

EAST AFRICA



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



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SWEETSTAKES IN AFRICA

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THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1952
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FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. A. DE WET

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Considerable space has been devoted in our columns lately to accounts of Native lawlessness. In Kenya, the people are aware that such manifestations are lawlessness by no means confined to the Colony! Lawlessness usually originates in discontent and some discontent arises as the present is incomprehensible for the Native population of East Africa have felt the effects of the economic depression and have suffered from locusts, and in parts, drought. The combination of such circumstances may naturally suffering from growing pains make fertile soil for malcontents, who naturally rally to their old counsellors, the witch-doctors, and those later, whom we refer to as permanent opposers, by whom we are usually seen the opportunity to re-establish their position.

With these can clearly be coupled a political butory cause. In the years British Administration in Africa have become so disorganised and the idea of trusteeship that they have generally concentrated on the tendency benefits and opportunities to the Native at the expense of the maintenance of discipline. For example, pages last week a correspondent compared Governors with head masters, an apt analogy, which may be pursued. The improvement of school conditions in this country with a great deal of swimming baths, laboratories, larger lawns, fields, and so on has been a admirable thing, but it has not as a general rule been accompanied by relaxed discipline. Although the term of discipline has changed in some ways, it is to be noted that the same can be said of East

Africa. Yet discipline is essential in such countries. Why has it suffered so severely? Primarily perhaps, by reason of the decay of our national self-assurance, together with an increasing tendency to look at what some critics might say, who might have this fear of outside, and often ignorant, opinions as coloured much of our policy and tended to a decrease of discipline. Secretaries of State and District 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 to indirect rule. The partial cabrille of the District Officer to indirect rule by Native authorities. The effects of the present forms of indirect rule come from practically every class. Administrative officials themselves are not and cannot be accused of collusion with the forces favour the theory, but find fault 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 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 price for marriage assistance, our views on witchcraft and the witch doctor, our ideas as to property, crime, misdemeanours, and torts, our ignorance of and contempt for native case law, all these were regarded as part of a strong, impartial white man's court, they are 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, both of increasing arrest may be salutary, but these, as is distinctly indicated—but it would be foolish to flatter ourselves as if it even touches the root of the matter. If East Africa is to develop peacefully, we must rule, and a new lead from the dead is sadly needed. Throughout Eastern Africa, despite tribal differences, the basic principles are sufficiently alike to justify a clear statement of recognised 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 setting us 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 SWEEPSTAKES results are now announced. 73% IN RHODESIA of the electorate voted; there was a majority of 16,949 votes, to 5,604 in favour of sweepstakes under strict legislative control, and 13,539 voted for direct Government management, while 5,72 preferred control by 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 favour 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 device 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, or elsewhere. "If the people will gamble in this way, let it be done at home," explains the common attitude. Secondly, there has been no needless 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 connection with sweepstakes in Africa that is absent from similar schemes in say, the Irish Free State. We refer to WHAT ABOUT the question of Natives buying or selling the morning tickets and winning prizes. If sweepstakes and the winning of large sums of unearned money are demoralising to sophisticated Europeans, as many people hold to be the case, it is natural to infer that the effect would be far worse on Natives who have only recently emerged from savagery, and who have a very different element of value in their values. To become suddenly possessed of 10,000 or 20,000

£1000 would be a real tragedy for most Natives. Instead of the odds against any Native prize-winner being a fair money for buying or driving away real estate from a more fortunate Natives. In Southern Rhodesia the Government has proposed 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 interests in transactions with bookmakers and money-lenders, and in Rhodesia itself this DISCRIMINATION is likewise done to the supply of inferior liquor. If our local authorities might prefer acquiescence in prohibiting Native participation in sweepstakes, it would not disparage the role of our own Government. A similar action might be caused by such discrimination, even though it were arranged solely in their own interests. To meet the demand at the same time for encourage thrift, could the African population not be offered the stimulus of premium with annual drawings, giving moderate prizes in accordance with native wealth standards? In case of need some suspension might be considered. It is a big problem for our very great protective discrimination may seem to the natives the height of injustice. The young colony has raised the problem of its own free will, and operately. 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 story of Frank Noble's stirring address on race relationships in Rhodesia from which extracts appear also here in this issue. Certain details do not hold 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 as particularly apt, and the conclusion that the Native will not always remain content with the crumbs that fall 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 as grudgingly but keenly, gladly and honestly as circumstances will be inconsistent and agitation never satisfy; they are used to level or 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 undertake such well-founded Native requests as are now audible and give freely. But we wish they would more often share their convictions with the public, and thus lead it to think of these real matters. Merely to give will not suffice; we need to explain things to the Natives. We know the benefits which we have conferred upon them, but we tend 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 of civilisation has brought. We have been too clear 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 to listen to his views, for as Mr. Noble says, "prosperity and development can be secured only by the co-operation of African people." By wise counsel we have gained strength, not lost prestige.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Preservation of Big Game

Captain Keith Caldwell's Rejoinder

To the Editor of "East Africa"

Mr. Captain Murray South 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-killer. This includes the game-killers in British Eastern Africa who slaughter indiscriminately to make money by exporting game hides, and also those who, still lingering with the who-batter on smuggling ivory and rhino horn.

The speech was one of the best about game I ever heard, and valuable in understanding about it is well worth hearing up.

Yours faithfully, Keith Caldwell, Captain, Travellers Club, London, S.W.1.

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. 97, published in the Official Gazette of Kenya dated January 23, 1934, says: "The Europeans have been bitten by rabid animals and six have received treatment." This is a glaring inaccuracy, and causes one to wonder if these monthly Rabies Progress Reports are not faked.

So the writer's personal knowledge, in the Sotik district alone, with a total European population of approximately 120 men, women and children, fifteen Europeans have received treatment, namely, infection with anti-rabies serum.

General Notice No. 97 is signed by the Deputy Director (Animal Industry) and Chief Veterinary Officer, and the period given as August 1932 to December 31, 1932, 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 reports sign as to the number of deaths of animals from rabies. Deaths have occurred.

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

Yours faithfully, H. B. DOONER, South Kenya Colony.

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) did for poor and penniless nominal Christians who passed his wayside store in the years 1905-6-7?

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

mass, and worked in "Wally" Koller's Trans-Combe Hotel. Ullmann, a cunning African-made Lilliputian, was thrown into prison, he descended into a mental hospital. On the arrival of Sir John an Australian capitalist, visited him in the hospital. Ullmann went to Fofe Johnson, and engaged with James Highfield of Mozambique on the game-killers to open a trading store in the west, which Ullmann did at Kapono serving Highfield with diligence and fidelity. When Highfield died, Ullmann took on terms which, as Deputy Sheriff, I arranged, on instructions from Judge Beaufort. 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 Blackie into the mine so that he might make a fortune, and substituting therefore something more swimming, Ullmann, moved by heart and ledge! Suddenly, every European who reached his store was fed, lodged, and, if moneyless, given ros. 200, or less, in cash, with which to purchase food on the long way to Kanyashi afooth. Then there were no grains; 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 like £250 and £500, or nearly £1,000. Many Rhodesians recall that Rhodes advised that but for the Hamburg Jew, his high loyalty, and funds, Rhodesia would not have been an achievement.

And there is Charles Solomon, the Rhodesia scholarships to European Rhodesians. Ben Contra, Adolf Hitler is persecuting Jews as in Torquemada five hundred years ago, assuring Germany the fate which befell Spain! Yours faithfully, Charles Solomon, 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 intimation by the head of the Administration is an enormous help to Provincial Commissioners and District Officers. His Excellency then sees them in their work-day environment, when they report their progress and troubles, it is much to them to know that the final arbiter can visualise exactly with 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 government is help by native baridzas. Those who deery with meetings with settlers or with Natives as fruitless formalities cannot have much experience either. They may seem formal, sometimes may even seem fatuous—but they have a very real value and District Officers, the most inactive group of men in East Africa, know this very well. Anything that helps the District to do his job better is for the good of Africa, and travelling by Governors certainly does help.

Yours faithfully, Spence Chisholm, London, S.W.

PERSONALIA

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Galtley have left on their return to Kenya.

Miss R. C. Hill is expected to return shortly from Nairobi, Kenya.

Colonel Lord Semphill, who died last week, served in the Sudan Expedition of 1885-1886.

Mr. Erasmus, of Rongai, has changed his name from Erasmus to Bernard Slade.

While en route we learn of the death in South Africa of Mr. R. W. Emsie, the Moshi business man.

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

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

King Alfonso, of Spain, returned early this week on the conclusion of his big State visit to the Continent.

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

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

Captain F. M. Dodson of the King's African Rifles, and Miss Joy Maxtone-Mader, 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, B.A.G.D.C. (Eng.), on his appointment as District Grand Master for Rhodesia.

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

Mr. D. L. 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 £48,570, with net personalty of £3,734.

Colonel Henry Courtenay Hawley, C.M.G., B.S.C., A.D.C., who during the East African Campaign was Deputy Director of Signals, has just returned.

Mr. R. Riddell, recent manager of East Africa (S.M.S.) Copper & Petroleum Co. (Nairobi) Pty. Ltd., has returned home on leave and is staying in London.

medical members of the new Mazabuka Management Board are Messrs. L. J. Marston, M. Walker, B. Rjohn, A. Spence and A. M. Smith.

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

At the opening meeting of the C.M.S. Synod in Kampala during last week, Sir Bernard Bourdillon invested the Rt. Rev. Bishop Willis with the insignia of the C.D.E.

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 Stanley Park, Stroud.

It is freely rumoured in the London Press that Sir Philip Culliffe-Leslie, Secretary of State of 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: Mr. F. H. Fanning, M.C., Mr. R. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Captain W. H. Webber, M.C., D.C.M., and Mr. J. L. Low.

Colonel Clad 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 Port of Spain this week.

Captain T. A. M. Webster, formerly of the King's African Rifles, whose novel "Second Wind" has just been published, has stated that he took 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, 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 Umfali, Southern Rhodesia.

Lady Cranworth is to give a dance on Monday, June 11, for her niece, Miss Leander Pearson (Seymour), and Lady Howard's maiden is to give a dance for her daughters, the Hon. Elisabeth and the Hon. Priscilla Ellis on Friday, June 8.

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

Mr. R. H. D.S., a member of the Inter-Dependencies Trade Information Committee, and Mr. Baker, who is to speak for their Northern Rhodesian constituents, will be away for three months.

The agreement is announced between Mr. W. A. Wainwright, elder son of Major Cecil Wainwright and Mrs. Wainwright of West Kensington, and Miss Elsie Doreen Bryon, only daughter of Captain and the late Mrs. Spencer Bryon, of Molo, Kenya.

Mr. F. F. Maughant, C.B.E., who first came to Nyasaland in 1904, afterwards spent many years in the Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and now living in Jersey, has been re-elected Chairman of the local branch of the Royal Empire Society.

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 John de Ligu, Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar Watkins, were invested with the C.M.G.

Mr. Louis [Name obscured] former member of the Malawayo Tobacco Co., who died recently in England, left a large sum of money for the example set by the founder of Rhodesia, leaving large sums to various local public and charitable organizations.

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 Miles Broughton, Mr. C. W. Hordern, Captain Anthony Leather, Lady Burghley, and Lady Ann Cole.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. C. 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. Duhn, D.S.C., who has just gone on 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. Handy, 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 Cole 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 Moya, and Mr. N. Boshoff, who has also mined for some time in the Lupa district, has passed away at Tabaya.

Dr. Gustaf Dr. Guillelme Oltveira Artigas, founder of the Companhia Colonial de Lupa, has been unveiled in Inhanguvo, P.E.A., by his granddaughter, Senhorita de Moraes, technical director of the company, said that Dr. Artigas had transformed a wilderness of bush into a centre of civilisation.

Mr. Julius Fleischmann, a son of the Austrian business man whose yeast product is 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 Messrs. C. Phillips as Vice-President and Messrs. G. W. Elliott, A. M. Campbell, R. S. Campbell, H. Goddard and J. Collier forming the Committee. Mr. L. Siefkin has been elected Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. J. H. McEwen, Estate Officer of the Kenya and 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. H. Gwynne in Khartoum Cathedral. They were in memory of Colonel P. R. Phipps, Mrs. E. M. Batty, and Colonel M. G. Talbot. On the same day the Bishop of Croydon, who is now in Uganda, consecrated the altar and altar 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 Kikuyu in the middle of 1896—gave an interesting reminiscence of early days in the Colony in a lecture in Nairobi during last week. He related that the late Mr. W. Hall kept a visitors' book at Fort Smith during 1897, 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 Hougard and Miss Trentesaux to Mombasa, Miss F. Robinson and Mr. Richet to Entebbe; Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. McMartin, Mr. McMartin, London to Nairobi; General Sir R. Williamson, Cairo to Nairobi; and Mr. W. E. Mauder, London to Salisbury. Inward passengers on Saturday included Mrs. Parker, from Nairobi; Mrs. Preston, from Nairobi to Paris; and Sir J. Witteronje, from Khartoum.

Kenya General Election.

Points from the Manifestoes.

Mr. A. L. LEAH, who, after standing thirty-five years in East Africa, is opposing Captain H. F. Schwartz in Nairobi South, says:

"It is a general conviction that the progress of the Colony has been unduly retarded by issues of a political nature. In my opinion, such political issues, if persisted in, will deprive us of the wealth and labour which we otherwise expect to receive from the Colony."

"I stand as an independent candidate to party. I am particularly interested in the economic advancement of the country, and of the high rank of importance the gradual building up of the Colony in position by the creation of adequate resources in prosperous times. I should urge that the Colony should be freed from the overhead expenses of the Colony that are due to a haphazard system and elimination of unnecessary overlapping of the part of Departments, consistent with the presence of one staff of each Department up to efficient strength. The adequate reduction of the staff of such Departments may have been depleted below efficient strength. Such in quality of taxation, the heavy levy on the salaries of Government 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 as low as possible as consistent with efficiency and with due regard to the legitimate claims of the Government."

"To secure the most economical assistance of wages, settlement and the avoidance of political issues."

"To give 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 whereas the Kenya may be gathered from within. While our second state is a step forward, there is a real danger of delaying work for relinquishing our desire for political advancement."

"This, however, does not mean as from our own claim to achieve complete self-government on lines characteristic of the United Kingdom. Neither does it mean that we should be forced to impress on Government while retaining nothing in loyalty, we have good reasons for our dissent, that we are getting tired of the engineering autocrats of Downing Street, and resent the increasing degree of a sentence overlordship and the efforts to discontinue expensive, and for the most part, useless Commissions, then three upon three."

"Finally, we should establish beyond question the charge that our ever-changing Governors and Governmental swaying about according to a political whims for the time being of the United Kingdom, are not the people best suited to guide aright the destinies of this Colony, nor yet are the people whose absolute and arbitrary control can be suffered much longer. Kenya has been brought to this chiefly by the efforts of the settler. His Government has failed lamentably to realise the worth of the settlers of Kenya. It is no wonder that they now are realising a growing temper. The days of a political services are passing, and I want Government to know."

"An Economic Advisory Council would have a useful adjunct to the machine of Government, such a council, small in number, consisting of men having requisite knowledge and experience, should be a body quite apart from Government, though necessarily associated with it, but having the right to publish its economic policy independent of Government. It should investigate and after weighing all the evidence, pro and con, submit to the public only such schemes as are intelligible, sound, and which, because their hall-mark of approval, would appear as attractive investments for public and private capital."

"I am prepared to press for a new products factory as a sheer economic necessity, and to investigate a new products factory scheme in the best of the Colony, to be applied probably in Kenya as an adjunct to a creamery."

"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 Applied to Expediency.

"I have been that recently Kenya has become a political expediency has triumphed. I believe in the principle. I believe that I can, and with the confidence of the few who are patriotic and with the confidence of the many who are not, that our duty is to hold and maintain these 1000 Kenyan inhabitants on their own national writ, and in the spirit of those on with clean titles as the veritable inheritance of us. In exclusively of our race, we shall allow after us. In this case the route of politics has been the line of that resistance, compromise, and I believe that no compromise is ever honourably 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 and coupled with one of half that for the eight years I have cultivated one of the largest and most developed and most profitable ranges of crop-land in Kenya, my long practical experience of the present responsibility of both the agricultural and pastoral farming are fully conversant with all forms of settlement in Kenya, comprising tea, coffee, sugar, and other crops, and every kind of cereal crop 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, combined with five years' training in the management of the same kind of country, added to which twenty-two years' experience in Kenya has been a very liberal education by way of Kenya has been almost limitless and a friendly bond from the most fertile and arable interests that I have ever known, but must always remain independent of the other interests, which being the essential complement to all other interests."

An important amendment to the Kenya Native Poll Tax Ordinance which has been proposed in a Bill published in the Official Gazette, states that "taxable income accruing in the Colony shall include taxable income derived from a stipend for services rendered or work performed in the Colony, whether such income is received in salary or not."



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Proposals of a Settler

For Development of Kenya

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS were made to Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a memorandum submitted by Mr. John Boyes, the pioneer Kenya farmer, by whose courtesy this article is able to give the following exclusive extracts—

"A committee of interested farmers and business men might be formed to find out the best way to develop our country all over the world in crops suitable for export and at the same time to run a market for what the Colony might have the same which might be grown. All crops which it would be worth growing should be controlled and only sufficient grown for local consumption. Mixed farming should be encouraged to a greater degree than hitherto.

"Every possible help should be given to the setting up of local factories, including one for the tanning of *american* and Native blankets from the skins of the animals of the bush and other articles made from sisal."

"Kenya has enormous potentialities as a dairying country, 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 £200 annually on imported condensed milk from foreign countries."

"The manufacture on a large scale of meat extract, glue, and other by-products from the millions of Native underbred stock in the Reserves, and also in the hands of Europeans, could become an important industry, and since the local sisal 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 1898, bringing the seed from Natal."

Need for a Government Training Farm

"A Government training farm embracing both high and low altitudes is needed for those starting with little or no capital. On this farm no Natives should be employed, all work should be done by Europeans, paid at the rate of 1s. per day, not in cash, but in coupons, which would be honoured on the farm only, for the purchase of food and necessaries."

"The farm would be self-supporting, growing every class of food, the surplus being sold and the proceeds going into improvements. Work would be done at day light, lectures be given during the hours when it is not outside work inadvisable, and manual labour resumed in the cool of the late afternoon. Training would be given to tentative 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 land for sale would be placed in the hands of a branch of the farm, and suitable targets would be set up into small holdings to make room for a much larger white

population, as has been done in Australia. The only course, the exception of the large sugar and sisal crops, which are impossible to run on small lots.

Kenya's Fine Dairy Country

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

The Agricultural Census of 1933 shows that there are 30,000 Native men, 35,385 women, and 30,000 children, totalling 114,440, on European holdings. The European stock on such European holdings is 10,000 cattle, 170,000 sheep, and 200,000 goats. These figures do not include the squatters and stock buyers in the Forest Reserves, the Somali squatters, to be found in the township of the Abyssinian, subjects who have crossed the frontier with vast herds of stock, using the large grounds of Kenya own Natives. European-owned stock are given at 250,000 cattle, 330,500 sheep, and 141 goats.

Under such circumstances it is truly remarkable that European farmers have been able to carry on and astounding that they have kept their cattle before I myself have lost thousands of head of stock, principally as a result of the illicit movement of Native cattle. When such movements are detected, which is very seldom, the charges are insufficiently made, considering the fact that European settlers may thereby lose valuable bulls, costing £20 upwards, and cows costing £10 upwards.

It is not possible to single out any one farm, and I believe that a strong move should be made to overcome the present squatter problem."

New Nairobi Law Courts

Mr. C. G. Stevens, architect, has been selected for the building of the new Law Courts in Nairobi. The building has been selected.

Class Licences in Kenya

As the Radio 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 in force, endeavours will be made to persuade Government to reduce or abolish the present duty on wireless components imported into the Colony.

Bilharzia Cure

Colonel R. K. Kelly recently proposed a resolution to the Kenya Settlers' Association reading: "That, in view of the great reliability of the fruit of the Heglin tree (*Balanites aegyptiaca*) in killing bilharzia and other parasites, the Research, Agricultural and Forestry Departments be urged to obtain seed and give facilities for the supply of seed to settlers. The resolution was passed unanimously."

Kenya Code on Sisal Exports

The Kenya Government is promoting a Bill to impose a levy on sisal exported from the Colony, and to regulate the expenditure of the proceeds of the levy for the purpose of the improvement of the sisal industry. It is proposed that the Government authorize a grant-in-aid of £50,000 per pound basis with the amount raised above £50,000, the grant-in-aid not to exceed £1,000 in any one year, and in any succeeding year to be determined in respect of the sum payable in excess of £500,000 by the Government in Council.

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A public library has been opened in Malindi. The British Consulate at Naranje has purchased the business of Service Station Limited, Nairobi.

One Japanese ship recently carried to Kenya 1000 casks of cement and 200 cases of apples.

The exhibition of reptile skins at the Imperial Institute will remain open until March 12.

Mr. C. F. Mercier has retired from the board of Messrs. Mercier & Co. Ltd., of Mocha.

The total revenue of Tanganyika Railways for 1933 amounted to £2,407,779, compared with £1,405,674 for 1932.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during November numbered 62 of whom 17 were British, 16 were German and 28 Swiss.

Net collections of Customs import duties into Tanganyika during 1933 amounted to £404,643, compared with £377,246 in 1932.

Customs receipts for the port of Bora during December amounted to £20,822, compared with £20,074 for the corresponding month of 1932.

Output of wheat in Kenya for 1933 amounted to 37,790 bushels, a substantial decrease on the previous year's record yield of 42,323 bags.

Exports from the Sudan during 1933 amounted to £2,161,309, compared with £2,078,024 during 1932. Exports amounted to £2,655,822 in 1931 and £3,797,849.

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 wharf station is being extended and when the new apparatus has been installed in operation, the coast will have the longest in operation, to date stations in Africa.

An amount of £3,000 has been made by the Kenya Government towards the provision of food supplies and relief 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 Office to be built in a financial position being more favourable and building costs lower. The distribution of such loan expenditure which had previously been approved would materialize when the employment position improves.

A few months ago four samples of kaffir beans from Lusanga in the Morogoro district of Tanganyika were submitted to the Imperial Institute. The reports state that the kaffir beans were of a very high quality and of an extraneous character, was of good quality and compared favourably with other samples from East Africa. A tin of London beans tested the sample at from 50 to 60 per cent.

It is estimated that the five years' work of the scheme for exporting frozen porkers from Southern Rhodesia to England will result in the additional consumption of 60,000 bags of maize. In a lecture on the subject at Mwanza recently, Captain H. W. H. Calvert attached great importance to giving prominence to the fact that the presence of a man in Africa generally please note.

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.

Lupa-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 Kongwe River and parallel to it and beginning at the boundary of the Lupa control area and continuing to Lake Rukwa.

Tanganyika's Mineral Output. Tanganyika's mineral production in December included: Gold, 3,031.43 oz. (115,160) ; diamonds, 293.59 carats (59.72 tin, 14.66 long ton (32,108) ; mica, 3,721.05 lbs (854) ; and salt, 2,1527 (1,505). The gold included in the above total was exported from the following districts: Akiba, 2,200 oz. ; Musoma, 330 oz. ; Mwanza, 481 oz. ; and Mwanza, 7 oz.

New "Tanks" Interest at Kamoga. Tanganyika Concessions announce the receipt of the cable from their property in Kakamega reading: "The vein has now been cut in the additional prospect North from shaft No. 1 at 140 feet depth, assaying 32.8 dwt. over 57 inches. Shaft No. 7, 900 feet West of shaft No. 1, the vein has been cut in the north West on air level assaying 13.1 dwt. over a width of 72 inches. Shaft No. 4, 100 feet has now been taken on the Tintax property adjoining the Yalakisia area. Preliminary investigation has shown several veins outcropping on the property with values up to 13 dwt. One of these shows 17 dwt. gold over 11 feet, for a length of 63 feet.

Kenya Land Bank. Details have recently been published in the Kenya Official 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 and on most charge to the borrower on account of the provision of mortgages; (b) to enable advances to be made to the Kenya Agricultural Societies for the erection of buildings and equipment and the purchase of land ancillary thereto; and (c) to empower the Secretary of the Land Bank Board to constitute committees and to take solemn oaths and to require the members of the Board to take the solemn oaths.

Some Many of our planters are grafting Arabica coffee bushes on the Robusta coffee bushes, in order to obtain the white stem borer pest and Hemiteles.

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First size	64s. od.
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First size good greenish	68s. od.
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Third size	64s. od.
Fourth size	62s. od.

London stocks of East African grades on March 31st totalled 38,400 tons, compared with 104,657 bags on the corresponding date of last year.

Other Metals.

Cash Seed—Dull but steady at 50 per cent (1033: £10 2s. 6d.; 1032: £12 10s.)

Cloves—Quiet. Zanzibar spot quoted at 51d. and March-April at 50s. lb. (1033: 51d.; 1032: 51d.)

Copper—Slightly higher at 12 1/2 per ton for standard ton, and 13s. 10 for electrolytic.

Cobalt—Fair sun-dried is 10s. 10 per ton (1033: £11 15s.; 1032: £16 10s.)

Castor—Good business has been passing in East African at 10s. 10 per lb. according to quality. (1033: 6d.; 1032: 6d.)

Cotton Seed—Steady at about 10s. 10 per ton. (1033: 10s.; 1032: 10s.)

Linseed—Little business doing at 10s. 10 per ton. (1033: £11; 1032: £12 15s.)

Thin Heavy unshaded Mombasa are about 10s. 10 per ton, and skins unchanged at about 10s. 10.

Steel buyers of East African No. 4 for March are at 47s. per ton, and April June at 46s. 6d. March May is quoted at 46s. 6d. and 47s. 6d. (1033: £14 7s. 6d.; 1032: £14 7s. 6d.)

Langenshagen exports one ton of double grade of which 333 lbs. were sent to Great Britain, 1,007 tons to Germany, and 1,370 tons to Germany. Kenya exports 2,400 tons of steel during December, of which 600 tons were sent to Great Britain.

Kenya teas so far this week realised an average of 15s. 10d. per lb. (1033: 15s. 10d.)

The United States buying the tea this week up, and for cash is now at £20 12s. 6d. per ton.

Mr. W. Dunn of Naivasha.

Last week's issue of *East Africa* Mr. E. B. Hoyle contributed a appreciation of the late Mr. William Dunn of Naivasha. On the same day the paper published two lengthy obituary notices. The Nairobi correspondents of that newspaper wrote:

During a long and honorable professional career Mr. Dunn was associated with the development of structural steelwork and reinforced concrete, and in this field he exerted his greatest influence on contemporary structural design. He is believed to have been the first English architect to use both materials extensively, and he did much to popularise their use in this country.

Through his firm, Dunn and Watson & Co., Curragreen, he has been associated with many important architectural works in London, Scotland and the provinces, the restoration of Dunblane Cathedral and Mount Vernon Hotel, Cape Town, the Union Castle and the South African Waterworks in Durban, Maycent waterworks in Antwerp and reservoirs in South America. At the same time at least in the Bank of England, an eminent structural engineer to the Government. He was so ardent and even brilliant a mathematician and his delight in solving complex problems in the Interior Calculus.

Deriving some his scientific acuity from tenacity of opinion and a hatred of the superficial, Mr. Dunn was always a firm critic and his unrelenting contempt for what he considered as the waste of time and money of Government and public opinion in Kenya at times when unformed theories of controversial issues were necessary to please.

Mr. W. Curtis Green R.A., F.R.S.B.A. wrote:

William Dunn was a lad in an architect's office, and by his own efforts supported himself, his widowed mother and a brother and sister, and educated himself. The sheer hard work he taught himself higher mathematics and law, as well as the practice of an architect, and was master of all the most complicated problems of building construction. He has a wide knowledge of letters and music. He always had the difficult path, but he had the heart of a lion, and a horror of what was mean and second-rate. He had an industry open, and a love of young people, and was an extraordinarily good talker. He left no kin, and his hard-earned savings go to further the study of tropical medicine.


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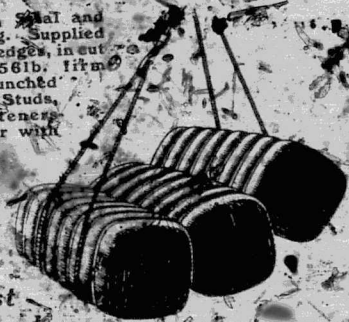
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Dr. H. H. Hunter, who, on the Council since 1926, would be inconsistent in the policy of extending a reflex on his part, know the Government's administrative programs as widely possible among members of the official community. There can be no doubt about the influence which was intended to be drawn from the Governor did not wish Dr. Hunter's name to be put forward. By its action the Administration has exceeded its legitimate powers. The Chamber should have been permitted to exercise a choice. It was felt necessary to draw attention so emphatically to one drawback of the nomination of a man who has done no substantial amount of public service for the country. The adoption of the Chamber, in its own right, is a task which should be considered with the appointment of a Chamber policy. It told that we would need to be prepared for and against the Government law the communal men of Uganda are presumably quite capable of doing—as a result of the advantages of continuity in an office, and the fact that the important bodies of it has been repeatedly used whether Uganda will follow the principle now proposed for her official representation. At the last meeting of the Chamber Dr. Hunter was asked to bring his name forward, but he declined in view of the attitude of the Government. In similar circumstances men of spirit would have taken the same decision.

Professor C. Ellis, with a few words, that primitive man was typically a peaceful, honest, and well disposed animal. He is a primitive civilization and pure of heart. He is the best in Native Life. He is a primitive man, not merely by using a stone, but by using a stone to cause of dispute. When the white races first appeared on the scene, East Africa had already covered a long way from the Aeneas, but there still was and is enough of it left to show the effects of the forces which our higher civilization is letting loose. Other inferences from this fact were suggested by Mr. A. T. Lacey in the address reported elsewhere in this issue. He showed how many of the innovations of white occupation have destructively attacked the peace and well-being of the tribes, though, of course, not for the benefit of the natives 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 advance, 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 amount of disjointed thinking, talking, and writing. Sifting, collating and marshalling the facts, so that inferences may be drawn, would be valuable work.

Some news was reached us from Kenya by mail on Monday night. Mr. Rivers Smith, who, in this discussion following, Mr. Leacock has rightly stressed the primary importance of the condition of woman in the course recently held, and the fact that she was afflicted by forms of polygamy all the

of head of a school, when she left their duties, and the progress of the work is only a faint memory. The assembly was held in the morning of Monday, and a large number of mothers brought their children and babies. The mothers formed a body of about 100, and the children were about 200. The mothers were given a diary and a copy of the book, and they were asked to spread the knowledge thus acquired. It is good to think that this work is only a faint memory, it is good to be able to record that such a start has been made. Incidentally, the East African Women's League co-operated with the headmaster, Mr. Benson, by arranging for Mrs. Ralph Turner, their President, to address to these African mothers a message from the white women of the colony on their interest and desire to help. The sisterhood of woman is a beautiful complement to the brotherhood of man.

After making due allowance for miscellaneous earnings and loan charges, and the loss on working Mombasa Harbour, the Kenya Railway and the Uganda Railways and the Barometer and the Kenya Railways and the Railway show a net surplus of £230,000, thus making the Budget Annual from £55,000 to £1,000,000—a very gratifying result, which is an improvement of no less than £100,000 on the original estimates. Do even East Africans fully realise that an improvement of nearly half a million has been effected in a budget of just under two and a half million pounds? It speaks not only of economical management (and some reduced services) but of very real improvement in the general Manager's latest Bulletin, for instance, states that an increase of £175,000 accrued from the record cotton crop, together with the consequent increased imports. The Government, though an extremely bad time during depression, but by pluck and good management they have weathered the storm, learning many useful lessons in the process.

The broadcast gave us Sir Edward Glegg and Dr. H. H. Hunter, who was naturally enthusiastic, and was primarily to ventilate the ideas and facts. Perhaps the most EVOLUTION OF IDEAS AND FACTS. Perhaps the most COLONIAL SATIATION POINT, which merges in the GOVERNMENT agreement that evolution in the government of the British Colonies must start in West Africa, and in which the spread of the Empire, where both protagonists insist the British Parliamentary body must not be the objective. Unlike the Socialists, neither finds a panacea in suffrage on the English model, with desire of impartial arbitral authority, but one in each with those it governs, they were concerned ideas evolved for their own conditions, and seek more suitable printing machinery. Dr. Siddons' phrase, "the central and impartial authority being fundamental" brings to mind the B. I. C. itself. Doubtless such central authority is fundamental in their case, and while giving their full credit for arranging the series of African talks, we wish certain institutions had been made in the past, so that the field of work have been so well equipped on the pedagogic and theoretical side, which, of course, we can do. Sir Edward Glegg, Dr. Siddons,

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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 the Equator, the climate is extraordinarily varied, the population about 12,000,000. In Kenya the Africans outnumber the Europeans by 20 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. What is to guide us through this labyrinth?

Dr. H. H. Oldham: Our main responsibility is 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 derive from doing it.

Some say that everything we do must be to the welfare of the African, others that what should always come first is the welfare of the more 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 concrete 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 to gain the general interest, European Governments 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: I take the discovery of gold in Kenya and Tanganyika. We must watch our interests, and see that the African gain advantages in the same way as we do. But there is a danger of being too extreme to say that the discovery of an African gold mine is not a question of making a few people rich, it affects the well-being of millions, since there is a well-established relation between better living standards and the quality of life.

Dr. Oldham: If gold exists, it certainly ought to be turned to human use. Mining but an increase in wealth will enable these people to have improved agriculture, better medical and sanitary services and better chances of education. But this principle must be balanced by a second, just as important. I say though the gold might be mined, it is better if it should remain in the ground until we have found our way of extracting it that is compatible with our pledge to the natives in regard to their land and with the safeguarding of their material and moral interests. The Natives will benefit in our opinion faithfully if we can prove to them that our discovery has benefited their lands, the main benefits of the discovery will go to them in improved public services.

NATIVES AND GOLD

Sir Edward: I agree. It troubles, however, that we that ourselves be the judges of what civilization may rightly do. Many unjust and terrible things have been done in the name of civilization. To me it means spread the reign of law (which guarantees peace, security and a square deal for all), on the one hand, and 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, the nature would have to be very different from what we do. If our own interests were not more widely shared, it is not to our credit that we are under these conditions. In East Africa the difficulty 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 land and the supply of labour, and an interest in that matter.

Sir Edward: At what form of government should we aim to enable the different races to live peacefully together? Crown Colony, Dominion, or a form which is not so different to accept a form of Dominion, but less as they begin to claim a form. Our people in Kenya do not like dictatorships any more than we do here, so they have been given a small local Parliament, to which they regularly elect members, there are however more Crown servants in the Parliament than elected members, though they elect their representatives. It may be out voted by the Crown servants, but when the Governor dissolves. This is not a very good system, people resent the system, it is hard to vote. Suppose we go on with Parliamentary development, our own people will want a majority by which they elect the Government, and then they will want to elect the Government in the normal way of things, but there for the Indians and the Africans will want to elect their own representatives, and as the Africans are most numerous, they will, as they become educated, want to control all the rest. That system is all right in England, but it has broken down in many highly civilized countries in Europe, and I am quite certain it will not 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 a white majority in Parliament, predominantly in control, that would make Parliamentary governments the essence of which is that there should be an Opposition, which if it cannot persuade enough people of the rightness of its views, may still be elected to the Government. It would be manifestly unjust to give other communities, if only the Africans, permanently in power in Kenya. But it seems equally impossible to create a Constitution under which the Natives by their vast superiority could outvote permanently a white majority in the Parliament. It would also be unjust, as it would place the white community and the centerlines 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 be seen to learn the mechanics of self-government in the light of his own traditional institutions.

Sir Edward: It is true of local government, but they will elect what they like 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 counting by the vote, by majority, or by referring disputes to a disinterested outside authority, such as the British Government in East Africa cannot be based on a local electorate. It should like to be a fairly recognized that the principle on which it is based is that of an arbitrary authority, which will hold the scales even between the classes of the different communities. This is the present position, but if the present system does stand the severe tests that will be put to it, it needs to be adapted and strengthened to meet new conditions.

THE FASCIST MODEL

Sir Edward: We agree that dictatorship was wrong, we agree that a free Parliament won't work because it would soon be in the hands of a few white men, and we would not be impartial in its plans. We are then to find some middle course. The one I can think of is this: Don't set up the county or provincial councils which elect members to a single Parliament, the Government, which the Parliament will control. The Government should be elected by the people instead of give local opinion its say through Government in means of boards which represent the services. Have a Council 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 Government lay down the policy, these boards to be made up of the people, and enable them to say that they do not agree with what the Government does, and want to do otherwise. The plan in Kenya is the system was set up when I was Governor. There was a Railway Board and a Board of Agriculture, but that had a shorter run. My plan is that all races should have participation in boards of this kind. The plan has drawbacks, but what has been done? So far as I know, no one has suggested anything else.

Dr. Oldham: If we were liberally to have Government in the hands of an arbitrary group, or our British conditions we could build something much better and more truly democratic than the Fascist system. My

Sir Edward Grigg and Dr. Oldham discuss the B. B. C. 'Black and White' in East Africa. The following are some of the extracts.

chief criticism, however, is that you deal with only 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 decisions should have the greatest possible moral weight that can be given to them. It is at this point that our present machinery seems most in need of improvement. I don't think any changes in the government of Kenya will accomplish what we want, unless the other problem at home is tackled simultaneously. If you agree, it should be glad to see you put forward the other problem at the starting point of a fresh examination of the problems of government in East Africa. If we go on as at present, we shall find increasing difficulties.

Sir Edward—You are absolutely right. Parliament here is also not well fitted to govern remote Dependencies, about which we know very little and understand very little. If our system of government is to administer these Dependencies in this century with success, it must be reorganised so that the body which deals with the great questions of Imperial and foreign policy, and the decisions of Imperial and foreign policy, and the decisions of Imperial and foreign policy, and the decisions of Imperial and foreign policy, must tend inevitably to follow certain lines. The general acceptance of the principle of ultimate control by a central authority in Dependencies, we have got to do or abandon this principle to people's heads, since we are continuing to work on the old constitutional arrangements of the Empire.

Sir Edward—Remember that the principle was in violation of dictatorship. Your ultimate arbitral authority must keep in touch with those it governs. It must be very wise in knowing where to hold and where to yield. It must show that its understandings and feelings about its subjects, or it will go the way of all dictatorships. We must try to keep the ultimate power of decision in our hands. That will be to the welfare of all in Africa, but we can't govern Africa in defiance of public opinion here. We must govern through and with the best people at the spot. I think my kind system may make that possible without surrender of the ultimate arbitral authority of the Imperial Government. We must study the idea in close detail and get the best men we can to study it with us.

Dr. O'Connell—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 that are before us, as they actually meet us, it might be possible to make a new and fruitful constitutional arrangement for that part of the Empire.

Kenya Doctor's Cure for Cancer

Extraordinary claims are made to-day concerning reports of miraculous cancer cures. A Nairobi following a discovery of Dr. J. C. 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 and one of them 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 reported from several times a week from all over the world. We only trust that Dr. King will be able to satisfy his medical colleagues that he has succeeded where so many have failed. It is to be hoped that this disease will not put the world in a panic.

The Inspiration of Rhodes.

A Poetical Impulse and Dream

In honour of the Rhodes Trust 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. Colonel Sir Weston, who presided, said that on June 22, 1883, Lord Rhodes 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 Broad Street. The great Imperial dreamer and his friends should constitute the ideal scholarship. Who would be given to the scholarship in selecting beneficiaries. For hours discussion revolved round the problem. Seven days later Rhodes had died, but his 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 remedies of politics was that by the time they had reached positions of power most men were 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 they might put power in the hands of those who deserved it.

Mr. Gordon Murray made an able reply in behalf of the Rhodes scholars. He also was present with East African and Indian members, including Mr. Amery, Earl and Lady Althorp, Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, Colonel M. M. Harcourt, Major and Mrs. B. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. West, Mr. and Mrs. Arvis, Mr. F. S. Gifford, Lord Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Stram, Mr. and Mrs. O. Malcom, Mr. and Mrs. T. Fenman, Captain Donald Simson, Sir Arnold and Lady Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Wright.

Prince George and Freemasonry.

East Africa is able to state that Prince George will be present when, on March 22, Mr. Dawn Copkey, 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 the special District Grand Lodge meeting will be greatly appreciated by the Craft, to which Mr. Dawn Copkey 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 Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences which is to be held 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 systems; (c) African marriage laws and customs, and the effect of their contact with Western civilisation; (d) Witchcraft and Colonial legislation thereon. Anyone interested in the subjects and desiring to take part in the discussion should communicate with Mr. Hon. Secretary, Council, B. S. Rattray, 27, The Strand, London, W.C.2.

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

Some Statements Worth Noting.

A warlike race does not progress under enforced civilization. Mr. Peter Court, writing on Masai in 'The Empire Review'.

A few Gabun Ministers when I was in the nursery, and it is many years since I had the notion that they were supermen. Lord Francis Baring, addressing a meeting in Njoro.

In a few years every household (in Northern Rhodesia) will have a wireless receiver. Here a farmer can exist on 100 acres inexpensively. L.P.M. in a leading article in 'The Livingstone Mail'.

Since 1920 the European population of South Africa increased from 10 to 120, the area under cultivation from 300 to 500 acres, and land made 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 juju has set. — Lieutenant Colonel A.H. Elliot, M.C., R.F.C.S., in an article in 'Blackwood's Magazine'.

Instead of pouring millions in pituitary gland on 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.C., speaking in Bournemouth last week.

In all Natives a few years of contact with civilisation seem produce a deleterious effect on their health and considerably lower their resistance. — Mr. W. Hogg, L.B.S., R.C.S., in a paper read at the Kenya Branch of the British Medical Association.

The principles, details, and administration of Native policy to govern our existence in Kenya that they are among the things to which we cannot possibly be indifferent. — The Hon. J. O'Shea, M.C., in Minority Report concerning a Native Bill in the Kenya.

Those who believe in indirect rule must be made to realize the futility of supposing that it can be worked on the condition of the educated element in the African community, or that Western learning, ideas, and progress cannot take a full place in Education Africa's ultimate goal. — The only man and woman who can make indirect rule a success. — Captain J. S. Badger, in the 'Journal of the African Society'.

The Native has been taught to regard the importance of his work. He cannot now go back to his home and lead an idle and profitless life. He has discovered the new methods of life introduced by the white people. He likes to work and to see his family well. He puts his children in the best schools in institutions. He wants to be a real citizen and a full member of the community. — Mr. J. W. Kaulo, writing to 'The Livingstone Mail'.

The direct attack on vicious primitive beliefs and superstitions that the main attack by modern scientific agricultural methods, the introduction of elementary hygiene, and better medical service are things which undermine primitive superstitions are effective than the preaching of Christian doctrine. In fact, a necessary preparation of the soil which must precede the sowing of seeds of Christianity. — Hollander, in the 'African'.

EAST AFRICA'S

WHO'S WHO

1941. Mr. John MacIntyre, A.M. Inst. M.C. A.M. M.C.E.



Copyright East Africa

Mr. MacIntyre, Municipal Engineer of Mombasa since the establishment of the Municipality in 1922, is one of the best-known figures in the history of the town; sanitation and general municipal work has immensely improved through his present office, and was previously a local planning engineer, and was one of the staff of the Ministry of Home and is an expert on the subject of Municipal administration. He is the founder of the 'Institute of Municipal Engineers' and has served on the Eastern Front with the Royal Engineers and spent four years in India, serving as an Assistant Engineer and Inspector of the Assistant Director of Works with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and being twice mentioned in dispatches. He is still on the Regular Army Reserve of Officers. President of the Mombasa Catechism Society in 1933, he was elected Captain of the Mombasa Golf Club in the following year. In his spare time he is known by everyone for his professional and sporting activities, and not least for his sense of humour and skill as a raconteur.

PERSONALIA

Lady Boardillon is on her way home to the Nile.

Mr. Eddy recently won the Trans-Nylon Tennis championship.

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

Lady Byrne is on her way to England from Kenya by sea.

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

Director-General Samuel Watson has elected a director of fisheries, Blida Minate.

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

Sir S. acted as conductor of the first ambulance when the new Nairobi bus service was inaugurated during mail week.

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

Miss Ruth Dreyfus, famous actress who has been touring South Africa, recently flew through East Africa on her way to Egypt.

We are sorry to hear that Colonel W. K. Tucker of Nairobi had to take a ship to South Africa to recuperate after his recent tour.

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

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

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

Mr. C. T. Storey, the former Kenya, has an interesting story in the current *Whitby Magazine* of the foiling of an Abyssinian raid into Tullia.

Mr. J. H. Mitchell and Mr. J. C. E. Miller have been appointed to the King's African Rifles for a further period of three years, as the rank of Captain.

Sir Philip Gilbert Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lady Cunliffe have been expected to arrive in London tomorrow from their visit to East Africa.

Mr. H. J. May has been elected this year President, and Mr. J. B. Babson and Colonel's man James V. ... President of the South African Society for East Africa.

Donald Cameron, formerly Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and now Governor of Uganda is expected to leave his country on leave on Monday.

We regret to learn of the death in Masasi of our old friend, Mrs. Francis Gabelle Alhutt, widow of Mr. Richard B. Alhutt, the Tanganyika Agriculture Officer.

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

A. G. T. Cascoigne showed his collection of Masasi stamps before the Tanganyika Philatelic Society last week. They include covers of 1891, 1894, 1896 and 1897.

Sir Ali bin Sultan 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. Gosset, 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 Deputy District Commissioner, has assumed charge of the Tanga Province with Mr. E. C. Baker as District Officer. Mr. B. Beechman is now in charge of the Pare District.

Mr. W. T. Leeman, the Songea coffee planter and entrepreneur, 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 sea.

Commander Davis Hunt, R.N., author of *Elephant*, who has been ill in hospital in London for some months, has been advised to return home to recuperate. He left East Africa last Monday on the s.s. *Compiègne*.

We regret to learn of the death in Rhodesia, of Colonel L. B. Smith, C.B.E., at the age of 61. He saw service in the Boer and World Wars, and since the Armistice has resided in Rhodesia. His wife died in 1932 and he has a son.

There is no need to say that Mr. J. H. Storey, the former Kenya, will go on his wife, Mrs. Storey, and Mrs. Storey, who has been ill in London for some months, has been advised to return home to recuperate. He left East Africa last Monday on the s.s. *Compiègne*.

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Captain John Leveick, Chief Scout of the British Scout Society, who visited East Africa, has just arrived back in England from South Africa.

Captain J. Walters and E. D. Travers, two Imperial Airways pilots, are the first British commercial airmen to qualify for official certificates as master pilots. Captain Walters has flown 750,000 miles and Captain Travers approximately 610,000 miles.

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

Last week our printer alleged that Mr. H. C. Weber, the victim of our caricaturist, was a Hon. Secretary of the Officers' Christian Union—as though that worthy body were a sporting club. It should, of course, have had an "Officers' Christian Union."

Dr. W. S. Shircore, C.M.G., who retired from his post as Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in May 1932, has been appointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council in succession to Mr. A. R. Brooks.

Captain H. M. Naylor has been re-elected President and Mrs. S. Watkins Vice-President of the Toro Players' Association. Messrs. Locke, West, Kessell, Paine and Sunde have been elected to the Committee and Captain R. H. L. Tahourdin has again accepted the office of Hon. Secretary.

Over three hundred Europeans attended Bishop White's farewell service in Nairobi Cathedral on Monday night. Entertaining residents motoring over with Hon. E. P. Scott and the Hon. Mrs. F. Fenner read the lessons. At the end of the service the Bishop and Mrs. Willis shook hands with every body present.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Kenya Colony, between Mr. G. L. Tatham, second son of the Rev. F. H. and Mrs. Tatham, of Norwich Rectory, Norfolk, and Mary Katherine, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Jessopp and of Mrs. Jessopp, of Letcham Hall, Norfolk.

Dr. E. S. Marshall, C.F.E., M.C., the Milia settler, who was a member of the South African Expedition of 1925 to reach the Cape in an attempt to reach the South Pole, was one of the party of four which actually reached a point 100 miles from the Pole.

Captain A. J. Elmer, who has rendered splendid services to the Transvaal Farmers' Association, having declined an extension of his term of office to stand for re-election as President, Mr. Walter Swain, another keen and progressive farmer in the field, has succeeded his predecessor. Mr. R. J. Mitchell has been re-elected Secretary.

Mr. Richard Hansard, the Kenya settler, is reported to have lost £10,000 as the result of a landslide back in 1932.

The Hon. Eunie Glynn, a step-daughter of Earl Beatty, is on a big game hunting expedition in East Africa. General de Crespigny is also a member of the party.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Dickinson, only son of the late Mr. G. Dickinson, of Ruit, and Mrs. H. G. Winstanley, of Great Malvern, and Yvonne, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Oakes, of St. Manhurst, Ledbury, Herefordshire.

Mr. J. Nicol, a partner in Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Company, has purchased a new type of British aircraft, the British Klemm Swallow. It is a monoplane which can take off with the shortest possible run, 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 make the journey 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 Eastern 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 300 m.p.h. Mr. Black has just undergone an operation in a London nursing home, and has made an excellent recovery.

Mr. E. J. Hosking was re-elected President, and Messrs. C. E. Mortimer and H. H. Brassey-Edwards Vice-presidents at the recent annual meeting of the Kenya 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.

A wedding took place recently at Nakuru between Miss Nutter and Mr. Alfred R. Henderson. The bride is the daughter of the Rev. H. Nutter and Mrs. Nutter. Mr. Nutter is now in charge of the ware work at Nakuru, and for many years a missionary in North Eastern Rhodesia. His wife is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mendis, of Shenfield, Essex, and is in the local staff of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

Dr. Leonard Martin, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., who returned to London last week for leave to take up his duties as bio-chemist of the Kenya Coffee Board, has spent the last few years of his life in the laboratory, which is for some years at least, has concentrated particularly on investigating the problems of the fermentation of coffee, and intends to double his laboratory work with the help of his own plantations. Since 1922 Dr. Martin has been engaged in medical research work in Kenya. He is an old swimmer and rowing man, and an accomplished pianist.

Misleading Information

Given to House of Commons.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

Press reports of recent questions put in the House of Commons with regard to Kenya by Mr. Bankes, 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, hard 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.

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

Widow's Tax.— I have several times in past years brought up this question of the taxation of widows. Appropriate legislation can be done on account of the difficulty of compensating for the loss of revenue which would be incurred if widows were assessed. For example, it was estimated in the case of one tribe that it would be necessary to raise a hut and poll tax from £25. to £100. It would be quite probable that there are half as many widows as there are 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." A very lax and careless, and so misleading that it is not surprising that it has given rise to anxious inquiries as to the rights of African women. To say that widows are not taxed, but that the huts they live in is a taxable, if the widow has not, neither would the house be assessed and no tax would be payable.

The general idea of the agency may perhaps be true for some tribes, but it is not true of several tribes in Kenya. It is not true to say that a widow or her husband has the usufruct of the husband's heir, gives a complete usufruct to the African society. It is true, as Mr. MacDonald says, that the widow does not own the hut. Of course she cannot. If she has an adult son, it is he who lives. The son is indeed the heir of his father, but is not the heir of his mother. If the widow has no adult son, it is her husband's brother or her own brother who pays the tax, and, failing these, some other money-earning relative. None of these is the heir of the widow's husband, and the usufruct of the widow. Probably some of this misunderstanding has arisen from account of the existence of the old Semitic custom of raising up a son to the dead husband by his mother. But it is not a matter of tax. The widow usually becomes only if she has no adult son that does not exonerate the husband's brother from the guardianship of the widow. Remember also that nearly all African women, unlike most European women, carry many children. All the children, if they belong to the woman and inherit from her and her deceased husband, and not from their actual father, who therefore can hardly be the "owner" of the widow. When the boy's name is taken, they assume the name of the mother. It is the first and chief duty. The gentleman is 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 become a part of their nature. Our poor house, old age pensions, dotes 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 liveslocks. Even if a widow has no available relatives, the social unit is still there to help her, to build her house, cultivate her field for her, and anything else that may be necessary.

Kericho, Kenya Colony. Yours faithfully, IAN O. SHARDSON.

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 Storer, No. 610 contained the text of a telegram sent from Ndola on that date by the retiring Governor, bidding farewell to Mr. Justice Hall, the Acting Governor, and the Service. This speed in appointing a successor to a departing Governor is surely unparalleled, and seems worthy of record, even if it betokens no more than an unusual liveness on the Whitehall front.

Livingstone. Yours faithfully, BAROTSE CENTRE, Northern Rhodesia.

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Kikuyu Sidelights.

Some Popular Fallacies Exposed.

DR. L. S. B. BEAKEY, 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 pasturage 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 Numbas, a Negroid people living in caverns underground, and are likely descendants of the Neolithic inhabitants, and are some 200,000 years old. The land which they have obtained is then cleared, includes some of the best coffee lands in the world today. Thus did they accomplish their purpose.

Dr. Beakey showed how the Kikuyu have copied the Masai spear-throw, he added that this similarity in arrangement gave rise to the report by early travellers of widespread Masai occupation, which in reality includes Kikuyu, Lumbas and Kambas.

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 a chief above all the others, but favoured a distribution of power among responsible bodies. The first chief they 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 bodies, with councils of chosen men, qualified by examination. It was an entirely false idea that all adult Natives understand tribal customs. They had the *ujama* law 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. Beakey divided into four classes: (a) the seers, or prophets, more or less high priests; (b) those who were native medicine men, or herbalists; (c) those responsible for purification.

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 a reference 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 ones, and space is of much 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 barrows 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 Lorry

Foreign Princes Fined in Kenya

PRINCE YUSSUF KEMAL, grandson of one of the King of Egypt's uncles, was fined £100, and two Austrian Princes were fined £50 each on Monday by the Nairobi magistrate for having shot game from a motor-lorry in the Voi area in violation of the law. They are now on their way to Kampala, but had to be fined by letter, charged to have been ignorant of the law. Prince Yussuf Kemal refused 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 an act as a prostitution of sport. Twenty-eight animals were mentioned in the charges, including eland, oryx, reerenuk, and impressa.—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. Cook, Miss S. Smith.
- Kenya, Assistant Auditor, Mr. W. J. D. Cooper.
- Northern Rhodesia, Nursing Sister, Miss P. Glover.
- Tanganyika, Nursing Sister, Miss O. J. Steer.
- Mauritius, Government Analyst, Medical Department, Mr. J. A. R. Stone.
- Kenya Colony, Crown Counsel, Mr. T. D. Wallace.

Among the promotions and transfers are the following:

- Mr. W. W. Dolton, Principal, Education Department, to be Inspector of Schools, Kenya Colony.
- Mr. S. M. Gilbert, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika, 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. Leage, Inspector of Mines, Sierra Leone, to be Inspector of Mines, Uganda.
- Mr. C. R. Lutz, Wallace, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., M.C., Senior Medical Officer, to be Assistant Director of Medical Services, Uganda.
- Mr. C. McMahon, O.C., M.C., District Officer, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika.
- Mr. T. A. Moseley, M.C., Crown Counsel, Tanganyika, to be Attorney-General, Nyasaland.
- Mr. I. H. E. Nihill, Legal Secretary, Iraq, to be Solicitor-General, Uganda.
- Mr. W. E. H. Scrimham, M.C., District Officer, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.
- Mr. O. C. Williams, District Officer, to be Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Tanganyika Territory.

The annual meeting of the African Sports 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 Nairobi, 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 they do before, on Friday, and on the evening of the same day will arrive in Cairo, Saturday, and Nairobi on Monday. Cape Town will be reached only nine days after leaving London. The first accelerated home-ward service will leave Cape Town on April 10, and reach London on April 17. The first inward mail will arrive on the 12th, so that business letters will be able to deal with air mail correspondence before the week-end. To cope with the continued growth of traffic along the Africa route, a duplicate service is to be operated regularly over the Salisbury-Johannesburg section, beginning with the northward service on April 7, and the southward section on April 10.

The East African Air Service

Contributions by Imperial Governments

During an important debate in the House of Commons last week Sir Edward Grigg moved the adjournment 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

of any department connected with the Air Ministry. He said that the fact that a more important declaration in this House during this Parliament, than that some Cabinet Minister would have been present.

In the debate on the Civil Aviation Bill, Sir Edward Grigg stated that the Imperial Government should bear a greater proportion of the subsidy paid to Imperial Airways, saying that "the proportion is now as the subsidy is paid to Imperial Airways to other African Services is very unfair to the smaller African territories. It is paid to the larger, such as Kenya, Tanganyika, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, pay between £100,000 and £2,000, as against £100,000 paid by the Imperial Government. The combined revenues of these six territories do not amount to 10 per cent of the revenue of this country, and there is a very strong feeling that the subsidy taken by the British Government in addition to the subsidy which is paid for the mails carried, and in 1932 that amounted to nearly another £7,000."

This vote, taken as a whole, is inadequate. Many things might be done to improve Imperial communications. In the African territories there is a need for more consideration in the matter of quicker machines, greater frequency of mails, and if possible, the diversion of passenger traffic from mail traffic. All these means of improvement are obviously not a commercial proposition, but it seems to be worth considering from the points of view of communications and defence."

Air Mail Rates

Captain Cazulet asked the Postmaster-General if he was aware of the high rate of air mail charges for newspapers, pointing out that it cost nearly 75 per cent to send a copy of *The Times* to India. He asked the Postmaster-General if any steps could be made to make a special rate for newspapers, so that people could read in India and Africa and that they could use the same facilities economically for daily newspapers. The Postmaster-General, in reply, said that the rates were under constant review, but Imperial Airways had to meet their costs.

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Latest Mining News.

Mr. M. Haskel, who has just returned from Kenya Consolidated's gold fields, and who is in charge of the mining is Chairman of the managing directors of the London and East Africa Consolidated, Ltd. for Southern Rhodesia and Kenya. Mr. Haskel is expected to reach at the beginning of May. In the interim Mr. Haskel floated the important waters and Nigel Co. in London, late soon after his arrival he was then taken seriously ill, and has since spent many weeks in a hospital in London. He expresses the greatest faith in the prospects of the Kakamega goldfields, and has engaged a mining engineer of great experience to go to Kenya as a technical manager of Kenya Consolidated's interests.

N. Rhodesian Zinc Output.

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

East African Goldfields.

Mr. Amor F. Keene, called to the company that he has visited the property and reduced all other prospects to a maximum of 30 dwts per ton. He considers the prospects of developing a goldfield in the Kakamega, Netaing, and MacHugh properties excellent, and that prospects of future production are promising. He has made concessions favourable to the consulting engineer estimates a total of 25,000 tons of filling over an average of 240 dwts over stopeing with a 100 ft. depth. He will leave Kakamega by air for London at the end of this month.

Mineral Output of N. Rhodesia.

Output of Rhodesia's mineral output during February included: gold, 2,238 02/16 shilings, 25 02/16; copper, 102,204 tons; lead, 23,700 tons; zinc, 18,541 tons; cadmium, 70,153 lb.; manganese ore, 2,367 tons; mica, 2,334 lb.; and cobalt, 200,000 lb. The total value amounted to £3,845,560. Since since Northern Rhodesia has produced minerals valued at £21,580,924 the individual production of gold, 4,247 02/16 shilings, 420,247 07/16; silver, 200,970 tons; lead, 117,000 tons; zinc, 65,405 tons; vanadium, 2,227,000 lb.; and cobalt, 203,940 lb.

Sasare Mine Report.

The work of exploring the properties of the North Eastern Land Exploration Company (N.E.L.), which is to be carried out by Logan's Mines Co., Ltd., has been very shortly. A report has been received of the Sasare Mine, stating that the adits have been driven into the hill on which the property is situated. Development work on No. 1 adit has reached a width of 100 ft., with values ranging from 10 to 100 dwts of gold. In No. 2 adit a prospect south of No. 1 adit struck a reef at 30 ft. in and at 100 ft. another prospect south of No. 1 adit struck a reef at a depth of 100 ft. The contractor believes this to be an extension of the main ore body.

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200 Oz. in a Fortnight.

1,000 oz. of alluvial gold were delivered in Kampala on one day recently. It represented fourteen days' output of a syndicate operating in Ankole, which recently yielded 337 oz. in one day.

Uganda Mineral Discoveries.

East Africa has been able within a few days to publish the first report of promising discoveries of gold in Uganda. The half-yearly report of the Geological Survey of the Protectorate now confirms and amplifies the good news. One of the two field geologists has been in the field in the 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 previously on account of his discovery of promising gold there, and a licence has been granted to him to be worked for the benefit of those who wish to apply for an exclusive licence to be a "D.O.K." Davies has completed his preliminary field studies of the area near Busia in the Eastern Province, and has also been 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 by the geologists. The geologists of the Protectorate have been instructed to continue their extensive prospecting in the area, and was 33 companies with 12 in 1933. The mining claims totalled 95 as against 100 in the previous year.

EAST AFRICAN STOCK AND SHARE PRICES.

We have received the following prices for air mail from Nairobi:

	1 week	This week
British East Africa Ventures	1s. 50cts.	1s. 50cts.
British East Africa Ventures	1s. 50cts.	25s. 0cts.
Rhodesia Consolidated (5s)	11s.	7s.
Kenya Sekelung Synd. (5s)	11s.	7s.
Kenya Nyanza Minerals Exp.	11s.	11s.
Koa-Munira	32s.	32s.
Nyanza Goldfields (5s)	1s. 25cts.	1s. 25cts.
PAKISTAN (5s)	1s. 25cts.	1s. 25cts.

Latest Locust Report.

Latest locust reports from the East Africa Protectorate, with the exception of the East African Protectorate in the Gudu district, which has occurred in the three main areas of infestation in the East Africa Protectorate, general, have no further. It is reported that the locusts in Tanganyika are very serious in the Lake and Western Provinces, and in the Eastern Province have been badly affected. Further damage is reported in the Rift, near Mombasa, and in the area of hoppers has been effected. Protective measures have been taken in the Northern Province, and all hoppers.

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With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, "East Africa" is pleased to provide information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters and to put interchanges 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 Kharoum.

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

Mr. W. Danch has taken over the Palace Hotel, Mombasa, from Mr. C. Schwenkfeld.

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

The total amount of traffic handled in Beira during 1933 was 555,472 tons, compared with 442,227 tons during 1932.

Customs duties on silk and artificial silk articles imported into the Sudan have been increased to 25% 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. R. G. Gies and Mr. John Gray, farmers at Fairview, Sabukia, has been dissolved.

Japanese four-valve wireless receivers are being sold in Nairobi at £5.75, while three-valve sets are offered for £1.75, 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 announce a profit of £20,130 for the year ended January 31, compared with a profit of £42,235 for the previous twelve months.

Mr. T. Anslie Robertson, managing director of Messrs. Cooper & Stephens (South Africa), Ltd., has just concluded a brief business visit to Kenya. He said he was astonished at the advanced stretch of country suited for mixed farming between Nairobi and Nakuru.

My complaints have caused a lot of Japanese manufacturers to give up well-known trade marks so closely as to be almost indistinguishable to illiterate Natives and other people, 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. Grana, 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 telegraph, danger boards, and rain boards throughout East Africa.

Broken Hill's first race meeting will take place shortly. It is another good sign of the way in which tsetse precedes 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.

J.M. Ententeprise, which is often visited East African waters, will leave Colombo on April 1 for Chatham to undertake extensive cargo duties. 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. Dhalla 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 £50 has been promised by the Aga Khan towards the upkeep of the building.

The competition for new stamp designs has become common in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which were needed recently, is subject to the condition that the design must embody the local's spirit, 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. A previous record of 188 designs was made by 30 persons in the case of the stamps of the territories mentioned.

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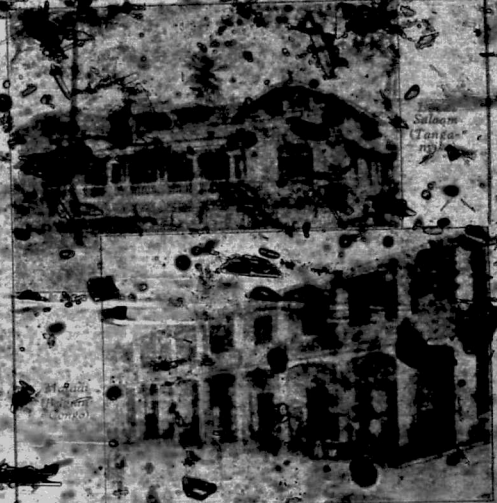
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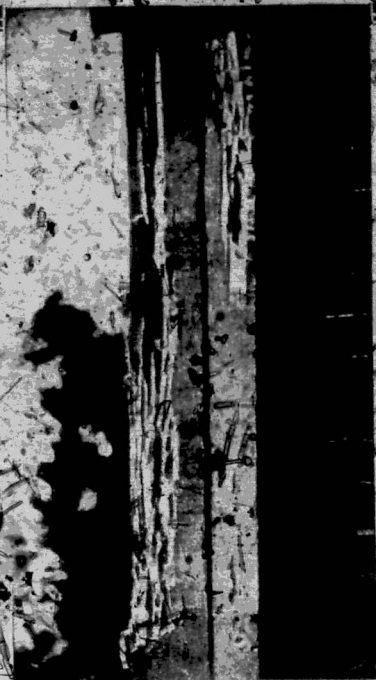
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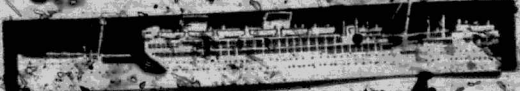
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