Tanganyika

"A" sizes	75s. od. to 105s. od.
"B" ..	55s. od. to 90s. od.
"C" ..	45s. od. to 75s. od.
Pearberry	70s. od. to 105s. od.
London cleaned	80s. od.
First sizes	55s. od. to 90s. od.
Second size	45s. od. to 60s. 6d.
Third size	43s. od. to 60s. 6d.
Pearberry	63s. od. to 95s. od.

#### Somalia

"A" sizes	71s. 6d. to 84s. 6d.
"B" ..	55s. 6d. to 68s. 6d.
"C" ..	48s. 6d. to 62s. 6d.
Pearberry	73s. od. to 76s. od.

#### Orangi

"A" sizes	63s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.
"B" ..	50s. od. to 55s. od.
"C" ..	44s. 6d.

London stocks of East African coffees on March 12 totalled 80,54 bags, compared with 160,832 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

### OTHER MARKETS.

Beeswax—Firm with sellers in Dar es Salaam quoted at 25s. od. (1933: 80s.)

Castor Oil—Steady at about 7s. 6d. per ton (1933: 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.)

Catilines—Mombasa 10s. March-April are quoted at 12s. 6d. (1933: 10s. 6d.)

Cloves—Zanzibar spot being quoted at 8d. and 10d. (1933: 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.)

The clove market in Zanzibar was seriously concerned during last week with the fact that between January and February no fewer than 2,050 bales of cloves had been rejected by the expert inspectors on account of the presence of excessive extraneous material. Several representations of the provisions of the F.R.O. inspection were generally supported, but in certain quarters a suspicion of the bales has been advocated.

Cotton—Better at 2s. 6d. od. for standard for cash, and 2s. 6d. for electrolytic.

Cobra—Steady, at 10s. for fair sun-dried (1933: 12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.)

Copper—Fair business has been done in East African copper, so far as is known, to 10s. per cwt. (1933: 12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.)

Cotton—Quoted at 2s. 6d. od. per cwt.

Cotton—Skins with fat removed quoted at 10s. per ton (1933: 12s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.)

Cotton—Heavy cotton in Mombasa are quoted at 8d. (1933: 10s. 6d.)

Cotton—East African is steady, with No. 1 for Feb. April quoted at 11s. 6d. and March-June quoted at the same price. No. 2 for March-May is quoted 11s. 6d. and No. 3 for April-June 10s. (1933: 14s. 6d.; 10s. 6d.)

Fanganika exported 5,200 tons of sisal during February, of which 2,000 tons went to Belgium, 1,400 tons to Germany, and 1,700 tons to Great Britain.

Reviewing the sisal market during the last month, Messrs. Wigglesworth & Company state: "The market appears to have settled down to the higher range of values, and in view of the substantial strength of the position, it is not surprising that even some demand becomes active prices should appreciate somewhat sharply. Supplies are sufficient only to meet current requirements, and everything shipped moves steadily into consumption."

The drought in East Africa has influenced the selling policy of producers, most of whom have engaged too freely in forward sales. There has been curtailment of output on some estates, whilst a number of others have closed down for lack of water. Unofficial reports suggest that production may be affected over the second half of the year by about 10%, but reliable information is to hand. America has recently shown more interest in African sisal and favourable fluctuations in exchange has enabled contracts to be made through the scarcity of first-hand offers curtailed the volume of business.

The active and minor Standard for cash was sold at 12s. 6d. per ton.

Tea imports into Great Britain from East Africa during December included 1,100,000 cwt. valued at £2,000, "Lancaster," 1,000 lb. Valued at £350; "Nyassaland," 2,553 lb., valued at £115.

### Buwallasi College Opened.

The Buwallasi Teachers' Training College at Mount Elgon was founded in the latter half of last week. It was opened by Mr. Ken Hockin, chairman of the Board of Governors, and Mr. Searle, of London, who generously carried out the work in an honorary capacity. One of the stained glass windows in the chapel represents Baltazar, the traditional African Wise Man, and his offering, and another represents Apollonius of Tyana in Luganda. One hundred students are in residence in the college. Archdeacon Mathers, who has recently arrived home, informed us that students of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, subscribed £100 towards the cost of the Ridley Chapel in the village, while for the college building £100 was raised in the British Isles and the rest sent from Uganda.

### EAST AFRICAN MALES.

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Mar. 1 papers: "Cathay," 6s. "Gothic," 6s. "Gothic Decade," 1s. and 1s. 6d.)

Inward mails from East Africa are directed on to March 1st via the Headquarters of St. Pierre.

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