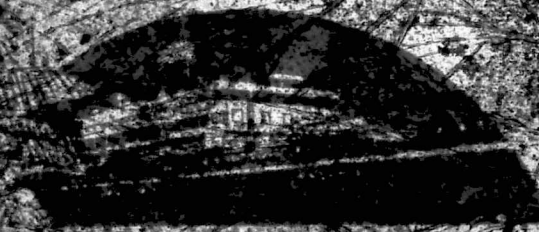


EAST AFRICA

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
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EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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EAST AFRICA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

WHEN on July 11 we considered the view that in Kenya there is no room as had as they could be, and urged some of his public men to give attention to the improve-
EAST AFRICA ment which had occurred in many parts of the country during the past year, and of becoming conditions which, unfortunately, have much to be desired in order to make life for many readers comfortable and to experience grave anxiety. The reply has been that we have received many expressions of general agreement and surprisingly few criticisms, the most outspoken and detailed of which appears in our correspondence column in this issue. With a directness which we welcome in a "farmer's" expression, views which are representative of many of his fellows, particularly those engaged in coffee growing, we state that the present high percentage of Kenya's coffee is occupied in the production of those two crops, one of which are selling at lamentably low prices on the world market. (Because what follows may pain some of them, it may be stated that the writer of these lines is himself a former East African planter who has sincere sympathy with those agriculturists now and themselves in so serious a dilemma.)

least evidence. Coffee planters and maize farmers were told of the risks they were running by refusing to sell their houses inside. When coffee continued for years to realize very high prices on the London market, we repeatedly advocated proper co-operative organisation, planning, research, marketing and publicity in order to safeguard and reinforce East Africa's then strong position, making clear our belief that failure to ensure the future of such means was very dangerous. It is no satisfaction to us that our predictions should have been fulfilled, but when we are accused of overlooking the needs of coffee growers we must in justice acknowledge we call and reiterated advocacy of a policy of action in state of one or other.

It was only like ten years before the Coffee Board of Kenya began seriously to tackle its problems, we planned the need for an organisation which financed primarily by subscription of cases of production, would provide the industry with primary research, statistical and marketing and publicity services. When we first proposed such a measure of help the fact supported with the fact that the percentage of the total production of coffee in Kenya was then the concern of one or two far-sighted men in the Colony, and that Kenneth Archer, especially, the Coffee Planters' Union, far from accepting recognition was allowed to grow weaker. Planters who complained that it was an unsatisfactory organ were invited again and again to help in its construction and were warned that until it could speak with one voice the industry would never obtain adequate governmental support. In the years that followed it was a constant reminder that the industry was in a

There is a danger of producer in Kenya who were both severely affected by the coffee and maize market. When the Government was invited to help them they must bear its full share of the responsibility for the...
WARRIOR **SCRIBES** **WERE** **PROVE** **JUSTIFIED**

realized too late that they had cast golden opportunities to the winds, then, doing hurriedly what it would have been so much better to accomplish in happier days, the Coffee Board was founded. Despite the fact that it started under unfavourable conditions and has had to labour under the same handicap throughout, the Board has brought a most gratifying measure of order to the industry within a short period, provided it with some of the research which should have been started long ago, is grappling with marketing and finance, and is now embarking upon some preliminary publicity. If those matters had not been left so long to take care of themselves, Kenyan coffee growers would be in a much less serious plight today.

For which, alas, we have seen intervals urged in print and in conversation, and correspondence with leading coffee growers.

The purpose of this note is to draw attention to the help which would readily be given by many East African area residents in this country, and by the numerous and friends of East Africa who are doing East African coffee themselves, would willingly assist to extend the sales of its coffee, and to that end, such people represent that most valuable thing to any advertiser—customers as yet to be catered to. Personal recommendation is unquestionably the most effective kind of sales publicity, but for a number of reasons the coffee industry has continued to neglect this manifestly superior and quite inexpensive means of increasing the consumption of its product. In this issue we are very glad to publish an advertisement on the lines proposed for the Coffee Board of Kenya whose London representative also acts for Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, and we suggest that our readers should direct the attention addressed to itself. All of them, whether resident in England, East Africa, or elsewhere, could send the names and addresses of some people in England who, by reason of personal ties with one or more of the territories, would purchase East African coffee regularly if reminded that that would be, very practically help, or else furnish the names and addresses of friends who might be approached with the same suggestion. By this old, but still a very effective method of co-operation every good name submitted may ultimately result in quite a number of new consumers of the coffee, and the more generally adopted and frankly sponsored, consumption could soon be greatly increased. Coffee growers, in particular, should practice this measure of self-help, and other East Africans will assuredly not withhold their collaboration.

Two prime factors are needed to make and keep East African coffee growing lucrative: (a) the maintenance of a high quality product, and (b) the importance of increasing outlets for it. The present decline in the price of coffee is the result of a general decrease in the quality of the product, and the first requirement must be said at once that the poor quality of the coffee which has been reaching London in recent months is mainly the result of adverse climatic conditions in the numerous areas which have been, or are about to be, planted. It is inevitable that, in some areas, the crop will be ruined, and in others it will be seriously damaged in quality. The consequence of the

arrival on the London market of undeniably poor stuffs that the dealers who have for years did their best for good East African parcels, mainly for blending purposes, have been compelled to purchase coffee of other origin. When really good Kenyas or Tanganyikas have been offered at auction there has been no difficulty in realising high prices, even quite recently parcels of East African have sold at 250, 275 and lately double the current average prices of A's, proof that quality pays. The small amount of Blue Mountain coffee from Jamaica which reaches London still sells at well over £200 per ton, a further indication that it is not the coffee market which is at fault, but the poor quality of bean which is demanded from it. When top grade East Africans ranked in the mind of buyers almost in the same category as Blue Mountains, high prices were assured, when, owing largely to climatic factors which cannot be controlled, the quality of the bulk of the crop is much nearer the level of Brazil, unsatisfactory prices are inevitable. We believe that the fall in quality is temporary, that selling values will recover with improvement in the shipments, that there is room for immense expansion in consumption, and that present fears for the industry will prove unjustified.

It is unfortunate that the maize growers and the Department of Agriculture of Kenya likewise failed in better times to safeguard the Colony from the obvious danger of over-reliance on this crop. No one foresaw such a calamitous fall in world maize prices as has occurred, but the Department of Agriculture in the first place, and maize growers in the second were warned time and again of the folly of the *maize quo*, when a planned transfer of effort from maize growing to mixed farming or to the production of some new main crop of crops was so manifestly desirable. The unwisdom of dependence upon maize by approximately half the European farmers in Kenya had been clear for years, but in that matter also time was allowed to be unutilised. When the European farming community expanded rapidly after the War, maize was an easy crop for them to produce, but reliance upon it as a main export industry was soon overthrown by many setbacks. It was, and the need for a reorientation of policy was sporadically discussed. Government spokesmen sometimes expressed the desirability of a change, but they failed to give the strong lead which might have changed the prevailing practice. On the contrary, the Kenya Farmers' Association became the greatest operative organisation in the Colony, marketing practically the whole of the maize of European growers and inculcating in them a feeling of security which was afterwards reinforced by the financial assistance given to the industry by Government in times of stress. A certain well-defined area of Kenya maize prices are as high as, if not higher than, any in the world, but even there the increasing competition of Native production must be faced, especially by those who have not great areas under the crop. Many men have thrown themselves to some thing upon themselves under the impression that it is regarded as the best, or one of the best, authorities in the spot, who insist that salvation can be found only in mixed and intensive farming, with the foreign tender maize made to hold high ground as a side-line, and the expansion of animal husbandry.

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Government which, though controlling agricultural policy, did not set it on the right lines, must share the blame of their **IS OVER-TAXED** farmers. It is quite obvious that the situation of our correspondents is that large areas which were grain fields and even coffee plantations, are converting to bush, and that many good fellows whose heart is in agriculture have to thank the goldfields for saving them and their families from complete ruin. It is only human nature that such men should nurse a burning anger, particularly when they have to pay heavy taxes. But here again the country was forcefully warned of the error of rejecting income tax. Had it been accepted as *East Africa* urged, the farmer who, although he has been operating at a loss, has now to find money for the so-called alternative taxes, would have had nothing to say.

Grave as are the difficulties of maize, coffee planters and all maize growers, and important as is their place in the economy of the State, distress to their distress must in Kenya's general interest; not obscure hopeful signs in other quarters. The price of sisal is firm at over £21 per ton, an increase of 50% within the past year; groundnuts, sisal, coffee and castor seed, the important cashed crops, are all something like 25% above last year's level. Pyrethrum is a new industry of promise. Native production of all kinds is rapidly expanding, dairying has shown improvement, wool prices are up some 20%, the Italians are buying considerable quantities of flour, jay, lucerne, peas, beans, potatoes, cheese, butter, tinned and other produce for shipment to Somaliland and Britania, the capital of the Land Bank is to be increased by 500,000; and, not by least, the new goldfields of the Colony will now contribute increasingly, importantly to the exports of the country, and at the same time provide local markets for settler production. These we repeat, are points too often overlooked, and facts which explode the pessimistic cry that things in Kenya have never been so bad.

RECENTLY we examined a series of resolutions passed by the Mines Owners' Association, which we said had exhibited parochialism at its worst by adopting an extremely short-sighted attitude towards the young gold mining industry of Kenya. Mr. (Angly) V. Barnett, President of the Chamber of Mines of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in which Colony he is in charge of the interests of the great London and Rhodesian mining group, has now shown a better spirit when, in addressing the annual congress of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, he urged that mining community to realize that agriculture was the real backbone of the country, and suggested that by increasing the meat, wool and other returns of their Native employees engaged in mining, could render valuable assistance to farmers at a very difficult time. Such practical concern for the primary producer is to be commended, and the attitude was warmly adopted by the Federation. The importance of increasing the stability of the country, particularly in times when so many commodities have to

be exported at a loss, is a prudent concentration upon the extension of internal markets, a lesson which all the Eastern African territories have been curiously slow to learn. Repeatedly in recent years we have returned to this conception, but it has needed the distress of the depression to achieve any notable advance.

Long ago we suggested that much more could be done in the utilization of the spot for local **INTERNAL MARKETS**, but it is only lately that **MUST BE DEVELOPED** marked strides have been made. And again we have said that it could be sound policy to reduce the price of locally produced sugar in order greatly to increase Native consumption, a proposal which has now become a reality in the areas, as a result of a deliberate common policy by the sugar growers, but following the disruption of their distributing organization and the onset of a period of acute competition. The Native showed, during the East African Campaign that he would become a great drinker if he could afford the beverage. Now, nearly twenty years later, thanks to the great extension of local production, coupled with the somewhat belated realization of an obligation to cultivate local outlets in order to avoid overloading the home market, East African growers are enabling the African to buy tea at prices within his means. In these and other ways are internal markets being created. It is a trend in trade which should be fostered in the public interest, and which flourishing industries, such as dividend paying mining enterprises, ought especially to try to assist. Mr. Barnett's broad-minded appeal is to be cordially endorsed, and may well have an influence far beyond the borders of his own Colony, if only producers will so organize themselves as to be able to supply the requirements of the mining companies on a business-like basis. That, as a corollary which they must in fact accept, and which they have sometimes neglected to their own hurt.

A FEW weeks ago *East Africa* reported exclusively and commented upon significant increases in the Belgian Congo's importations of Japanese goods through Dar es Salaam. **TANGANYIKA'S TRADE INCREASED** Official figures now issued show how remarkable has been this development in trade, which through Tanganyika in recent years. Six or seven years ago only about seven or eight tons of cargo from the Far East were carried each month to the Congo over the Tanganyika Railways; in 1951 the trade jumped to about 40 tons a month, and last year it approached 100 tons. This year Japan has been sending goods to the Congo via the East Coast route at the rate of about 100 tons a month, and the indications are that the business will expand rather than recede. The point of great interest to Tanganyika is that this tendency promises to bring steady, and in all likelihood steadily increasing, revenue to its Railway Administration, provided only that the shipping subsidies which foster Japanese trade with the East Coast are not extended to West African ports.

Ethiopian Minister's Reply

To Italian Accusations

Dr. Martyr, Ethiopian Minister in London, made a strong appeal to the British nation to assist Ethiopia in maintaining the sanctity of treaties when last week he addressed an unusually influential audience of some 500 people gathered in London under the auspices of the Nile Society. Colonel Lord Sempill presided.

Trouble with Italy began, said Dr. Martyr, when she was given by the Egyptians a foothold at Massawa on Ethiopia's north-eastern coast. The Emperor Menelik, in a weak moment, then gave Italy the highlands of the province of Tigray, now called Eritrea. "This unwise gift," continued the Minister, "as usual just sharpened the appetite of the Empire-hungry Power for further aggression and penetration, which eventually led to an unchristianable warfare. The justice of our cause triumphed and our independence was saved. Had our Emperor not far-sighted he would have taken back the territory and so generously given, but he was again deceived by gifts of money and professions of friendship. The result is the present emergency of invasion and conquest, to justify which the following accusations have been made."

"First, the Wal Wal incident. But anyone who reads the brochure entitled 'Dispute between Italy and Ethiopia' issued by the League of Nations in January can see that that was no more than a trumped-up pretext to cover a bare faced encroachment on Ethiopian territory.

"Secondly, the plea that Italy needs expansion. Is that a justifiable excuse for a big Christian Power to threaten to massacre another Christian nation and take its territory? Would the Italian approve if a bigger State were to attempt to take Italy or her Colonies under that pretext? If it were really a question of over population in Italy—which has only 31 inhabitants to the square mile, against 500 in Great Britain, 437 in Japan and 460 in Germany—we would not object to their coming and settling peacefully in Ethiopia. But if they must have another Colony, why do not they bravely go and take one from those who have a lot?"

Ethiopian Slaves and Italian Serfs.

Their third excuse is that Ethiopians are savages and cannot administer their country properly. That this is not wholly true can be verified by any honest person going to Ethiopia and seeing for himself whether the principal inhabitants are really savages and whether the people are really treated worse than the Italians are at present. But besides that, is there some truth in the accusation, is that sufficient reason to threaten us with extermination and take our country? The complaint of maladministration is based on occasional border raids. But all Colonial Empires have wild tribes on their frontiers who often raid each other. Many raids have been committed on the Ethiopian borders, in Kenya and the Sudan, but they have been handled and peacefully settled by proper investigation and punishment of the guilty parties. As a result, raids have practically ceased and there is no trouble at all between the British and Ethiopian Colonies.

Their fourth pretext is that slavery is practised in Ethiopia. Isn't it curious that until now Italy had never put forward a protest on this subject? Actually, it was her delegate to the League of Nations in 1923, when Ethiopia's candidature to enter the League was put forward, who kindly said in Ethiopia's defence that "progress of manners had reduced slavery in the country to a mild form of serfdom." Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary says: "A slave is one who is wholly under the will of another, and one who has lost all power of resistance." Apply those definitions to the state of the people of Italy and see if you don't think it applies to them completely. The poor Italians are far more in need of emancipation at present than the domestic slaves in Ethiopia, who can express their views freely and who can resist and persecute any who dare to ill-treat them."

The fifth excuse is that Eritrea and Italian Somaliland are in danger of being attacked. Considering that Emperor Menelik freely gave Italy the best part of Eritrea, that Ethiopians have no longing for low lying Somaliland, and that our being so poorly armed is the main incentive for Italy to threaten us with a war, why do we not see any other evidence to substantiate the claim that Italy has ever actually and unprovokedly encroached on Ethiopian territory, while our good neighbours the British and French have sedulously respected our territory and independence?

Another excuse is that facilities for trade, concessions and employment in Ethiopia are not given to Italians. Considering there are no prohibitive tariffs, that Ethiopia is open to anyone for trade, that buying and selling depend on private arrangement, and that success or failure in trade depend on competition, there is not the slightest ground for blaming us on this score. As to concessions and employment there are no discriminating regulations as a matter of fact, an Italian already has a valuable concession for mining gold and platinum, while the British and other nationalities have none. Moreover, when the British have proved themselves to be faithless and always flinching against us, is it any wonder that they are not considered reliable enough to be employed in our Government service? Why are there hundreds of Italians in our country engaged in various undertakings. That being the case, is not this grievance absolutely baseless?"

"I leave it to you as impartial judges to say if there is any valid reason for threatening us with bloodshed. In my humble opinion such barefaced trampling underfoot of treaties, covenants and pacts, and the wanton disturbance of the peace of the world are a great blot on civilisation and Christianity. The eyes of African and Asiatic people, and of the world are fixed on the League of Nations to see what it will do in a dispute between a small Christian State and a great European Power which threatens a wanton aggression on a coloured nation, both being members of the League."

Attack upon Signor Mussolini

"What a wonderful change has taken place in Signor Mussolini's ideas and principles since he started on his political career. In 1914 when his country embarked on an aggressive war of conquest against Turkey in order to snatch her colony of Libya from her, an enthusiastic and peace-loving political novice had the courage to preach against the Turko-Italian war, and for this laudable act he had to suffer five months imprisonment. As the champion of peace and justice, maintaining supreme power, considers it quite just and correct to go to war against a weak and peaceful nation in order to shake its country for the purpose of establishing a Colonial Empire for his people. Isn't it wonderful how success and power change some persons from amiable, peace-loving individuals to proud and aggressive tyrants?"

"Is it not surprising that Italy, after the awful treatment she meted out to the unfortunate inhabitants of Libya while trying to subdue them, and her unfair administration of Eritrea and even of Somalia, should think it fair to ravage us, Ethiopians, for cruelty and barbarity? We have our faults and defects, but there are none who grieve over them more than we do, and I—but I must leave you on this point, let me underline the courage of our Emperor, the younger generation are progressing as fast as the resources of our poor country have so far enabled them to do. We shall have peace for 20 years and the loan of £10,000,000 to enable us to open schools all over the country, and Ethiopians will be as advanced at the end of that period as anyone could wish."

"Signor Mussolini appears to hold the wrong view of us. He thinks that the Italians are a race of cowards and slaves, but he is quite wrong. He is quite right to differ from his Molli King and Menelik King on that point. If the worst came to the worst, the people would rather be under the just and considerate administration of Britain than of Italy. All we want is independence and permission to get means to defend ourselves against aggression. We don't want other nations to be entangled in war or other difficulties on our behalf. We are certain that with the favour of our God, we shall win the sympathy and prayers of our well-wishers, given a fair fight, we shall not fail to defeat anyone who unjustly tries to take our beloved country from us. If we don't succeed, we shall certainly not become anyone's slaves. That is as certain as that the sun will stand before you." (Applause)

Mr. W. V. A. ... contrasted the ... of Italy ... slaves of Ethiopia ... the political ... the ruin of law among the nations. Signor Mussolini's projected ... is allowed to develop in Ethiopia, we shall be ... back into the Dark Ages. And that all that will be ... us ... the bully."

A prominent Egyptian business man, formerly ... manager of the Anglo-Sudanese ... Plantations, also spoke.

League Attempts to Solve Italo-Ethiopian Dispute.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE APPOINTED

...to the Ethiopian on terms of equality and her reservation of the right to settle the dispute in her own way. The resumption of efforts at Geneva last week is said to reach a peaceful conclusion of the Italo-Ethiopian problem.

A unanimous indictment of the Italian attitude to the League next day by the Italian delegation. It symmetrizes the relations between the two countries from the middle of last century, declares that Ethiopia has failed in her duties as a member of the League and has no right to claim the protection of other Powers under the Covenant. It asserts that she cannot make a voluntary effort to raise herself to the level of other civilized nations, denounces the anarchical conditions in Ethiopia, says that certain border regions have been completely depopulated by Ethiopian barbarity; refers to barbarous moral and atrocious practices such as cannibalism; and makes the charge that "Ethiopia, having placed herself outside the League, cannot retain her seat without impairing the prestige of the assembly of civilized nations."

When Professor Jere, Ethiopian French barrister, rose to present Ethiopia's case, Count Aloisi, the Italian delegate, left the Council Chamber, and his substitute, Signor Rocca, soon followed him, "because the presence of the Ethiopian representative was intolerable." This action, it was claimed, was not a withdrawal from the League, but taken in accordance with Italy's decision not to recognize or enter into discussion with Ethiopia. Professor Jere alleged that Italy was attempting to dishonour a country which she desired to suppress. "Italy is trying to outlaw a member of the League. We solemnly pledge ourselves to resist all the international obligations to which we have subscribed, and are ready to accept help from disinterested countries in the modernization of our country." M. Litvinoff, the Soviet delegate, pleaded in favour of sanctions if necessary.

After protracted private negotiations Italy withdrew her objection to the appointment of a Committee of Five to examine the dispute. It consists of Signor Martiago (Spain); Chalmers, Mr. Anthony Ken M. Lovell, Colonel Beck (Poland), and M. Aray (Turkey). The British spokesman has understood to have proposed a collective mandate over Ethiopia, the Emperor of which was offered further concessions in the hope of obtaining a peaceful settlement.

The Italo-Ethiopian Commission of Conciliation and Arbitration has reached a unanimous decision on the incidents at Walwal and at other places on the disputed Italo-Ethiopian frontier. It absolves both Governments, finding that no international responsibility could be involved. "The authorities on both sides were convinced that Walwal formed part of their national territory, and it was the mutual atmosphere of suspicion and tension which created the circumstances incident to the Walwal incident, which must be regarded as a national responsibility."

Support for the League

General Hertzog said a few days ago: "The South African Government's attitude is that the League should do its duty and adopt all measures at its disposal to secure on the part of the parties in the dispute compliance with the obligations undertaken by them as members of the League, and abstention from all hostile acts in conformity with the rules they have undertaken to observe."

The Trades Union Congress meeting at Manchester adopted by an overwhelming majority the resolution: "The General Council to use all appropriate measures to enforce the League's collective peace. Special attention to the decision might mean war, but the League Union movement clearly indicated that it fears Fascism more than war."

Contrary to the attitude of the British and the Unions, the French Union movement in Australia has been actively engaged against sanctions and any action involving the British and the Dominions in the handling of the League. The International Federation of Trade Unions, which resolved that the League of Nations should regard the application of all the provisions of the Covenant, including all sanctions.

been made by the League of Nations and the Council of League of Nations in defence of the League of Nations workers who refused to load an Italian ship with arms for the Italian army in East Africa.

Mr. George Lawrence, secretary of the League, should be a world promoter of the League of Nations. Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the British anti-Ethiopian campaign, says that Italy should be allowed to conquer Ethiopia.

The African Development and the League of Nations now admit the necessity of the standard Vaccination Commission under the League of Nations. The African Development Commission has been set up to study the conditions of the colonies. The commission is headed by Mr. ...

...has been given by the Ethiopian Minister in London, who has offered the concession of 2,000 sq. miles for Italian colonies. The concession of 170 sq. miles will be returned to the Italian. The Italian has been unable to repay the loan with the proceeds of the concession. The loan has been transferred to the Government. The latter declares that he is ready to advance as loan to the Ethiopian delegation in London, and that Dr. ... has assured him, in a Transatlantic telephone call, that he is prepared to complete the negotiations.

Disunity and keen dissatisfaction were caused in Addis Ababa by the American withdrawal in the case of Mrs. Rickett, who, on her way to England and has declared his intention to make a full public disclosure.

Italian Sanitary Units

Only 100 men and 500 animals of the Italian forces in East Africa died in the last 24 hours. The total deaths since the beginning of the war are 2,000, says an official statement issued in Addis Ababa. Although observers in Port Said report that hospital ships and other vessels are carrying thousands of sick men in Italy each month, the number being estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000. Information received by East Africa direct from Italian Somaliland is that the deaths in the theatre of operations alone far exceed the official admission of 100 men in Somaliland and Eritrea together.

Addressing ex-Servicemen of 16 nations at a pilgrimage to Rome, the Pope said he and all his world desired, implored and begged for peace. Signor Mussolini told a delegation of the soldiers that he would do his best for peace with justice. Italy's Sanitary Commission order adopted a new class for men who were wounded in the war. The family and other reasons. They are ordered to report due at the end of the month.

Among last week's cargoes sent to Italian East Africa were two battalions of machine gunners and technical warfare troops. Hundreds of miles of supplies from the Italian East Africa were shipped from the port of Berbera. Our steamer ... the ... were sold to the Government.

Cairo reports that Signor Mussolini intends to send 5000 Native troops in Eritrea in addition to the 10,000 already there in Italian Somaliland.

Italian armaments have arrived at the ... in the ... from Turkey. In ... cereals and other goods and five of the ... shipments from Berbera ... to Italy have ... in ... 100 tons in August.

The ... Cremeries have ... through ... order for five ... Kenya ... to ... to ... exports of cattle to ... for ... pneumonia. In ... the ... Government has issued an order ... from the Sudan.

Colon ... son-in-law, ... from Asmara, Eritrea, ... had just returned ... Mussolini's two ... the ... the economy of the ... which ... had suffered ... suffering from the distress of economic crisis.

Political Tension in Kenya. Lord Francis Scott's Appeal to Governors

The political tension in Kenya, arising from the alleged failure of the Government to provide facilities for the economic problem and the long-standing friction with the Crown Colony Commission, were brought to the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* by a speech made by Lord Francis Scott, a speech coinciding with the return of the Governor, Sir Joseph Baring.

Speaking at a dinner in Nairobi, Lord Francis Scott said: "We are living on the brink of a volcano today. These unhappy conditions have had their effect on the people, and when people feel hopeless they are apt to become reckless. Our feelings have been unnecessarily exacerbated by the apparent lack of feeling and understanding on the part of the Government. Beyond the eleventh hour it is not too late to make this most earnest appeal to Sir Joseph Baring on his return to this country to grapple with the situation immediately. I urge him not to let the difficulties seem too great but to come forward with a determination to save the situation by whatever means are deemed desirable. If, on the other hand, we are faced with the same situation as last year, then I fear that there will be serious trouble in the country."

Lord Francis Scott expressed the opinion that the Crown Colony Government system was bound to produce friction between the official and unofficial elements, and he tentatively suggested the possibility of an unofficial conference of the London representatives of the Colonial Empire for the purpose of presenting a united protest to the Colonial Office, in the hope of "stirring the authorities there from their contented slumber."

Geneva and Tanganyika

Chiefs and Mandates Commission

Lord Harold MacMichael, Governor of Kenya, is expected to be accompanied by the Mandates Commission to Geneva to make the report on the administration of the territory under the auspices of the Commission, and to discuss the possibility of the amalgamation of the territories under its services with other various territories in which they had attention had been drawn in the past during the war.

The League called the attention of the Secretary of State for Native Affairs to the fact that many of the districts of Kenya were under the jurisdiction of the Mandates Commission, and that the Commission was in a position to advise on the possibility of the amalgamation of the territories under its services with other various territories in which they had attention had been drawn in the past during the war.

Lord Lugard, who was present at the dinner, said that these questions were being taken into consideration by the Government, and that the Commission would be asked to advise on the possibility of the amalgamation of the territories under its services with other various territories in which they had attention had been drawn in the past during the war.

The Government had no opportunity to make any statement to the Commission, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies had no opportunity to make any statement to the Commission.

vincial Commissioners in this respect. They were trained administrators with practical experience of Native Affairs, and even if Secretaries of State were not continually looking for the country, full reliance could be placed upon them to safeguard Native interests in their several provinces.

Native Production and World Prices

Lord Lugard said the policy of the Tanganyika Government had been to urge the natives to produce more, in order that by an increase in quantity they might realize the same amount of cash in spite of the falling prices. The fall in price was due, he said, to the fact that the supply was in excess of the demand, and if the supply were increased, prices would fall still lower. As regards commodities produced by the natives, the opposite policy had been followed, and schemes for restricting the output of rubber, tin, copper and tea were enforced. He did not suggest that the policy followed in Tanganyika was wrong, but invited the Governor to give on the subject. The effect of the policy, he added, was to reduce the costs of production for example by co-operative societies.

Sir Harold stated that perhaps the best answer to the fears regarding a fall in prices resulting from the campaign for increased production was that prices had not generally advanced. The quantities of most of Tanganyika's products would for some time be increased, but in the long run it was unlikely to affect world prices.

Outlined as to the formation of co-operative societies, the Governor said the society started in the Kilimanjaro area had proved very successful, and it was hoped to establish societies in other parts of the Territory. There was no idea of introducing any single co-operative system applicable to the country as a whole.

Asked if the Natives had been requested to make a contribution to the cost of anti-lucifer campaigns, and whether neighbouring territories had been invited to co-operate, Sir Harold said that the Natives' contribution had been voluntary in kind, and that it was the natural and habitual practice for contiguous territories to keep in touch with one another with the object of warning to each other of approaching swarms and of co-operating in their destruction.

Lord Lugard asked whether there was any proposal to interchange staff between Kenya and Tanganyika or to transfer the method of appointment to the Civil Service.

Sir Harold was not aware of any such proposal.

Asked if the Asbeck tribe, is there no possibility in the near future of such Africans in the higher grades of the Civil Service? Sir Harold hoped that they might some day become possible. Tanganyika was by no means a very young country, and it was probable that many years must pass before an adequate number of Africans could be sufficiently trained to warrant consideration of the question.

Interchange of Chiefs and District

Lord Lugard suggested consideration of the transfer of chiefs to the central Government, and the entrusting of local tribal administration to persons trained in the civil service.

Sir Harold stated that the two categories were entirely different, and he would be opposed to any such interchange. The Natives' chiefs were by no means trained in the civil service, and were subject to local tribal customs, their powers being derived from the respect in which they were held by the tribe. A highly successful chief would probably be a poor administrator for office work. Conversely, an official African would probably be extremely embarrassed to be called upon to exercise the powers of a tribal chief.

Lord Lugard suggested that there were only two hundred and fifty schools in Tanganyika, and that the Government should consider for a country of 2,000,000 people, how many of such Africans were employed by the Government.

Miss Danzig asked whether she did not think that the number of schools was not the total employment available in the Territory.

Miss Danzig said that all three factors should be taken into account. Mr. Orin suggested that the Government should consider the benefits of such a policy, and that the Government should consider the benefits of such a policy, and that the Government should consider the benefits of such a policy.

The Government had no opportunity to make any statement to the Commission, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies had no opportunity to make any statement to the Commission.

Zanzibar Clove Problems

Discussed by London Chamber.

THE new clove millinery was again discussed by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at its last week's meeting, over which Sir Humphrey Langford presided.

The Secretary had, he said, fulfilled his promise to ask the Colonial Office for further details of the concession granted to Zanzibar Distillers Ltd. and the proposed Government licence for the distillation of clove stems in Zanzibar, but owing to Mr. Claxson's absence on holiday the information desired had not been forthcoming. The text of the licence notice inviting tenders for the licence had, however, been received, though certain members had been unable to obtain particulars of the terms of the licence offered. Several speakers having expressed dissatisfaction that further information could not be gleaned from official sources, Sir Humphrey pointed out that the Section's concern was to see that everybody had a fair deal and that distillers in this country were not deprived of their legitimate business.

Mr. Dent recalled Major Dale's statement at the last meeting that the licence was only temporary and contrasted that with the public notice inviting tenders, which said that the licence period would not exceed 10 years.

In a letter submitted to the Section Mr. Dent stated that the crop of cloves on July 1, 1933, totalled 184,482 bales of 25 lb. each, and valued at £1,200,000. This stock is 52,000 bales in excess of the shipments over the previous 12 months, and even assuming the new crop is not in excess of 250,000 bales, it would make a total of 430,000 bales, or two years' supply on the basis of shipments during the past 12 months. The Clove Growers' Association reports that the exports from January 1 to September 30, 1934, covering 10 months, amounted to 127,614 bales. Thus, for the 10 months before the control of the Association became effective shipments were nearly 3 times in excess of those for the 10 months during which the control of the Association had been in operation.

Interview with Secretary of State.

Mr. Cuddeford referred to a suggestion that the Clove Sub-Committee of the Section should ask for an interview with the Secretary of State on his return from holiday, and the proposal was adopted. Though members of the Section knew nothing about the agricultural side of clove, some of them knew much about merchandising the commodity, he added, they felt most strongly about Government interference with the usual free market.

Sir Humphrey Langford said the Section sympathised with Mr. Cuddeford's view. It was agreed that the Section was not concerned with the producer of clove, and there was doubtless a great advantage in having an amicable protest from the native grower from improper Government action was from the point at which export began. The Chamber was interested, namely the effect of the Clove Growers' Association upon the free trade. The matter of the clove millinery was separate from the matters of the underlying principle was the same, and was not secret about the Clove Growers' Association's methods of working.

Mr. Cuddeford had heard that the Association had given lower quotations to America than to London or Canada, but he could not confirm the Association. The Association had probably had an agent in America, though Major Dale had said at the last meeting that he had been withdrawn. Major Grazebrook said that for his knowledge the Association had no such representative.

Referring to the subject of East African banking charges, Sir Humphrey Langford having spoken to several of the leading banking authorities in London, who had pointed out that the charge of 1 per cent for transactions between this country and East Africa represented the revenue which enabled the banks to maintain branches in such remote territories. Such a business should not increase, they would keep the rate, and it might be that so much transfer business was now done outside the banks. For instance, if A had money in East Africa which he did not require, and B was required to transmit from London, they would exchange cheques and thus each save the 1 per cent banking charge. The Chairman had been told that a reduction in the currency exchange rates would make little difference in the situation of the world, but the situation would be a serious one for the banking authorities.

The recommendation of the Kenya Economic Committee that the Colonial contribution to H.M. Eastern African Office in London should be reduced was then considered.

wine imported in the domestic market of Kenya was 27,000 tons, which the Station estimated. The total contribution to the office was accordingly £27,000 per annum, but owing to the financial difficulties the Kenya Distillers had put down their contribution to £50,000 a year, of which was now expended in the maintenance of the office. It was pointed out that the total cost of a commercial distillery was a considerable sum, and that they should say that they looked for the office for information concerning the requirements of the office, which would be repayable from the commercial distillers for the financial structure of the office to be put down. The members endorsed this motion.

Official Inquiry Ordered Into Nyasaland Gold Transactions

SIR HAROLD KITFERMASTER, Governor of Nyasaland, has appointed a Commission to inquire into the substance and source of rumours relating to gold transactions in the Treasury and other revenue collecting Departments of the Government.

The *Gazette Extraordinary* appointing the Commission states that the Governor's unofficial advisers have represented to him that public confidence in the Government is being impaired by rumours which are said to be current within and without the Protectorate, and that the Treasurer has also asked that they should be investigated. The Governor has therefore appointed Mr. Justice E. T. Johnson (Chairman), Mr. J. A. Mosole (Secretary General), and the four unofficial Members of Council, Messrs. W. Tait Bowie, T. M. Partridge, H. B. Wilton and the Rev. W. P. Young, to investigate and report upon all gold transactions in the Treasury and other revenue collecting Departments in account to October 31, 1931, and to inquire into any rumour in connection with such transactions which may be brought to their notice. The Commission is to sit in public, but any person or persons may be excluded by the Commissioners.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey's Work.

Many interesting remains have been discovered by the fourth East African Archaeological Expedition under Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, who is on his way to England. Excavations at Olduvai produced a number of new animal species, including an almost complete skull of a species of sheep, the size of a buffalo, while north of Lake East African fossil beds, earlier than those of Olduvai were found together with the remains of a primitive man. The sequence of cave paintings found in the Rondonia district in 1929 was closely studied, some were found to be obviously prehistoric and others of recent origin. Tracings have been taken with a view to publication. Dr. Leakey has collected evidence in defence of his theories about Kawan-Man. He has revealed details but is sceptical of his ability to convince other critics. He has also investigated the ruins of the city of Engaruka, the population of which he estimates to have been from 26,000 to 30,000.

Uleo Resin from Kenya.

The Imperial Institute has interested a firm in manufacturing perfumery in uleo resin from Kenya. This is extracted from a deciduous or semi-deciduous tree which occurs in East and South Africa, and is commonly known as 'South African' or 'Kenya' wood. The resin is most probably used as a substitute for sandalwood, and to a lesser extent as a substitute for alopecia. It is suggested that the product is sufficiently interesting to justify a small quantity being prepared for sampling to soap-makers and perfumers. If the resin improves acceptably the product might be worth about 2s. per lb. under present conditions.

African Game Reserves.

An excellent review of the location and care of the wild life reserves in Africa has been published by the American Committee for Tropical Wild Life Protection, of Cambridge, Mass. The publication contains a list of the game reserves in Africa, and also reviews the game reserves in the various countries, and also reviews the game reserves in Africa. The publication is included in the latter is an illustrated list of animals and plants which the authors

PERSONALIA

Major F. de V. Joyce is expected to return from Kenya in the near future.

Mr. E. W. Tweedy died in Mbeve last week at the age of 29.

Sir John Ramsden is staying in Embu for his return from Kenya.

Mrs. J. and Mrs. E. H. Scott have arrived in London from Uganda.

Mr. T. N. A. Footman, of the Zanzibar Administrative Service, has left for London.

Dr. Obeng, the anthropologist, is making a study of the Banyankole of Uganda.

Mr. E. E. Looe has been promoted Senior Chief of the Forests in Kenya.

Mr. Louis van Gorp has been appointed Vice-Consul for Belgium in Kenya.

Mr. G. H. McQuade, Comptroller of Customs in Tanganyika, has left for Durban.

Mr. Charles Fletcher, who has been Acting Minister of Agriculture, has been on sick leave.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Brown of Ludoga, Nyasaland, has been destroyed by fire.

Mrs. E. M. Brown left Singapore last week for Arabia to rejoin her husband, Mr. H. J. Brown.

Mr. C. Seymour Hall has been transferred from Mbaraka in Tanganyika as District Officer, Siakha in Tabora.

The Rev. J. J. Radley, who had served as a missionary in Madagascar since 1890, died last week in Tapanze.

Mr. Oscar Thomasson, formerly American Vice-Consul in Nairobi, is undergoing treatment in a Los Angeles hospital.

Mr. J. E. Sandford, the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Commissioner, has been transferred from Lusaka to Ndola.

Sir Edward and Lady Davison, who have been on a cruise in the "Miceroy of India," arrived back in London last week.

Mrs. F. T. Stephens of Kenya has made successful first solo flight in the cockpit of the A.C. Club of Nyasaland.

Senator David Shirio has been appointed Italian Consul in Dar-es-Salaam, with jurisdiction including British Somaliland.

Congratulations to Mr. Justice A. H. Webb and Mrs. Webb on the celebration of their silver wedding anniversary.

Mr. R. E. White has arrived in England on leave from Eastern Africa, and has been awarded the O.B.E. (Cornwall).

Mr. A. G. Fraser, formerly of Uganda and now of the West Africa, has been appointed to the Secretary to the Governor.

Mr. E. A. Coleman has been elected Chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Mahout Farmers Association for the year 1945.

Mr. C. F. Beaulieu, the Assistant District Officer, has been awarded the Secretary on his return from overseas leave.

Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Chief Secretary to the Zanzibar Government, left London last week by the "Llangibby Castle" for Zanzibar.

The Hon. James McDonnell, younger son of the late Earl of Antrim, has been on a shooting safari in Tanganyika with Captain C. J. Lason.

Lady Maffey has returned to London from Amherst, Kenya, and has joined Sir John Maffey, who returned from Masienbad last week.

Lord Kitchley, who visited the Rhodesias some years ago as Chairman of a Trade Mission, is being dangerously ill at Kitchley House, Richmond.

Mr. A. C. Grandison, sub-postmaster for the Union-Castle Post, and Mrs. Grandison and Miss Ann Grandison are on their way to Africa.

Vice-Admiral J. E. Ross, one of the first heads of the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, has returned to the United Kingdom.

Mr. H. M. Webb, who served in India from the post of Government Veterinary Officer of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, has returned to England with Mrs. Webb.

Mrs. H. E. Fraser, elder sister of Mr. and Mrs. Makoyi, who are in Kenya, and Mrs. Ousegin Ousegin, were married last week in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Buchanan, son of Lord Strathcona, Governor-General designate of Canada, has been in Nairobi on sick leave from Uganda, where he is in the Administrative Service.

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We regret to report that Colonel Stanley Ferguson of Kenya, after a while fishing in the waters of Norway, had damaged his thigh, and has had to be brought to London by ambulance.

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Mr. J. G. Heath, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Heath of Eatham, and Miss Sarah Frances, daughter of Mr. A. E. Salt, of Bishopton, and Miss Sara Salt, were married last week in Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen O'Brien, who are regular attendants at East African functions in London, have sailed for South Africa with their daughter to resume residence at the Cape.

Mr. B. Under-Farrar, whose death has taken place at the age of 54, was a devoted lay worker in the town of Mombasa. He retired on pension from the Bank of East Africa about two years ago.

When flying recently over the Nairobi aerodrome, Mr. A. J. Master, a former R.A.F. officer, crashed the machine, becoming a total wreck. The passenger was taken to hospital suffering from burns.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Mombasa of Mr. J. McDonald, owner of a dairy farm just outside the Kenya capital. He first went to Kenya before the War, and served in the East Africa Campaign.

His many friends in the Rhodesias will deeply sympathise with Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, in the loss of his mother, who died in Co. Kildare last week at the age of 88.

The Hon. Mrs. Alice Derris, who was a recent passenger by Imperial Airways from London to Salisbury, is the 72-year-old sister of Lord Boston. She has never flown before, and made the flight in order to visit her son in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. George Kenworthy, programme manager of the Nairobi broadcasting station for the past five years, has been appointed programme director of a new station now being built in Palestine. Mr. and Mrs. Kenworthy will leave Kenya immediately.

Among those out-and-bound for Mombasa by the new "Llanthyllty Castle" race car, and Mrs. F. B. Palmer and Miss Baines, Mr. V. A. Beckley, Mr. J. L. Block, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dauby, Major W. Grassbrook, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Margach, Mr. and Mrs. Reif, and Mr. H. Wolfe.

The death at the age of 54 has taken place in Beira under tragic circumstances of Major A. G. de Serpa, secretary-general of the Companhia de Mocimboque. He had been in the territory 33 years, and at the time of his death was Mayor of Beira and President of the Uniao Nacional.

The engagement is announced between Mr. G. M. Blackwood, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Blackwood, of Boreham Holt, Boreham Wood, and Miss Phyllis Marion Caulett, younger daughter of Sir John Caulett, General manager of Barclay's Bank (D.C. & O.), and Lady Caulett, of Oaklands, Wethered.

While motoring from Southern Rhodesia to New Zealand to Fort Jamson, North Eastern Rhodesia, the late Mrs. M. P. Noakes, of the well-known Liverpool house of Noakes & Co. tobacconists, and his wife met with an accident, a result of which Mrs. Noakes was killed and Mr.

John P. O'Brien, of London, the son of a former member of the Legislative Council of African Colonies, was killed in a motor accident last week while motoring from the same house of Noakes & Co. It was unfortunate to follow a similar loss, when the sprays of him from a similar motor accident and the blast fell about at the same.

Commissioner David C. Lacey, C.M.B., of Nairobi, who is well known to East African motorists, speaking at Nairobi on Sunday, took as the title of his address, "Do the Police Survive?" and welcomed the scientists of the "Empire" to assist in the solution of its difficulties. Particularly in connection with the report in the "Empire" magazine.

Mr. George Bailey, who has himself visited East Africa, and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, author of the Life of Lord Delmore, have left England for the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Ceylon, India, and South Africa. Their tour, which will last about nine months, is undertaken in connection with the campaign to increase the contribution of Empire countries to the Empire.

At the Empire Biological Conference, London, Mr. P. Topham, of the Natal and Northern Provinces, gave an address on the "Distribution of Insects Types in Natal and the U.S.A." G. Trappell, speaker on "The Application of Ecological Methods to the Study of Tropical Agriculture." The Conference was held under the presidency of Sir Arthur W. Hill.

Dr. R. A. Archer, Director of Medical Services in Southern Rhodesia, reported missing from the R.N.M.V. "Archer" on his way to South Africa. Before leaving up his appointment in Southern Rhodesia for two years, he had done splendid work in organising and modernising and coordinating the city's health services. Shortly after he went to Rhodesia, he married Miss Sheila Wheldon.

Miss Helen Napier, only daughter of General Sir Hon. Charles and Mrs. Napier, whose engagement is announced to Mr. G. A. Preece, The Buffs and Lancaster Regiment, is a grand-niece of the late Lord Napier of Magdala, who commanded the British Expedition to Ethiopia in 1888. Her father's grandfather, Colonel Napier, was a prominent soldier in the same campaign. Miss Napier is, of course, the present Lord Napier of Magdala in Kenya.

Keep on

Daily BOVRI

for GOOD

Mr. W. F. G. Campbell

Death of Forger Kenya

With deep regret we announce the death of Mr. W. F. G. Campbell, the former member of Provincial Council, who died at Nairobi on the 17th of 1930 after 23 years of service in the Kenya Administration. He was a man of high esteem by his fellow countrymen and his death is a great loss to the Colony.

Mr. Campbell was born in Scotland in 1867. He came to Kenya in 1898 and held several important positions in the Administration. He was a member of the Legislative Council and the Executive Council. He was also a member of the Kenya Club and the Kenya Sports Club. He was a great lover of sports and was a member of the Kenya Golf Club and the Kenya Tennis Club.

He was a great believer in the importance of close relations between administrative officers and Natives. He was a great lover of sports and was a member of the Kenya Golf Club and the Kenya Tennis Club. He was also a member of the Kenya Club and the Kenya Sports Club. He was a great lover of sports and was a member of the Kenya Golf Club and the Kenya Tennis Club.

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A funeral service was held yesterday at Hickfield.

Stamp Collectors, Please Note

In order to mark the recent inauguration of an air mail service in the territory under the administration of the East African Company, a set of six triangular commemorative stamps has been issued. The denominations are 25, 50, 75, 100, 150 and 200 cents. Each stamp is mounted in a light blue envelope. The supply of the stamps is limited and will be exhausted in a few days. The stamps are available at all post offices in the territory. The stamps are available at all post offices in the territory.

Tongariro Outlook

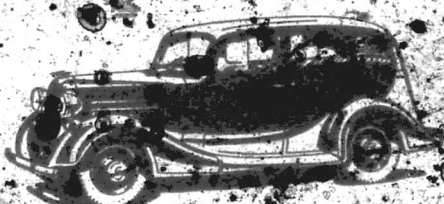
Progress of Agricultural Development

The progress of agricultural development in the Tongariro district has been most satisfactory. The area under cultivation has increased considerably since 1918. The principal crops are wheat, maize, and potatoes. The district is also producing a large quantity of stock. The progress of agricultural development in the Tongariro district has been most satisfactory.

A tiao road has been built at a cost of 20 miles per hour for a considerable distance south of Napier. The road is of a standard gauge and is the widest ever built in the district. It is a great improvement on the old road and will greatly facilitate the carrying of goods.

And now A Successful Light Car for East Africa

THE
14hp. VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX



1925 VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX DE LUXE SALOON

A Light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort

Write for particulars of our Home Delivery Plan

MOTOR MART AND EXCHANGE LTD

NAIROBI NAKURU ELDORET

MOMBASA DAR ES SALAAM KAMPALA

WILL YOU HELP?

East African Coffee Growers need YOUR co-operation in their Campaign to Increase Consumption.

Almost everyone who tries properly brewed East African Coffee agrees that it is a splendid beverage and most people use it liberally in their own households and recommend it to their friends.

Personal recommendation carries great weight and everyone in and connected with East Africa will assist very valuable markets to be won.

Write your next batch of airtight letters, praising East African coffee. Just write discursively on a sheet of paper the names and full addresses of some relatives and friends of whom you ought to be helping East African coffee. Put that list to the point on the back of this attachment and post it.

In this simple way YOU can render really valuable help.

PLEASE DO IT NOW

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE BOARD OF KENYA, P.O. BOX 101, NAIROBI
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE COFFEE BOARD OF KENYA
10, Wellington Buildings, Tottenham Square, London, W.C.2

I personally will send you a KENYA COFFEE to those named by you. You will be glad to have it and to each you will receive a free sample of the best and most aromatic coffee.

You may post your list at any time and that is how we will proceed with the forwarding of samples regularly.

Yours sincerely,
(in capitals please)

ADDRESS _____

The Kenya Coffee Board is a body of growers and processors of coffee in Kenya and Uganda. It is a member of the International Coffee Organization. The Kenya Coffee Board is a body of growers and processors of coffee in Kenya and Uganda. It is a member of the International Coffee Organization.

EAST AFRICA

Italy-Ethiopia Dispute

...of sabotage against human civilization in the Orient world... Italy-Ethiopia Dispute... Emperor's war... Italian troops...

The Emperor's war... Italian troops... Emperor's war... Italian troops...

The Emperor's war... Italian troops... Emperor's war... Italian troops...

The Emperor's war... Italian troops... Emperor's war... Italian troops...

The Emperor's war... Italian troops... Emperor's war... Italian troops...

The Emperor's war... Italian troops... Emperor's war... Italian troops...

The Emperor's war... Italian troops... Emperor's war... Italian troops...

The Emperor's war... Italian troops... Emperor's war... Italian troops...

The Emperor's war... Italian troops... Emperor's war... Italian troops...

Field for White Labour

Europeans and Natives of Rhodesia

...of the white field... European and Natives of Rhodesia... Rhodesian Commission...

...of the white field... European and Natives of Rhodesia... Rhodesian Commission...

...of the white field... European and Natives of Rhodesia... Rhodesian Commission...

...of the white field... European and Natives of Rhodesia... Rhodesian Commission...

East African Service Appointments

...of the white field... East African Service Appointments... Secretary, Kenya...

...of the white field... East African Service Appointments... Secretary, Kenya...

...of the white field... East African Service Appointments... Secretary, Kenya...

...of the white field... East African Service Appointments... Secretary, Kenya...

...of the white field... East African Service Appointments... Secretary, Kenya...



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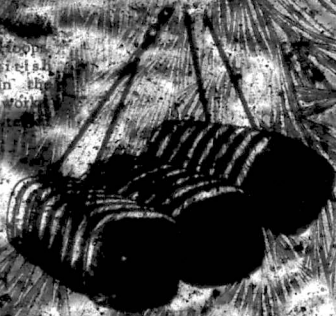


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Latest Progress Reports

Mining Personnel

South African Diamonds Ltd.—Cabled advice has been received that diamond Prospe. No. 12 cut the Saza main reef at 11 ft. vertical depth, assaying 15.3 dwts. over 18.6 dwts. of diamonds. This drill hole has been drilled on the western end of the overburden and vertically down the Saza reef. A second drill hole cut the Saza main reef at this depth at 17.2 ft. vertical depth, assaying 12.1 dwts. over 40 in. and drill hole No. 13 cut the Saza reef at 11.5 ft. vertical depth, assaying 18.6 dwts. over 18.6 dwts. The results thus far establish the continuity of the orebody to the west and is the deepest hole drilled to date in the Lupatana area. Drill hole No. 14 will be drilled from the same location to cut the Saza main reef at 100 ft. vertical depth.

Quibab Galt.—During August 700 tons of ore and 1,077 tons of accumulated gangue were treated, yielding 483 oz. of fine gold. In addition, accumulated slags and residues have been thinned having an estimated value of £1,725. Mining working expenditure is estimated at £2,120.

Eileen Masnah Mining.—The Gem main drive east (No. 14 level) has been advanced to 804 ft. At 760 ft. the measure has been changed from calcareous to doleritic greenstone. The cutting of the orebody to house the diamond drill at 800 ft. east has been started.

Rhodesia Corp.—Fred Mine Output for August, 2,400 tons milled, working profit, including estimated premium, £2,335. Accounting for July, £3,815.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development.—August output, 1,720 tons of zinc, 106 tons of vanadium concentrates, and 124 tons of fused vanadium.

Outputs of Kenya Properties

Gold output by individual companies in Kenya during July was as follows:

Chumbea.—Rosa Mine, 2654 tons treated, yielding 106 oz. of gold; Kambura Mine, 200 tons treated, yielding 536 oz. of gold; Malindi Mine, 150 tons treated for 15 to 20 oz.

North Eastern.—C. H. Edwards Mine, 200 tons treated, yielding 144 oz. of gold; Hutton and Ralph Syndicate, 100 tons crushed for 144 oz. of gold; H. W. Yates, 156 tons crushed, yielding 130 oz. of gold; Konstant & Stuart, 31 tons, yielding 140 oz.

Gori River.—Watende, 2834 tons crushed for 102 oz. Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 100 tons crushed for recovery of 130 oz. Kenya Minerals Exploration Syndicate, 63 tons crushed for 34 oz.

Lolgorien.—Oban Syndicate, 400 tons crushed for 20 oz. A. Oweo, 34 tons crushed for 23 oz.

As previously announced by East Africa, Kenya exported a total of 5,777 oz. of gold during the month.

Tanganyika E. L. Bonwalk

The Tanganyika Government announces that after January 1, 1937, an exclusive prospecting licence on a gold reef claim will not be normally renewed unless application for renewal is made at least one month before the expiration of the licence, and unless prospecting operations have been carried out to the satisfaction of the Director of Lands and Mines.

Mr. P. Henderson has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika.

Major E. E. Longhurst has been appointed a member of the Kenya Controlled Area Board.

Mr. J. S. Crowdy of the Shell Co. of East Africa has been named the Sumatra agent.

Mr. Simpson of the Uganda Geological Survey has been on leave in the United Kingdom.

Mr. I. G. Anderson, Director of Mines, Lands and Survey in Tanganyika, has been visiting mining properties in the Malindi area. He is accompanied by Mr. Hocking, Inspector of Mines stationed at Malindi.

Major J. J. Bought, M. A., M. Inst. M. E., Inspector and general manager of South Africa of East Africa Ltd., who since his return to Kenya has been in charge of surveying from petroleum and manganese, is on leave to report, now completely restored to duty.

A granite cairn erected at the entrance to the tennis park, Nakuru, in the name of Major J. J. Bought, has been unveiled by the Governor of Tanganyika. Major Bought, the first managing director of South Africa of the Rhodesia Corporation Ltd., died in June, 1936.

Union Minière

Corporation No. 15 and drawn bonds of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga Co., Sterling Bond of 100 francs now presented to the Banque Belge pour l'Étranger (Overseas), 4 Bishoppsgate, London, for payment.

Uganda Mining Regulations

Draft regulations to be submitted to the Legislative Council after the enactment of the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to mines and minerals have been published by the Uganda Government.

Kenya E.P.L's

E.P.L's held by Lake Victoria Goldfields Ltd., over 2000 miles; Kimerindo Mining Co., Ltd., over 1000 miles; and Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., over 1000 miles have been approved by the Kenya Government.

Uganda E.P.L's

The Uganda Government has granted exclusive prospecting licences to Messrs. Boardman & Gee over 2000 and 2000 miles of the Kiseru district and over 2000 miles of the Kiseru district over a one mile in the Kiseru district.

Population Census

Many people are interested in the new Geographical Museum in Gull, and they are interested in the fact that they learn much of value in their spare time. They will be interested to learn that the new museum is open to the public from 10 to 6 p.m. every day.

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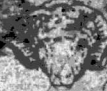
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TANGANYIKA is a weekly journal of news, information and opinion for the Tanganyika region. It is published in English and Swahili. The journal is published by the East African Publishing House, Nairobi, Kenya. It is a valuable source of information for anyone interested in the Tanganyika region.

STANDARD is a weekly journal of news, information and opinion for the Standard region. It is published in English and Swahili. The journal is published by the East African Publishing House, Nairobi, Kenya. It is a valuable source of information for anyone interested in the Standard region.

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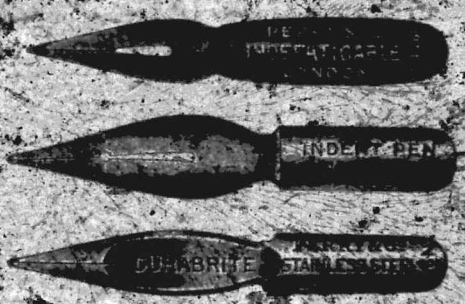
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



Vol. 12, No. 37

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1935

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Vol. 12, No. 574

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1935

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Matters of Moment
Sisal Problems in Kenya
Italy Determined on
Letters to the Editor

Who's Who
Personalities
Kenya's Education
Association
Latest African News

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

SIR S. W. HOARE'S well-reasoned address to the Assembly of the League of Nations was so inequival that it seems impossible that anyone who read the exact words of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs could miss their import. It is a pity that the people of this country are so indifferently indifferent to the words of their own Government. It is a pity that the Government of this country are so indifferently indifferent to the words of their own Secretary of State. It is a pity that the Government of this country are so indifferently indifferent to the words of their own Secretary of State.

Interests would be prejudged. In this matter the Empire has completely clean hands, having consistently made its raw materials as readily available to the Germans as to the British. The German, the Italian, the Japanese or any other nation can and should buy sisal from Kenya, from East Africa, from the Sudan, from Arabia, from the West Indies, from the tobacco, or Zanzibar, cloves or exactly the same terms as an Englishman. In the case of the sisal product, at any rate, a monopoly has never been set up by any Government to the advantage of its own people and at the expense of the world. Zanzibar produces more than four-fifths of the world's supply of cloves. Far from monopolizing Zanzibar has gone to the other extreme of permitting an unregulated industry to export at prices which have returned the growers less than a living wage.

The deduction is an obvious one, advanced by the present proposal, that if an interest is to be taken into the hands of the British people, it should be in the hands of the British people. It is a pity that the people of this country are so indifferently indifferent to the words of their own Secretary of State. It is a pity that the Government of this country are so indifferently indifferent to the words of their own Secretary of State.

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Colonial Raw Materials

Challenge to Our Colonial Policy

In their exhibition of the various European countries, the desire for colonial raw materials is a dominant factor. It is not only the desire for raw materials, but also the desire for the products of the industry which can be produced from these raw materials. The fact that many Italian, German, and French colonies are being purchased by the British Empire is always conveniently ignored when these territorial claims are advanced. It is well known that the Imperial War Office, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Colonies, were so explicit on the important subject of the treatment of such territories in the Assembly of the League of Nations, that it is difficult to see how they could have been otherwise.

Foreign markets in the future will be abundant supplies of raw materials. It is a peculiar advantage in the competition for them. It is easy to exaggerate the benefits of such an advantage, however, are countries which have little or no natural abundance, have not made the most proper use of their power by industry and trade. The fact remains that some countries, either their native soil or in their Colonial territories, do possess what appear to be preponderant advantages, and the others, as a result, view the situation with anxiety.

Especially as regards Colonial raw materials, it is not unnatural that such a state of affairs should give rise to fears of exclusive monopolies, or to the expenses of those countries that do not possess Colonial Empires. It is clear that in the view of many this is a real problem, and are should be foolish to ignore it. The best that can be done is to be realistic, and to consider the matter for other purposes. None the less, the question is a complex one, and it is not possible to investigate it to see what the proposals are to dealing with it, to see what the real cause of the trouble, and if the trouble is substantial, to try to remove it.

The view of His Majesty's Government is that the problem is economic rather than political and territorial. It is the fear of monopoly in the production of essential Colonial raw materials that is causing concern. It is the desire for a guaranteed that the distribution of raw materials will be unfairly hindered that stimulates the demand for further action. So far as His Majesty's Government is concerned, I feel sure that the authorities have not yet done in an investigation of these matters.

My impression is that there is no reason to be alarmed at the consequences of the Colonial raw materials to raw materials from any prospective purchaser. On the contrary, the trouble is that they cannot be sold at remunerative prices.

Terms of Reference Must be Limited

The scope of the question is therefore, with specific reference to the Commission of the Monetary and Economic Conference which met in London in 1933. The work was directed towards the existing conditions, and it is reasonable to think that the Commission should be directed to consider the conditions of the industry which are such that it is not possible to produce and consume, and that it would not be in the interests of any particular country, and that it should, as far as possible, be worked with the assistance of operation of consular interests in exporting countries.

This precedent may indicate a suitable line of approach to an inquiry which should be limited in its scope to raw materials from the various producing countries, and not to the products of the industry which are produced from these raw materials. The Commission should be directed to consider the conditions of the industry which are such that it is not possible to produce and consume, and that it would not be in the interests of any particular country, and that it should, as far as possible, be worked with the assistance of operation of consular interests in exporting countries.

Steel Industry Problems

Mr. P. E. Mitchell's Policy and Proposals

Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Secretary of the Steel Industry, speaking at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Steel Institute, said that the industry was in a state of depression, and that the only way to get it back on its feet was to increase production. He said that the industry was in a state of depression, and that the only way to get it back on its feet was to increase production. He said that the industry was in a state of depression, and that the only way to get it back on its feet was to increase production.

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Study of Labour Problems Urged

The appearance of the new factor of steel making suggests that you will in any case be well advised to make a study of your labour problem at the earliest date. Mr. Mitchell continued: "You are about to be exposed to formidable competition for the best class of labour, and you need the protection of the best labour. Hitherto you have had the best labour, but your own way of doing it is a bad way, but since that phase is over, it behooves you to consider your position."

Perhaps the most fruitful line of inquiry may be in matters of production. I have only a Diesel engine to make the point to lead to it, only the fact that this is best. I have a doubt if we always take enough trouble about how we lead our human engines.

It is not only the fact that it would be useful to have a survey of the industry by an independent expert, but it is in my mind because I have recently had the stimulating experience of discussion with Dr. Orin, a principal medical officer of the Home Group of mines, and another of the greatest of the authority on these problems, with other people who include the Planning Canal and many other things, and it is a very interesting thing to see the Government and try to arrange for such a survey, and to see the necessity of having a survey of the industry, and to see the necessity of having a survey of the industry, and to see the necessity of having a survey of the industry.

Mr. Mitchell said that the industry was in a state of depression, and that the only way to get it back on its feet was to increase production. He said that the industry was in a state of depression, and that the only way to get it back on its feet was to increase production. He said that the industry was in a state of depression, and that the only way to get it back on its feet was to increase production. He said that the industry was in a state of depression, and that the only way to get it back on its feet was to increase production. He said that the industry was in a state of depression, and that the only way to get it back on its feet was to increase production.

Meaning the price has advanced very considerably. When Mr. Mitchell spoke the value of No. 1 was about 118.75, and now it is 120.00. It is a firm enough. The value of the crop was 100,000 tons, and today it is 120,000 tons. It will thus be worth 200,000 more than the value of the crop last year.

Is Italy Determined on War?

Mussolini and Growing Powers Admired

The League of Nations has been a constant reminder with its failure to prevent the outbreak of the present war. The League of Nations has been a constant reminder with its failure to prevent the outbreak of the present war. The League of Nations has been a constant reminder with its failure to prevent the outbreak of the present war.

The Water and South African delegates said that the people of South Africa are moved deeply by policies which to them appear to be directed once again to the threat of a new partition of Africa by European Powers. If Africa is to be conscripted by Europe for its own purposes, the so-called African States will be profoundly affected. It has done wrong in its long and dark history, and it is to be the black nations which it has been our difficult destiny in the South to permit it and to share.

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. G. M. Hastings, explaining the Colony's attitude to the League of Nations, said: "So far as foreign relations are concerned, we are part and parcel of the Empire. In this matter we have no special status. We shall follow the course of the Great Britain. If there is any question as to the rights of the African States, it is to be represented at the League of Nations by the Imperial Government. It is the duty of the Imperial Government, enough to enforce them, if they are very good people to be associated with."

It Must Be Done

After a special meeting of the Italian Cabinet held on Saturday night, it was announced that the Council of the League of Nations would not be invited to consider the Italian demands for a revision of the League of Nations Covenant. The Italian Government has announced that it is determined to withdraw from the League of Nations unless its demands for a revision of the League of Nations Covenant are met.

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EAST AFRICA

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Committee of Five Still Seeking Solution

Meaningful Committee of Five has been seeking a solution, despite repeated statements from Rome that proposals short of sovereignty over Ethiopia are unacceptable. The various conditions of the League of Nations have been made known in the time that it is still in the process of their finalization. Their point of departure is the concept of four Great Powers at the time of the Three Power Conference in 1934. Ethiopia is still ready to exchange a portion of her territory for the British port of Zeila and other facilities, advised by the Emperor's veto, and to allow Italians to build a road from Asmara to Dessale, in accordance with the 1934 Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty, and to construct a railway between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

In Addis Ababa, a state of provocative behavior by Europeans are entirely absent—a tribute to the Emperor's wisdom and impartiality. His fairness and dignity, and the perfect order he has been bringing his subjects in the capital and elsewhere, has greatly impressed the League of Nations members. The League of Nations members are entirely satisfied with the Emperor's control over the country, and report that the Emperor has been anticipated by the League of Nations members. The Emperor's policies are a broad-based message regarding the Emperor's policies. The Emperor's policies are a broad-based message regarding the Emperor's policies.

The Emperor's policies are a broad-based message regarding the Emperor's policies. The Emperor's policies are a broad-based message regarding the Emperor's policies. The Emperor's policies are a broad-based message regarding the Emperor's policies.

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Italy's Spanish Realise

Colonial States' History Reveal

It is a well-known fact that Italy's colonial states have a long and varied history. The Italian colonial empire, which reached its greatest extent in the early 20th century, included territories in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. These territories were acquired through a combination of military conquest, diplomatic maneuvering, and economic incentives. The Italian colonial states were governed by a central government in Rome, which appointed Italian officials to administer the territories. The Italian colonial states were a source of pride and prestige for Italy, and they played a significant role in the country's history.

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Seven Wonders of E. Africa

A Reader's First List

By the Editor of "East Africa"

- (1) The Great Rift Valley
- (2) The Mountains of the Moon (the Volcanoes of the East)
- (3) The Nile River
- (4) The Great Lakes
- (5) The Horn of Africa
- (6) The Ethiopian Empire
- (7) The East African Wildlife

Why an Official Subscribed

By the Editor of "East Africa"

Since I feel I have been rather mean in always reading an official copy of East Africa, I therefore subscribe to the paper for 30s for a year's subscription. Yours faithfully,

THE EDITOR OF "EAST AFRICA"

The transformation of the East African states into a single state is a very complex task, and it will require a great deal of time and effort. The East African states are a source of pride and prestige for the region, and they play a significant role in the region's history. The East African states are a source of pride and prestige for the region, and they play a significant role in the region's history.

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PERSONALIA

Mrs. G. W. ... in London

Colonel ... returned to London

The Rev. Canon ...

Mr. J. ... six months

Mr. C. ... District Officer

Mr. ... appointed to the

Mr. D. ... has been on a

Mr. R. ... been appointed a

Mr. ... has been transferred from the

Mr. ... has been appointed

Mr. ... has been appointed

Mr. ... District Officer and Mr.

Lady Betty ... who is on holiday

Mr. ... District Officer

Captain T. ... of Rhodesia

Lord ... who is on his way

Mr. D. ... has been elected

Mr. ... has been appointed

Lady ... has been appointed

Lady ... has been appointed

Colonel G. ... has been elected

Mr. T. ... Assistant Postmaster

Colonel ... is to broadcast

Mr. ... has been appointed

Mr. ... Assistant District

Mr. ... has been appointed

Lady ... who visited Kenya

Major ... has been appointed

Major ... is paying a holiday

Mr. ... has been appointed

Messrs. ... have been appointed

Mr. ... and Mr. ... are now

Mr. ... Chief Justice of Mauritius

Mr. ... High Commissioner

Mrs. ... who gave the

On ... from overseas

On ... from overseas

September 1924

Mr. S. J. ... has been re-elected to the ... Messrs. A. ... Messrs. N. ... Messrs. S. ... and Colonel D. ... Messrs. ... have elected a new members.

Commander ... has been re-appointed to the Nairobi District Council, and Mr. ... Mousley, the Hon. J. ... and Captain G. ... to the Nairobi Municipal Board.

Miss Edith Tufney, eldest daughter of Major Fred Turner and the late Mrs. Blanche ... and Mr. F. A. Boreham, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Boreham, Daneshat Danbury, Essex, were recently married in Mombasa.

Some of Lady Alice Scott's water colours of East Africa, which were recently exhibited in London, have been loaned to the Kenya Agent's Office in London. They depict some of the beautiful spots of Kenya.

The Duke of Gloucester and Lady Alice Scott will make their first home in Camberley, Surrey, after their marriage. The Duke, who is a major in the 10th Hussars, was recently nominated to the Staff College.

The appointment of Mr. Arthur S. Redfern, formerly Governor of the Sudanese Province of Kassala, as secretary to Lord Tweedmouth, when he assumes the Governor-Generalship of Gabon, is officially announced.

Mr. David Llewellyn, a son of Mr. William Llewellyn, President of the Royal Academy, will shortly attempt a flight from England to the Cape and back in record time. He will be accompanied by Mrs. J. Wyndham.

Archbishop ... who has succeeded Archbishop Hasley as Apostolic Delegate to British Africa, has arrived in Mombasa, where he will take up permanent residence after a visit to Catholic missions in the district.

Sir Marnock Benger Bissett, Bt., and Miss Harington Morgan, elder daughter of the late Judge Harington Morgan, Judge of the Civil Courts, Khartoum, and Mrs. Douglas Campbell, Dunfermline, Argyl, are to be married shortly.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Lamb, M.C., who served in East Africa during the Campaign, and who also served with the Sudan Defence Force and the Camel Corps in Somaliland, has been promoted Colonel on relinquishing command of the 12th Royal Lancers.

Sir William Lead has been elected Chairman of the Usambara Planters' Association, with Mr. O. Koeng as Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. E. Manson as Secretary and Treasurer, and Messrs. Wilkins, Brand, Thiel, and Collett, Ingham, forming the Committee.

The Kenya Crown Land Valuation Board has been appointed as follows: Surveyor General (Chairman), the Secretary of the Bank, Mr. A. C. Tannahill, Mr. R. R. Oswald (alternate), Mr. D. Minter, and an officer of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. J. ... has been appointed to the ...

The Rev. Herbert ... M.S. Mission in ... has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Gwynne, Bishop of ...

Mr. N. S. Baxendale, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. S. Baxendale, and of Mrs. D. J. Clappin, of Battersea Park, and Mrs. M. S. Keyes, daughter of the late Major J. H. Knight and Mrs. Knight, of Rockbourne, near Salisbury, are to be married shortly in Kenya.

Professor R. S. Truap, of Oxford, has been inspecting Tanganyika's forest resources. He was accompanied on his visit by Mr. P. J. O'Connell, Acting Conservator of Forests. Professor Truap contributed the chapter on 'Forestry in East Africa' to 'Eastern Africa Today and Tomorrow'.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. Bellhouse, younger son of the Rev. J. and Mrs. Bellhouse, of Howell, Bulford, and Miss Betty Fawkes, daughter of Mr. R. E. F. Fawkes, C.W.E., formerly of the Sudan Civil Service, and Mrs. Fawkes, of Lechlade, Glos.

Royal licence and authority to wear the decoration of the Order of the Nile, conferred upon them by the King of Egypt has been granted to Mr. J. W. H. Allen, Deputy Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, and Mr. C. E. Fourcres, of the Public Security Intelligence Branch.

The engagement is announced of Mr. C. G. Gumm, of the Sudan Legal Department, to Miss Kathleen Eleanor Gibson, of Stanwell Lodge, Stanwell. Another engagement of interest to the Sudan is that of Mr. Andrew Paul, of the Political Service, and Miss Elizabeth Lillian Hooper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, of Oakhill, Reigate.

Colonel C. E. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London, has returned from Ireland, where he has been carrying on a publicity campaign. He interviewed many prospective settlers in Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry. On his way back to London he visited Manchester and Liverpool, addressing a large meeting of the Rotary Club in the last-named city.

Mr. A. R. ... who has been Administrator General and Official Receiver in Uganda since 1920, has been appointed to Tanganyika in a similar capacity. He has had a varied career in the Colonial Service, having served in the Administration of the Gold Coast and Togoland before going to Zanzibar in 1915 as Assistant Administrator-General.

We regret to learn of the death in Blunre at the age of 66 of Dr. J. E. S. Old, of Limba. He served for 20 years in the Protectorate as Medical Officer before retiring in 1921. Then he resided in the country, and for several years he grew tobacco on his estate near Limba. He was a keen naturalist and for some years had a hobby of cancer and its causes. He had often written letters to *East Africa* on matters of public interest. Last year he spent a brief holiday in his native Cornwall.

Colonial Financial Administration

Colonial financial administration is a subject of increasing importance in the present day. The financial resources of the colonies are being rapidly depleted, and the need for a more efficient system of financial management is becoming more and more acute. The financial administration of the colonies is a complex task, involving the management of the public accounts, the collection of taxes, and the expenditure of public funds. It is a task which requires the highest degree of skill and integrity, and it is one which can only be performed successfully by a person of high character and ability.

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Labour in the Colonies

Labour in the colonies is a subject of increasing importance in the present day. The labour force of the colonies is being rapidly depleted, and the need for a more efficient system of labour management is becoming more and more acute. The labour administration of the colonies is a complex task, involving the management of the public accounts, the collection of taxes, and the expenditure of public funds. It is a task which requires the highest degree of skill and integrity, and it is one which can only be performed successfully by a person of high character and ability.

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His solution was to have the staff of the Council for one year only, if he came back.

New Bishop of Natal and the Anglican Group

Mr. C. C. ... Meeting in London

... Bishop of Natal ...

... Anglican Group ...

... Bishop of Natal ...

... Anglican Group ...

... Bishop of Natal ...

... Anglican Group ...

... Bishop of Natal ...

... Anglican Group ...

... Bishop of Natal ...

... Anglican Group ...

EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

... advertisement text ...

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(Specialists in Spares and Sundries)

BURTON & CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 291, ZIMBABWE
(Specialists in Machine Tools)

DETAILS AND QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

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whisky
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Tanganyika Will Become Important Gold Producer

Government Mining Consultant's Report Shows

The Government of Tanganyika Territory has issued a report on the gold resources of the Territory, and it is now available for public use. The report, which is the work of a British mining consultant, shows that the Territory has a large amount of gold resources, and that it is likely to become an important gold producer in the future.

The report states that the gold resources of the Territory are estimated to be about 100 million ounces. This is based on the results of a geological survey of the Territory, which was carried out by the British mining consultant. The survey was completed in 1949, and the results were published in the report.

The report also states that the gold resources of the Territory are distributed in a number of areas, and that the most important areas are the Kilimanjaro region, the Morogoro region, and the Tanga region. The report also states that the gold resources of the Territory are likely to be developed in the future, and that the Territory is likely to become an important gold producer in the future.

When the Gold, Mines, Survey and Geology Survey Departments were amalgamated some months ago, Dr. Teale, the then Director of Geological Survey, was made Mining Consultant to the Governor, and it was decided that he should spend part of every year in London. His present visit is the first made in execution of the policy then laid down.

Vast Scope for British Enterprise

"I have the greatest possible confidence in the future of Tanganyika as a gold-producing territory," he told *East Africa* a few days ago.

Though our knowledge of its mineral resources has increased immensely during the last few years, we have still done little more than scratch the surface in a few places. It can confidently be stated that at least 200,000 sq. miles of the Territory's area of 150,000 sq. miles need exploration from the standpoint of mineral resources, so far not more than 25,000 sq. miles, if we have had investigated. There is, therefore, an equal need for the employment of the best of British capital, geologists and mining engineers.

The regular, twice-weekly air service from London to Dar es Salaam and from Dar es Salaam to the interior, and the opening up of the Territory, and the fact that we have made an enormous difference in the way of life of the people, some years ago, leading London and other mining and finance houses to send their representatives to report upon the possibilities of the Territory, have been the main reasons why the gold resources of the Territory are now being investigated.

... have conducted a survey of the gold resources of the Territory, and it is now available for public use. The survey was completed in 1949, and the results were published in the report.

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Excellent Test Results on Luangwa

The results of the test on that field are excellent, and the test results are very satisfactory. The test results show that the gold resources of the Territory are likely to be developed in the future, and that the Territory is likely to become an important gold producer in the future.

There is a great deal of gold in the Territory, and it is likely to be developed in the future. The gold resources of the Territory are estimated to be about 100 million ounces, and it is likely to be developed in the future.

The gold resources of the Territory are distributed in a number of areas, and the most important areas are the Kilimanjaro region, the Morogoro region, and the Tanga region. The gold resources of the Territory are likely to be developed in the future, and that the Territory is likely to become an important gold producer in the future.

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Latest Progress Reports!

Chief News from Rossmore

The following reports are taken from the latest news from Rossmore, East Africa, and are of great interest to all those who are concerned with the progress of the various projects and schemes which are being carried out in the region.

General News

The general news from Rossmore is very encouraging, and shows that the various projects and schemes which are being carried out in the region are making good progress. The various projects and schemes which are being carried out in the region are making good progress.

Education

The education system in Rossmore is making good progress, and the various schools and colleges are producing excellent results. The various schools and colleges are producing excellent results.

Health

The health system in Rossmore is making good progress, and the various hospitals and clinics are providing excellent care for the people. The various hospitals and clinics are providing excellent care for the people.

Industry

The industry in Rossmore is making good progress, and the various factories and workshops are producing excellent goods. The various factories and workshops are producing excellent goods.

Transport

The transport system in Rossmore is making good progress, and the various roads and railways are providing excellent services. The various roads and railways are providing excellent services.

Conclusion

The progress of the various projects and schemes which are being carried out in Rossmore is very encouraging, and shows that the region is making good progress. The various projects and schemes which are being carried out in Rossmore are making good progress.

East African Share Prices

Answers to Correspondents

Activities in Rhodesian Copper Shares

Table listing various Rhodesian copper shares such as Anglo-Siam, Bantick Mines, and others, with columns for share prices and weekly changes.

Table listing various East African shares such as Anglo-Siam, Bantick Mines, and others, with columns for share prices and weekly changes.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COLUMN

Answers to Correspondents... I.C. Use - Sorry, but we cannot answer a company's queries in this column... J.W. Harwell - See East Africa of September 5 for the latest news of both companies...

V.E.S. Norwich - You suggest that we would find it profitable to examine the register at Somerset House. The company, however, is registered in East Africa, not in this country.

LONDON - The Overseas Ltd. is in liquidation. The company was registered in Kenya early in 1933 with a nominal capital of £215,000.

H.A. HOVE - The management seems to be at the foot of the trouble. Experienced men on the spot assure us that the company has some promising ground, which, however, is not being properly worked.

P.L.E., CHELTENHAM - Rhodesia Gold Mining Syndicate about 7s. 6d. for the 5s. share should be a good purchase for your purpose.

C. COLESTER - The improvement in Rhodesian copper shares is due to two main causes: (1) the confidence of those who believe general rearmament inevitable with consequent demand for copper producers, and (2) those who foresee expansion of the consumption of copper for ordinary commercial purposes.

N.F.C., PORTSMOUTH - Rhodesia Concessions can be bought as they are at 4s. 6d. for the 5s. share, and taking the price they look cheap.

A.E., NORWICH - Two of the directors of the company returned by air early this month from a visit to the mine.

J.W. PORTHWAY - No. 1 was introduced to the London Stock Exchange last year at 2s. for the share, but the price has since risen to 4s. 6d.

A. A. East African - The East African Mining Association is a company registered in East Africa.

W. A. East African - The East African Mining Association is a company registered in East Africa.

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BUSINESS FRONTIERS.

of assisting the development of the East and Central Africa. "East Africa" is a monthly magazine regarding the manufacturers and exporters, and the importers and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of writers in this service is cordially welcomed.

Bagamayo and Sadani aerodromes in Tanganyika have been closed.

During May 13 Europeans visited Nyasaland visitors and six as new residents.

The introduction of an air parcels service between East Africa and India is under consideration.

Trade between the Sudan and Tanganyika increased by £E.40,000 during 1934 compared with 1933.

The African Horticultural and Industrial Society's next show will be held on December 14.

Tanganyika imported 1,058 tons of goods in 1934, an increase of near 100,000 over the 1933 figure.

The Tanganyika Public Works Department has been experimenting with asphalt for macadam.

The Sudan imported £E.200,000 worth of goods from Great Britain during 1934, which was 23.8% of the total imports.

The approximate revenue of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during August 1934 is £168,664, an increase of £18,000 over the estimated revenue for the month.

Native tobacco growing in the Songea district of Tanganyika is making great progress thanks primarily to Mr. Twells, the former Nyasaland planter, who has charge of the area.

The Uganda Government has been asked to consider the appointment of an advisory board under the Minimum Wage Ordinance for the housing of immigrants for Asian employees in the Protectorate.

Bulk Stores, Ltd., a company which has been in East Africa for several years, proposes to pay a dividend of the 7% preferred shares for the year ended June 30. The board of directors has a gross profit in the last annual report has been more than maintained during the current year.

Groundnut production in the Nyasa area has increased and the need of a market for these marketing in the Government has been the period of the year from 1933 to 1934. The development of the groundnut industry in the Nyasa area is being organized by the Nyasa Groundnut Marketing Board.

The Nyasa Groundnut Marketing Board, which was formed by the Nyasa Groundnut Marketing Board, was formed by the Nyasa Groundnut Marketing Board. The board is composed of representatives of the Nyasa Groundnut Marketing Board. The board is composed of representatives of the Nyasa Groundnut Marketing Board.

Undeveloped Province Progress.

A heavy interest is now being taken in the development of the Undeveloped Province of Tanganyika which Sir Harold MacMichael described as the Territory's "Cinderella Province" when he presented his road programme for the area.

The Agricultural Officer for the Province records steady and substantial progress during 1934. There have been climatic setbacks, locust damage, poor produce prices, no capital expenditure, and the usual heavy charges for inadequate transport services, but the primary producers, the native population and the European sisal estates, like 'have' met each adversity with a new endeavour. In practically all produce items the level of production of previous years has been well maintained and in some new records have been reached. The cotton crop for the year was regarded by the Natives as one of the best for many years.

The total value of produce exports was £1,000,000, the value of exports per head of the total population at last passing 5/1 per annum.

Trans-Zambezia Railway.

The accounts of the Trans-Zambezia Railway Company, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1934, show that the net receipts for the year totalled £2,000,000 compared with £1,600,000 for the preceding twelve months. The amount due and received from the Nyasaland Government under the guarantee was £82,000. The net expenses, including the driver service and the amount charged to receipts, amounted to £750,000. The net receipts, compared with 70.45% in 1933, with the tonnage carried was 22.38 tons, the increase in the production of goods being chiefly due to the completion of a construction material for the railway.

Although the appointment of the Zambezi Bridge and the re-alignment of the railway from the 1931 construction of the two lines, the bridge has been completed and by the contractors, all arrangements for the bridge have been passed over to the Government.

Japanese Textile Inroads.

The amazing increase of East African purchases of Japanese cotton piece goods is disclosed in statistics issued by H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London. The figures, which deal with Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Malawi, and Swaziland, show that imports of Japanese goods from the East dropped from 22% of the total in 1927 to 10.2% in 1934. In 1934, while the total value of imports from Japan increased to £1,068,000, the value of Japanese goods imported to East Africa fell from £1,000,000 in 1933 to £1,280,000 in 1934.

News Items in Brief.

The roads for aeroplane landing grounds in the Sudan.

A native woman believed to be 120 years old has died in Southern Rhodesia.

The District Councils in Kenya are to be dissolved in Nairobi and Kisumu.

The Government in Kenya has been asked to participate in a reconstruction fund.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is supporting a plan to invest in the Zambesi.

News are being made by the Government and the interest in the fish industry in the Nyasa.

The Commission of Inquiry which the Government is appointing to inquire into the recent troubles in the Nyasa.

The Copperbelt is now being organized into a union.

The Government is to be held in the Nyasa.

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