

# EAST AFRICA

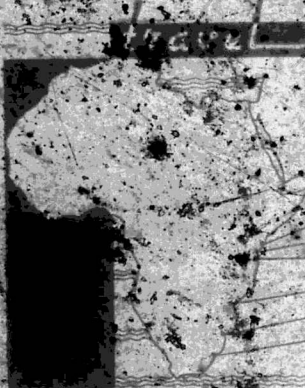
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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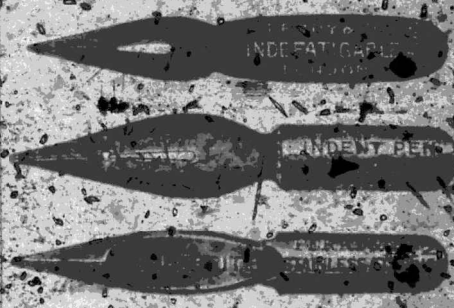
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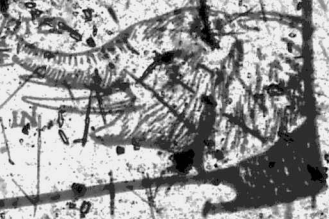
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THAT Mr. J. H. Thomas's term of office as Secretary of State for the Colonies may be set against one of the most brilliant of the few days ago at a luncheon given in honour of the retiring colonial officer. His communique to the press, though it was in a peculiar mood, his words fell upon many of the company, the impression of his own retirement is not to be dismissed. It is only until further changes in the Cabinet, especially in the New Year, and Mr. Crasby Gore will then be transferred from the Office of Works to a post which he is better fitted than any other available member of the Cabinet to fill with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the Colonial Empire.

are able to make the astonishing disclosure that the Government of Tanganyika Territory is contemplating the removal of the Geological Survey Department from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma.

THE first proposal was made by the Inspector of Mines near Dar es Salaam in order to bring the mining control more effectively under the Secretary, but as the Director of the new Geological Survey and his chief assistant are new to their duties, it was felt that they could not deal adequately with the applications and other work of the Mines Department.

Without the assistance of the Senior Inspector, Next came the suggestion to remove the Department to Dodoma, a town in the interior, approximately the geographical centre of the Territory, and certainly the nearest to the coast, but not the ideal site to take the museum and library. The geologists and the experts in the laboratory could do the work without such necessary aids as their museum specimens and references.

It is difficult to conceive one such reason for the proposed move, but easy to state several reasons against it. Dodoma is a small town, a remote place, far from the main business and shipping centre. It is in the area of the Government's headquarters, and it is in the present circumstances difficult to see the necessity for the geologists to remain where they are, and to keep the library and museum to Dar es Salaam, far from making them more accessible to the general public, will change them to a more accessible place. Every one entering Tanganyika to investigate mining propositions does so by air, and many go to and from the Territory without seeing the capital. The Tanganyika Government has, as is shown, such anxiety to assist the mining industry that it is surprising to learn that such a project is being seriously considered. It will certainly be strongly opposed by the mining industry when it is leading, and it is in order to prevent that such an important industry should be suddenly faced with a fall in output that we make this disclosure.

The budget speech of Sir Joseph Kiambu, Governor of Kenya, in the House of Representatives in the future. It is, however, its symbolic value as a declaration of many of the Government's objectives, and its readiness to give FROM TANZANIA - practical relief to the finances of the country, that is possible. Relations between Government and the leaders of the official community have for months been about as good as they could be, and the improvement of the last few weeks will be welcomed by all means of communication. It is particularly critical, are generous, and we are confident that they would respond to initiatives from the Government side. At this particular moment, it is possible that excellent opportunities for the country will be suggested for consideration. Sir Alton Puri is in a position to bring upon us, first, the independence of the agricultural community, under examination by an *ad hoc* Committee, and the new Standing Committee of Economic Development has just been brought into being, the last year having resulted from the strongest criticism of constructive proposals of the unofficial community.

The pity is that such action was not, as we feared, the Government long ago. It had been much of the same nature in the past, but it is clear that the difficulties of Government and Lord Francis Baring, the Governor, and Lord Scott, the leader of the official community, would have been great, much anxiety. The position in the latter has been most difficult. In time of real crisis, he stood firmly against the Government, which were strongly urged from many quarters, even though he was a critical and the could be the best of many aspects of Government policy, he was insistent upon constructive proposals from outside and business interests. Moreover, it was largely due to him that the Colonial Virginia Committee was made a planning committee, and not the instrument of anarchy desired by some of the opponents. There was never a time when the official and unofficial leaders of Kenya had greater regard of one another and the support of that public confidence which comes from a sound policy pursued with singleness of aim. It is pleasant to see some indications of a new attitude, which needs to be supported. There could be no other valid alternative. It may be well to ensure that all should work together in the future.

It is a departure from the conventional line of a Governor's public statement, as made by Sir Harold MacMichael during the last session of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, when referring to administration, that his words formed an excellent epitome of the crisis, which responsible East African officials have frequently made of the construction and operation of the machinery of government in the Dependencies. It might indeed have been speaking as a critic on the unofficial side of the Council when he said that there was an inevitable tendency for an administrative staff to become a bureaucratic focus, and for officials whose work should be in the field to be sent to their offices to deal with an ever accumulating mass of financial and clerical work. The scattered population, the great distances and difficult conditions of travel in the early days, he added, necessitated

the establishment of a large number of offices by the Government of communities, a solution, it is possible, gradually to reduce the number of offices, and bring the degree of administrative supervision. The effect would be rather the more, in that offices would be freed from office routine and able to devote more time to touring. Dogmatic adherence to old ideas and reluctance to admit their unsuitability to modern requirements have for so long given rise to unnecessary controversy and bad feeling between East African Governments and the public, and Sir Harold MacMichael's frankness and the spirit in which he made known his views, will be warmly welcomed over a much wider area than that covered by his Administration.

BEING always on the search for new marketing ideas, it is good to see that the East African Dependencies, which gave prominence to one that has been adopted with some effect by a TANGANYIKA Trade Advisory MARKETING Committee. Samples of tea were sent to the Montreal branch of the Royal Empire Society for distribution among members, with the result that some asked to be put in direct contact with the growers or shippers, and that a mass of inquiries and trade inquiry has been received. This direct and expensive selling method will be resented by the others, but its indiscriminate adoption in East Africa would very quickly kill it. Overlapping and duplication of effort would lead to a waste of produce and money, and give a bad example to other countries. The idea of a central body, which appears to be a form of exploitation, in some co-ordination of effort on the part of the individual producers would probably be a better result in making East African tea more competitive produce, better known and appreciated in other parts of the Empire.

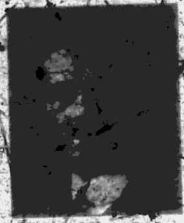
It is an eleven-hour session to representatives of the various industries to discuss the Bill to be submitted to the Legislative Council. The Government's proposal, which has been introduced, is a cause for serious consideration. It is a second thought, which were introduced, assured the easy passage of the Bill through the Legislature, and for the sake of a decision which would otherwise have been made. It is a matter of interest, as the Bill is not actually before the Council when the Government was passed. Close upon this example of the Government's readiness to meet the official community have come proposals of the new Government to establish harmonious relations with the public, the most important being his instructions for a local industry to the Protectorate's functions, as examination of which had been unsuccessfully pressed upon his predecessors during the past couple of years. It is a leading publication and organisations in and out of the Dependencies with Uganda.

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Mr. Amery's Forward View  
His Services to East Africa

By Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, P.C., M.P.  
Secretary of State for the Colonies



It is not surprising that the greatest Secretary of State for the Colonies since Sir Joseph Chamberlain's death should have written a book which is one of the best of its kind in the Dominion and many of the Colonies, including East Africa, and as an Englishman gifted with a strong intellect and a strong driving force.

No one seriously concerned for the future of the Empire can afford to neglect this new book. The Forward View (H.M.S.O.), which is arresting in its vigour and compulsion, impressive in its detail and inspiring in its faith in the great mission and splendid past of the British Empire. The Englishman will detect the forthright, forthright opinions and vigorous men in and amongst the Dominions and Colonies will acclaim it. In his way Mr. Amery interprets his writings and speeches that affirm his hopes and struggles of the overseas man as faithfully as anything has done in verse and prose.

Again and again in reading this important political document the reader must ask himself how its writer can be allowed to waste his talents and enthusiasm on the back benches of the House of Commons. The men who take pygmies beside him from every standpoint except that of perspective are pitched forked into offices which they are incapable of fulfilling with satisfaction, leave alone distinction.

Re-orientation of the Colonial Empire  
This is of course particularly interesting in dealing with Colonial matters, in his conception of which East Africa takes its proper place of prominence. He pleads for a policy of steady and speedy development of the Colonial Empire, and for the responsibility to be borne by the Colonies to the Imperial Government. He asks the Imperial Government to shoulder the Colonial development rather than a tender of debt collectors.

It might be said that the Imperial Government, looking only to its share of the proceeds of the Empire, would be inclined to support a system of the grant. The precise method would require careful study, and a workable system of financing Colonial development is a feasible and more closely identifying the interests of the British and Colonial Governments.

As a result of the above, it is clear that it is not best to see the Imperial Government as being carried out by the Sudan. The Imperial Government should be the one to determine the direction and security of the Empire's future and of its share of its proceeds.

No one can deny that East Africa as well as throughout the performance of the East African Tanganyika, the British, who have been the first to be the first.

There is a further idea that Germany's return to a sort of dominion status is not a change which the Empire may not do. It is only by restoring the Empire to its former position that Germany's return to a sort of dominion status is not a change which the Empire may not do. It is only by restoring the Empire to its former position that Germany's return to a sort of dominion status is not a change which the Empire may not do.

and an offer of a preferential tariff in Tanganyika and Kenya to-morrow we should be violating our obligations in the one case under the Mandates and the other under the Convention of St. Germain. Those whose interests were prejudiced might complain to the League or try to secure damages through the Hague Court. But we must to remain in Tanganyika by plain right of conquest and formal surrender, and shall remain there until some one stronger than ourselves takes it from us.

If we imposed a preferential tariff in Tanganyika and Kenya to-morrow we should be violating our obligations in the one case under the Mandates and the other under the Convention of St. Germain. Those whose interests were prejudiced might complain to the League or try to secure damages through the Hague Court. But we must to remain in Tanganyika by plain right of conquest and formal surrender, and shall remain there until some one stronger than ourselves takes it from us.

It is Germany then to be for ever denied the Colonial Empire? The question is best answered by another. Are Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia, and all the other European members of the League to be denied a 'Colonial Empire'? Their theoretical claims, just as good as Germany's. Those who want such an Empire must win it for themselves, or there are other ways of winning an Empire to-day than by war. There is the alternative of co-operation. If Germany or her Central European neighbours need secure access to tropical sources of supply and to non-competitive export markets, there are other countries like Holland, Belgium, and Portugal with Colonial Empires whose produce they cannot possibly absorb themselves and whose need creates for the world a new consumption or for trade for development, they cannot adequately supply.

Germany's real answer to the loss of her Colonial Empire is to come to an agreement with one or more of these countries by which she would give a preference to the products of their Colonies and to the investment of German capital in those Colonies, and receive in return corresponding advantages in trade, raw materials and for the industrial and organising activities of her citizens.

Thoughts on Constitutional Progress

Having discussed the Daily Policy and expressed his opinion that constitutional development must come sooner or later in different territories, and he has obviously Kenya primarily in mind, he writes:

The most dangerous form, though the one most frequently demanded is the creation of an irresponsible Executive majority in the Legislature, leading through increasing friction with the Imperial authorities and chronic deadlock, either to self-government under the least favourable auspices, or to a revolution of rights and powers already denied.

The best line of advance may well lie in getting away from the conception of the geographical electorate and the voter at large to the idea of functional representation by self-governing units, representing special interests and occupations, and by an increasing association of such units with the work of the Government. Such a development would also provide scope for progress in self-government and its influence upon public affairs, for members of the Indian and Native communities, both on communal and on non-communal lines, and also fit in more easily with progress in the development of the existing hopeful forms of Native self-government by local or tribal councils, without involving the more dubious experiment of a complete division of Eastern Africa into white and black areas with corresponding systems of Government.

This is surely a form of development which is well adapted to the essential facts of the East African situation and to adopt some of the features of an elected system which are coming to the front for discussion. The transition from the present stage of Imperial control towards the ultimate goal of truly responsible and stable self-government, than the rough and ready acceptance of increasing elected representation, decisions, and responsible responsibility which once was good enough for the similar conditions of Canada or Australia.

An ardent advocate of East African union, he incorporates in his book the ideas expressed in his excellent chapter on that subject in "Empire Affairs: To-day and To-morrow" published six years ago.

Constitutional advance, which, after all, is only the beginning in Kenya, is, he declares, "of less importance than the question of closer union between the three East African territories as themselves. East Africa is one of the British Isles, on the ground plan of

## Problem of Over-Stocking.

### Sir Daniel Hall's Suggestions.

THE news that the Mwanza meat factory will close because the Government of Tanganyika Territory will no longer support the enterprise financially will be deplored by all who have hoped that it would prove an important step towards solving the problem of overstocking.

An interesting speech Clark Mathis last week Sir Daniel Hall—who was Chairman of the Kenya Agriculture Commission—made at the Tanga had concluded that the most serious problem of the Colony was the overstocking of the land.

One such factory is already in operation at Tanga, and the report of the Kenya Land Commission contains a full discussion of the various and varying opinions. As a first, while the quality of the stock is so low and the final output so low, it is more than doubtful if it can be taken to pay expenses. Recurring levies will have to be made by taxing on each animal stock, no high question of organization and one that requires the cooperation of the chiefs. The stock will have to be paid for, and there comes in the main difficulty—the comparative indifference of the Native towards money and his traditional attachment to his stock, cattle in particular. It is difficult to see how the *tabu* custom and evidence of its disappearance within the tribe.

To meet this fundamental factor it was suggested at the Kenya Agricultural Commission that purchases of cattle might be met by the issue of a large quantity of plaque stamps which might be stamped with the name of a particular trader and registered against the name of whom it was issued. The stamps would be of the value of £2, and the trader would need to be guaranteed that they could be redeemed for their cash value on demand. They could be used as they were seen on a belt or chain for purposes of display. Smaller stamps of the value of 10s. could be issued for sheep and goats.

### A Fantastic Bill of Fare.

This may sound a fantastic suggestion, but the situation is so desperate to regard the bill of fare for us to eat ourselves, although the bill of people who accustom to livestock to the acknowledged detriment of the land upon which they live, and yet do not use them for the very purpose for which man originally domesticated the animals, and this is still the fact that other neighboring tribes do use the stock for both meat and milk. To us such an attitude may seem the height of unreason, but some of our own colleagues to attend stately among our fellows—honours and prestige—harshly bear examination in the cold light of reason.

It is difficult for anyone who has not been through the country to realize how far the destruction has proceeded in some areas. One sees nothing but gaunt hill-sides dotted with the yellow and purple where they are bare down to the very surface of the stock and sparse vegetation in the bottoms, gnawed and broken down by the starving animals wandering through it. The longer regeneration is put off, the bigger and more difficult the task.

In the early stages, natural vegetation will creep over the wasted areas, provided it is kept open from grazing for a year or two. In the last stage the nature left are too low to support them, and much of the surface has been cut down to almost sterile subsoil, and gullies and *dongas* render the land unusable. Deliberate reclamation is then necessary—terracing in the worst places to break the run of the rainwash, tree-planting to the same end, and the planting here and there of some of the stock-eating grasses which are the best soil-builders on East Africa.

It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the problems before the Administrations of most of the Native Reserves in South-East and Central Africa. The population of both men and stock is increasing, the land is already insufficient to allow of the traditional shifting cultivation, and in many tribes land hunger is causing unrest. Meantime the overstocking is reducing and deteriorating the amount of land available for cultivation. The vicious circle is closing in at an accelerated rate.

In places game is at hand, but we British, who have accepted a trusteeship for the Natives, cannot lightly allow it to do its ancient wrong of starving the population down to an equilibrium with the depleted resources of the land. For there is no need that the tribes should starve or anything like their present density of population.

One aspect of the solution is easy: the Administration has to secure the replacement of the shifting cultivation by a

continuous regeneration system. This involves a four-fold succession of crops, and a rearrangement of methods of ploughing, the best of livestock, and special crops, and the best of the technical to numbers the Natives who keep and manage the stock. It is not easy to do, but it is the only way to explain the proved fact that first the trading animals are a valuable land.

While the immediate effect is a rural custom and the Native attitude to their stock, the crux lies in the capacity of the administrative staff the Governments can afford to serve in the Native Reserves and the lack of resources for the necessary capital outlay on such matters as meat factories, demonstration farms, water supplies and the reconditioning of the wasted areas.

## The Tana River Survey.

### Protective, Not Productive, Irrigation.

THE Tana River region of Kenya Colony was described to the Royal Society of Arts in London last week by Mr. H. C. Sampson, F.R.S., B.Sc., F.L.S., who with Mr. D. G. Harris, an irrigation specialist, assisted by Mr. H. B. Sharpe, for several years District Officer on the Upper Tana, has investigated the possibility of irrigating the Tana for the Kenya Government.

The Natives of the lower river had the reputation of being lazy, but while they may have been in the past they were certainly not lazy now. What impressed the expedition more than anything else in the aerial survey was the enormous extent of their cultivation. It seemed impossible that a population of 15,000 could, with their primitive implements, maintain such a large area under crop. The top valley of the Tana was more attractive than the desert, the river nearby being very beautiful and tempting the traveller to rivers at home. The nights were never really hot, and the day temperature was never unpleasant, as the air was so dry. The river was so acceptable in appearance, it gave the impression of a mighty river, being more than 100 yards wide in many places, but its waters were never clear, thus hiding the fact that its depth was, except in the narrow channel, only a few inches.

Tests (tested by Mr. Sampson) were quite instillable for irrigation, and it seemed that the expedition was doomed to failure. When it was found that the irrigation canal would reach up to the watershed, however, supplies were taken further up, and these showed a very different state of affairs. It seemed as if the best conditions for irrigation had been found, the grey and dark coloured soils over the main part of the area being permeable to water, and laboratory examination of the soils confirmed that opinion. It appeared evident that the soda clays of the stowed earth basin had been replaced by calcium clay which would permit of drainage.

### A Three Years' Survey.

Mr. Sampson emphasized that the results all through were of a tentative nature. At the time of the expedition disposal it was not possible to carry out more than a very rough survey, and the only on the north bank of the river. It was not possible that the south bank would show conditions as good as if not better than those of the north bank, and a more survey of the life of the country included in the data regarding the state and of the soils was essential before any definite decision could be reached. Such a complete survey would probably take three years.

The lecturer declared that irrigation development of the lower Tana was economically impossible, and that any such development on the upper Tana could be regarded only as a protective measure, and not as a productive work. It might seem strange that a protective work should be considered at all in a country having such a small Native population as Kenya, but one had only to visit some of the Native Reserves of the pastoral tribes and see the complete destruction of grazing to realize that permanent famine could arise even with a limited population, and that some method of permanent relief, such as has been carried out on the canal colonies of the Punjab, might become a necessity in that part of Africa. It was not a case of relieving the density of an agricultural population, but rather of the conversion of a pastoral people into a mixed farming community—a much more difficult matter.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How Not to Use Staff

Ex-Governor Supports East Africa

To the Editor of East Africa

Sir,—In your issue of November 29 I read with much interest your criticism of the system under which in Kenya Colony officers of the District Administration are being constantly moved about from one district to another.

If there is one man in each province more than any other in Tropical Africa, and that is that of continuity of policy, then it is possible to carry this out when no District Officer is left long enough in the post to become fully known, understood and trusted by his native people. I say it is possible to understand.

My experience of African administration, such as it was, convinced me that the African does not like this frequent changing of officers. It takes him considerable time to turn up a new official, to understand his ways, his moods, and his character. Once he really knows and trusts him, he is a devoted and secure an influence over his people and headman which no other officer can acquire without long residence. I always acted on this principle and with the best results.

Apart, moreover, from the trouble and expense of a system of continuity the constant changing about of officials causes a heavy expense.

St. Stephen's Club, Your faithfully, London, S.W. Alfred Swaine

Do Pythons Hoot?

Mr. Stofham Gives New Facts

To the Editor of East Africa

Sir,—I was very interested in Colonel H. B. Stofham's letter in your issue of Oct. 3, in which he expresses the opinion that this "long drawn-out hoot," which we hear in Uganda is made by either a quail or a rail. It is very difficult to express a sound in words, but when I said the noise was like a long drawn-out hoot, I meant a long one, not from four to five seconds and of some considerable volume; for instance, it was mistaken one night for a motorist in distress trying to call attention and help to his position. Not being a linguist I am not in a position to speak with authority, but could the lungs of either a quail or a rail produce such a loud volume of noise and for so long?

Although it was Piet Pierson, who had spent some time among pythons and earned his living hunting them, who suggested that the noise was made by a python, most authorities on natural history, I must admit, have suggested that it is made by a bird of kind. For instance, the Natural History Museum suggested it on the authority of their own knowledge and also on that of a book on South African birds which described the sound made by the South African bittern, actually in my own words, as Sir Frederick Jackson, who probably had as wide a knowledge of nature and birds in particular as anyone who has been in East Africa, suggested the Abyssinian ground hornbill. Now Colonel Stofham suggests either a quail or a rail.

Personally I rule out the bittern, as they inhabit swampy ground, whereas this noise is invariably heard—by us—at all events—as though it comes from high up on a hill at least ten to ten miles

away from the nearest water. And to hear it all through the night? I think I have only an occasional visitor and the only one I have ever referred to in my journal.

As regards the sound itself, I should like to know whether it is, by the way, made, they say, all through the night in the second stage, although I may have heard it falling and rising into stages every second all through the night, but I am not so sure as to whether it is all through the night.

If it is a bird, it must be a nocturnal one, and must have a pair of lungs of the ordinary size not only to produce the volume of noise but to remain in the hoot for so long as four and five seconds.

Benefits of British Rule

Two Tributes from Uganda

To the Editor of East Africa

Sir,—As I notice the "about thirty" want to surrender the Colonies, the following incidents may be of interest to your readers.

In 1902, when on tour in the Entebbe district I asked the chiefs who were with me what the hoot that would happen if all the British left Uganda would be before disturbances broke out. Did they think six months? They refused to reply. Give us six weeks at the outside.

In 1923 I was being driven by a Masai driver when past our driver's native "Koviro" Station. Talking to my head boy, the driver said: "I have been through German East Africa and Portuguese East Africa during the War. I have seen in the French and Belgian Congo and in Italian Somaliland, in each of which places I have seen that way, those countries are ruled. Give me the British rule in Uganda. It is far and away the best for a native."

Your faithfully, H. A. Macgregor

East Africa's Seven Wonders

Colonel Marquis Maxwell's List

To the Editor of East Africa

On the subject of the seven wonders of East Africa, I would be as follows in order of importance:

- (1) Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa.
- (2) The Victoria Nile.
- (3) Mt. Kenya, the highest mountain in the British Empire.
- (4) The Masai.
- (5) The Rift Valley from the Leroy Plateau to Lake Naivasha, in the middle of the Serengeti Plains, when the wild beasts come down from the Ngorongoro Crater and
- (6) The barren country at the southern tip of Lake Rudolf.

Your faithfully, Kenya Colony, Marquis Maxwell

Missed Opportunity

The Agricultural Development Commission has missed a magnificent opportunity, the first ever, of making a real inquiry into the true position in Uganda by insisting upon a return from all money lenders who advance money to be secured on agricultural land. From a regular business man.





of old metal instead of having the usual admission charge, and on the first day of the experiment over 100 persons collected.

Many of the "bare" region, entitled "Our" colonial possessions, are being sold in Italy.

The Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union has undertaken to acquire, equip and dispatch an aeroplane for Red Cross work in Ethiopia. One of the most experienced aviators in England has offered to fly the machine to Addis Ababa, without payment, but he will be accompanied by a pilot who will remain in the service of the Ethiopian Red Cross. £3,000 is required to finance the undertaking.

Lady Balfour, wife of the British Minister in Addis Ababa, describing Ethiopian Red Cross requirements, writes: "We want the most modern medicines and water bottles."

The African personnel of the British Ambulance Service, recruited in Kenya and Uganda by Colonel J. M. Lowell, the Tanganyika sardier, reached Berbera last week.

The Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, a British organisation with missionaries in Ethiopia, is responsible for the Harar Hospital known as the Swedish Hospital and the Ashe Taderi Hospital.

The war between Italy and Ethiopia has aroused much interest in Kenya. Native Reserves, according to the Government, who has instructed District Commissioners to take every opportunity of explaining the position so far as it is known. Sir Joseph Byrne recently visited the frontier on both sides of Lake Rudolf and the Government is keeping closely under review the steps necessary to safeguard the Colony's borders.

An aged priest was the only mourner at the funeral last week of Li Yasu, the former Emperor of Ethiopia, who died at South Gate Muleta, near Harar, where he had been confined for the past three years. The priest had been the emperor's ruler's companion during the last 10 years.

Exports from Kenya to Italian Somaliland during the week ended October 26 included 112 packages of coffee, 489 ctns., 11,321½ potatoes, 275½ sisal, 741 and 2024 ctns., 6,000 packages. Re-exports included 7,774 packages of flour wheat, 2,236 of motor spirit, and 1,351 of rice.

## Give Away the Colonies

MR CHARLES JOHN DIXON, writing in the current *Contemporary Review* on "The Dissatisfied Powers and the World's Resources," advocates the extension of the Mandates system to Colonial territories generally. His *novum* permits him to write:

The League, through its Mandates Commission, should be able to supervise the provision of capital in colonial territories, assuring to all nations their opportunity of sharing in it. It should face also the problem of *personnel* of giving to the nations of all countries a chance of sharing, not only in commercial development, but also in Colonial administration. Possible, this will necessitate, in the long run, an international change from Colonial administrations, just as we have already an international secretariat for the general business of the League.

The first sentence will intrigue those who from hard practical experience know something of the difficulties of raising capital even for attractive positions in Colonial Territories, while the last one, which depicts the League secretariat as a body as harmonious and successful as it is cosmopolitan, is likely to amuse those who know something of the true facts.

## Punching a Rhino's Nose!

An unusually narrow escape from a charging rhino is described in *Country Life* by Colonel Manswell Maxwell. The incident occurred when, motoring to Lake Natron, his car broke down and, with his wife and boy, he had to walk back to his camp. He says:

"We had reached a small open space a few yards across, and I had stopped to decide the best way out, when a shout from my wife and a short like the exhaust of an engine and a sudden steam engine, warned me of the presence of an angry rhino. Seizing the cub, I swung round to see the animal, a fine bull with large horns coming at a good pace not thirty yards away. As I put the cub up, I tried to push the safety catch forward. But nothing moved. The catch was jammed with one. Another quick but unsuccessful effort to get it open and the rhino was only ten or twelve yards off and coming really fast, with head well down and with horns aligned with you, so it seemed to me, in the centre of my belt. But what now impressed me even more than this was the enormous size which he appeared to have attained, for in this thin air he looked colossal, a veritable juggernaut indeed.

The situation now was difficult. With the cub behind me I could not try to dodge him, for he might be turned. Yet the chances of doing this seemed small, since one could hardly hope to make any impression on such a beast, which probably weighed a ton and which could easily outrun any man, and could twist almost as easily as a dog. In desperation I hinged with all my weight against his head, hoping to get him in the eye and turn him to one side. This I did, but I caught him somewhere near the desired mark. I had just time to be aware of the streak made by the cub as it slid about the side of the head when I was flung violently round, and felt myself disengaged. A powerful flick of the horn had torn the rifle from my grasp and sent it spinning ten yards away.

However, in making this flick, the rhino had brought his head up and to the right, and most important of all away from my position. But now he was right on me. With the cub, I had a hope of keeping his horn still turned away. I swung round with my left fist at his nose, hitting somewhat softly and soft end. Although he ducked this with another flick which broke in wrist which the blow appeared to achieve its purpose. For, swinging slightly to the right, he just missed me as he brushed by to crash through the very bush which I had marked down as my destination should he turn in time. So for the moment, I managed to meet a second charge. But gradually, almost ferociously, I realised that as often happens with rhinos he was not coming back. Now he was indeterminate, since there was precious little open coming off so directly a second time.

The article was accompanied by some excellent close-up pictures of rhino.

# KENYA

## The Sportsman's Paradise

Whether you sport a Shooting, Fishing, Golf, or Tennis, or whether you wish to Hunt or Photograph Game of all kinds, you are catered for in Kenya, "The Sportsman's Paradise."

In gorgeous scenery, with a delightful climate, the joys of the country—and the sports—being low.

## Ideal for a Home

Kenya also offers unlimited scope for the settler, and those with moderate means who are contemplating home-making should carefully consider the many exceptional advantages offered.

Full details from—

## THE KENYA AGENT

MR. H. W. BENTON, GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE,  
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10, YERINGTON SQUARE, KENYA ASSOCIATION (INC.),  
P.O. BOX 1, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.

# Tanganyika Legislators Mr. Amery's Forward View

## The Governor's Appreciation.

MR. HADJI JAWA, who has the distinction of being the youngest member ever nominated to the Tanganyika Legislative Council, has in the words of Sir Harold MacMichael, at the last meeting, very successfully proved that age is no criterion of wisdom and ability. He was also paid by the Governor for his assistance as a member of Council of M.V.P. Wyndham, who has been a consistent supporter of what has seemed to him to be sound and a strong critic of what has not. His ways with toleration, moderation and understanding, the Governor intimated that he proposed, when opportunity arose, again to take advantage of Mr. Wyndham's services.

Two members of the Council are Major King, of Lindi, and Mr. Adamson of Pates Salama. Referring to their appointment, Sir Harold said the latter was known to all as a business man who had already served the country by his membership of the Railway Advisory Council and various committees. Major King came from the Lindi area, which has hardly received in the past the representation which is warranted by its size and promise.

Dr. J. M. Shirone, another influential member of the Tanganyika Legislature, is having the country to undertake a medical survey on behalf of the Government of British North Borneo.

### Myasaland Volunteer Reserve

Major H. E. Green, Staff Officer of the Myasaland Volunteer Reserve, is shortly retiring, and Government purposes to abolish the post and substitute an honorary secretary. Members have been asked to state whether they would prefer a K.A.R. officer to take the place of a civilian. The Myasaland section submit the appointment of a civilian, as a K.A.R. officer would be liable to distraction at any moment and the Chief Cook, Master of the boat, would not reasonably be expected to undertake additional duties, when a subordinate might find his Reserve and his conflicting with his position as a police officer.

### Matriculation Over-rated

Mr. J. V. Hingmond, for many years headmaster of Puaire, one of the largest and oldest schools in Southern Rhodesia, and at a recent Club Luncheon in Bulawayo, that the matriculation examination had become an exaggerated and trivial matter and he urged emphasis to be placed on its existence on to, and instead place reliance on a school's accrediting system, as is now done in New Zealand and some other parts of the world. Matriculation as described as a test only of a candidate's ability to impart about 1% of his knowledge in a given place in a given time and in a form acceptable to the examiners.

### A. Rhodesia Agricultural Society

Captain John Brown, in his Presidential address at the annual meeting in Lusaka of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Society, stated that the Government and Lusaka commercial interests had assisted financially in the organization of the first show, which had given a small profit. During the year two hundred members and voluntary members were enrolled, bringing the strength up to the aid for ordinary members. Assets showed a surplus of £200 to cover liabilities, and the bank overdraft stood at £100 as against £200 last year. Captain Brown was re-elected President for the fifth year, with Captain E. Gibson as Vice-President.

### Staff of Extension Officers

Mr. W. T. Horn, Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, stated in his annual report just received that the Department had suffered severely during the past three years from a considerable loss of the general economy in administrative work, and that it will not be possible until any day to complete the staff of extension officers, and some measure of staff reduction is being considered. The extension officers are being reduced to 100, and the staff of extension officers is being reduced to 100.

### Belmont's Belonging Avenue

The names in Nelson are to be changed as from May 1st. The Avenue will be called "Queen's Avenue" and Belmont Avenue "Queen's Avenue". The names of the streets are: Belmont Avenue, Queen's Avenue, Victoria Street, Kingway.

The purpose of the proposed road is to connect the road with the road, and to connect the road with the road. It is a road which will be a road, and it is a road which will be a road. It is a road which will be a road, and it is a road which will be a road. It is a road which will be a road, and it is a road which will be a road.

The Forward View is more than justice, it is a plan for the future. It is a plan for the future, and it is a plan for the future. It is a plan for the future, and it is a plan for the future. It is a plan for the future, and it is a plan for the future. It is a plan for the future, and it is a plan for the future.

### Basuto Lands

When as Acting Governor of Uganda, Mr. A. E. Woodhead attended the opening of the Basuto Lukiko he announced that the area made in 1930 of 85 sq. miles was marked out from unoccupied and unoccupied land to be given to the leading families in Basuto. It had been withdrawn on order of the Secretary of State, because the tribe, though repeatedly urged to state whether or not it accepted the offer, had not definitely refused to give a definite answer. It had also been decided that labour tribute to chiefs by peasants should terminate at the end of 1930, and that no more than the chiefs' salaries would be made in 1930, and the rest of this year, since present salaries are considered excessive. Government had no intention of depriving the people of the right to occupy all unoccupied land, and the individual could cultivate and develop. There was no reason to fear that the land now occupied by the Basuto would be given to others, but he urged the chief to consider making a proper land agreement with Government.

### Africans and Anthropology

I never seem to get the progress of meetings connected with anthropology, but a year or two ago, passed recommending the Institute of Anthropology of Missionaries Government officials and others whose work is connected with Africa. That I would like to see more of it, and what I would like to see more of it, and what I would like to see more of it. I would like to see more of it, and what I would like to see more of it. I would like to see more of it, and what I would like to see more of it.

### Books by Africans

Prizes for books written in African languages are awarded annually by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. For 1930 prizes will be offered in books in the Basuto, Swahili and the Ga-Adangme languages. One prize will be awarded in each language chosen for the competition. Either a first prize of £20 or a second prize of £10. Manuscripts should contain not less than 1000 words and not more than 2000 words, and should reach the office of the Institute, Wood Street, London S.W.1, not later than October 1, 1930. Full particulars may be obtained from the secretary at the above address.

### Another Aboriginal Discovery

Aboriginal remains have been discovered near the Victoria Falls, between Bulawayo and the Victoria Falls. The remains are of the Victoria Falls, and they are of the Victoria Falls. The remains are of the Victoria Falls, and they are of the Victoria Falls. The remains are of the Victoria Falls, and they are of the Victoria Falls.



## Some Statements Worth Noting.

Plum says the breath of lephants brings serpents from their holes, but the breath of stags scorches them. — *Dr. F. A. Freeth in a letter to The Times.*

I am anxious to do all in my power to reduce the difficulties inherent in our present constitutional system. — *Mr. Hubert Young, addressing the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council.*

Domestic exports from Kenya have increased in value this year by 50%; re-exports have increased by 20%, and imports by 10%. — *Sir Joseph Byrne, speaking in the Kenya Legislative Council.*

I wish to stress the great importance of not losing sight of the fundamental financial factor in our affairs—the peasant. — *Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, addressing the Legislature.*

Smallworkers are not selfish, as is evident in every district where cash plant transport, advice and assistance of all kinds is lent, exchanged and even given to others in cases of need. — *The New Rhodesia.*

The maize crop of the future in Kenya will find his maize crop a subsidiary part of his business and stock-breeding the main part. — *Mr. H. Wolff, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club.*

Schools for Native girls in Tanganyika have been a great influence for good. The girls are in great demand by prospective husbands, and there is in fact a waiting list. — *Canon Banks, of the Central Tanganyika Diocese, speaking in Nairobi.*

The amendment of Ordinances to bring them into line with similar legislation in Kenya and Tanganyika is an indication of a movement towards the inevitable union which on general principles is an desirable consummation. — *The Uganda Guardian.*

The Colony's constitution is like a Fleeth Robinson's device, held together by a piece of ragged string. Government has snapped the string, and the constitutional position of the official community has been reduced to a farce. — *Sir Robert Shatto, speaking in Mombasa, Kenya.*

I have very strongly on the subject of administrative travelling expenses. It is not fair to expect officials to do their real work if they have not a reasonable travelling allowance, and I know that many of them are spending their own pocket money because they have words to do. — *The Rev. W. P. Young, M.C., B.A., addressing the Nyasaland Legislative Council.*

## Kenya's Uganda Headquarters.

When the Inspector General of the K.A.F. visits Uganda, the Governor, Mr. P. E. Mitchell, will discuss with him the question of moving the headquarters of the 4th Battalion from Bostoe to Kampala or Jinja. Rebuilding of headquarters is long overdue, and the Governor is reluctant to undertake it at Bostoe.

## Kenya's "Grand Old Man."

Proposing the health of Lord and Lady Baden Powell, at a dinner given in their honour in Nairobi, Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, said that during his stay in Nairobi the British Government would see a parade of 700 or 800 children, representing the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, and that the Queen and King would be particularly delighted to see a child who had given such wonderful help to his country in the great and beneficial movement that had brought into being. Sir Joseph said that he hoped to see the Queen at the eyes of the country could be seen in the fact that the people of Kenya were so loyal to the British Empire and that they had been so successful in London.

EAST AFRICA

## WHO'S WHO

281.—Mr. William James Fitzgerald  
M.C., B.A., B.L.



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Mr. W. J. Fitzgerald, who is a member of the Irish Bar, was at Trinity College, Dublin, when the War broke out. He served on the Western Front with the Durham Light Infantry and Norfolk Yeomanry, and was awarded the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

On demobilisation he was appointed to the Administrative Services in Nigeria, and whilst in that Colony was Police Magistrate in Lagos, Commissioner of Lands, and a member of the Legislative Council. In 1924 he became Crown Counsel and eight years later he was promoted to Northern Rhodesia as Solicitor General. In 1933 becoming Attorney General and an official member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. He is now Acting Judge of the High Court.

An able and witty debater, his speeches in Council have always explained the Government's policy with clarity, while retaining the confidence of the unofficial members by his ready understanding of their point of view and his steady refusal to try to force small but unworthy successes at the expense of those to whom public pleading is not a natural or professionally developed gift. Personally popular among his honours he has been Chairman of the United Farmers Club, Livingstonia, and of the Livingstonia Tennis Club.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. S. J. Manning, the Tanganyika A.D.O., has been transferred to Cyprus.

Mr. W. D. Tisdall, the Kenya settler, is on his way back to his home near Kitale.

Major A. R. E. Lucas has been appointed to the Kiluyu Area Licensing Court.

Mr. A. V. Hartwell, District Officer on the Rufiji, has been transferred to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. W. F. Balcock has been appointed Acting Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika.

Mr. H. G. Oldfield has been appointed District Commissioner of the Kajado district of Kenya.

Major R. H. C. Higgins has been appointed to the Dar es Salaam Cinematograph Censorship Board.

Mr. George Stark has been appointed Director of Native Development and Education in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. F. Spearpoint and Mr. J. Miller have been appointed Justices of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. S. Nicolia has been promoted from the F.W.S. to the Uganda Treasury as Assistant Treasurer.

The engagements announced of Mr. Renne W. Berg, Assistant District Officer in Uganda, and Miss Mafco Barber.

Mr. H. G. Dudgeon, Assistant Attorney General of Nyasaland, has returned to the Protectorate from overseas leave.

Mr. J. E. R. Hill and Mr. H. C. M. Poets, A.D.O.'s, have been appointed Acting District Officers in Tanganyika.

Mr. R. D. England has won the Muthaiga Golf Club championship for the second year in succession, and for the fourth time.

Mr. John Riley, manager of the Dar es Salaam branch of the British East African Corporation, has left Tanganyika on overseas leave.

Mrs. Gary Hammond, of the Luganga Country Club, near Iringa, has, on medical advice, left Tanganyika on an extended holiday.

Mr. Norrie Taylor, the newly elected Chief of the Bulawayo Caledonian Society, is Bulawayo manager of the South African Timber Co., Ltd.

Mr. F. Birkitt, on transfer from British Guiana, has taken up duty in Kenya as Chief Accountant of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Mr. C. W. E. Atwell, manager of the Beira branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been transferred to Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Robins, who has been appointed General Manager of the Tanganyika Railway, will shortly arrive Home on leave from Kenya.

Mr. W. S. Marchant, on transfer from Kenya, has taken up duty as Deputy Provincial Commissioner and Assistant Secretary in Zanzibar.

Major Pinto Teixeira, Director General of Railways and Harbours in Portuguese East Africa, recently visited the Nyasaland railway system.

Mr. Marcus Maxwell, the Kenya settler, left Croydon in his own machine last Wednesday for East Africa, after having done only 40 hours' solo flying.

Mr. E. D. Emley has been appointed Municipal Affairs Officer of Nairobi, and Mr. J. B. L. Lewellyn District Commissioner of the Transvaal.

Colonel C. R. Seargey addressed the African Club of Cambridge University one day last week, while on another day he addressed the Rotary Club of Berley Heath.

Mr. Hugh Manson, manager of the Broken Hill branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and Mrs. Manson have been spending a short holiday in Tanganyika.

Kenya promotions include that of Mr. C. G. Gledhill to Provincial Commissioner, and Mr. F. B. Hosking and Mr. S. G. V. Hodge to be Senior District Commissioners.

Dr. Hugh Nicol, of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, is to speak to-night on "Mixed Cropping in Primitive Agriculture" to the Planters' Group of the Royal Empire Society.

Mrs. C. Kemp, Mr. R. G. Skipwith and Mr. Staller have been appointed to the Tanganyika Cinematograph Licensing Board. Mr. Stark has been appointed to the Iringa Board.

A few days after their departure for Kenya, Sir Philip and Lady Richardson's residence at Weybridge was broken into, but the burglars were detected and escaped empty handed.

Mr. H. C. Ducker, of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's experimental station in Nyasaland, has been visiting the Tanganyika Agricultural Department's headquarters in Morogoro.

Miss Colin E. Duff, secretary of the Department of Internal Affairs of Southern Rhodesia, is on her pending retirement after 23 years' service. She is a well-known cricketer and all-round athlete.

Mr. A. W. Reel, joint managing director of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., who are interested in the Zanzibar clove industry, has made of the gross value of £57,400, with net personally £135,000.

Mr. C. C. O'Hagan, who for some time has been camp to St. Ignace's, is one of the Kenyan settlers who has been appointed to the Tanganyika Administrative Services and is now stationed at Rufiji.



We regret to report the death on Friday at the age of 75, of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles O'Brien, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Seychelles from 1912 to 1918, and a member of the Colonial Films Committee in 1929-30.

Mr. F. J. Pedler, who did much for the promotion of the Boy Scout movement in Tanganyika during his period of secondment from the Colonial Office to the Territory's administrative staff, is shortly returning to the Colonial Office.

His many friends will regret to hear that Major W. R. Moran, formerly of the Kenya Police, has had to enter a nursing home on Bedouin for an operation. His new book, entitled "A Cuckoo in Kenya," will be published in the spring.

Addressing a meeting in London last week on "The African Child Under Native Law," Mr. Julius Lewin, assistant secretary of the Royal African Society, said that Native courts should be more closely controlled by the European authorities.

Nanyuki settlers want a permanent show ground, and a special committee, with Captain A. E. Angley, as Chairman, has been formed. The other members are Colonel B. M. Albay and Messrs. P. D. Townsend, W. Bernard, C. Todd and C. D. Fernandes.

Addressing the Tanganyika Legislature, Sir Harold MacMichael spoke of Mr. P. E. Mitchell's "encyclopaedic knowledge of the country and the forcefulness of his personality" in referring to his translation to the Governorship of Uganda, and paying tribute to his work in Tanganyika.

Mr. John Benham, whose death has taken place in Thika at the age of 52, first went to Kenya in 1903, and served with the East African Mounted Rifles in the Campaign. He afterwards managed an estate in the Thika district, and later engaged in trading and transport work in the Kitui area.

Mr. A. F. Dawson has made a gift of a stand in Ndola covering nearly an acre to be raised in aid of the Copperbelt Beside Fund, the winner to have possession free of charge by underwriting to pay the transfer fees and stamp duty. The stand was originally intended for the erection of a cinema or dance hall.

Sir Jacob Balfour, B.A., of the East Africa Club, attended the Empire's Edge's Jubilee celebration at Freemason's Hall, London, last week. The Prince of Wales spoke at the dinner which followed the meeting.

St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, has accepted unanimously the recommendation of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland to appoint the Rev. J. H. Ogilvie, M.A., as successor to the late Rev. J. F. G. Orr. Mr. Ogilvie was assistant to Dr. Fleming at St. Columba's Church, Fort Street, London, before being appointed Toc H Padre for Scotland.

Mr. B. E. Shipton, the Kenya settler who recently led an expedition to the neighbourhood of Mount Everest in preparation for the ascent of the same expedition next year, read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday. He stated that his party scaled 26 peaks, all of altitudes between 10,000 and 23,000 ft. Twenty-four had hitherto been unclimbed.

Mr. B. W. Savory, an A.D.O. in Tanganyika, is to be congratulated on having definitely proved the existence of the chimpanzee in the southern part of the Argoma district. He sent a skull of a chimpanzee from the Mabar Mountains, Kasoo, to the Natural History Museum, which states that this is one of the most southerly localities from which this ape has been recorded.

Among the passengers outward bound for Kenya by the m.v. "Llangibby Castle" are Sir Sydney and Lady Herr, Mrs. W. Nicol, Mr. J. R. Ryecroft, Mr. N. T. Vassan, and Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Sethi Smith. Among the passengers for Dar es Salaam are Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Berriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. E. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Meier, Miss G. D. Rankin, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. W. Webb.

Mr. W. Wilfred E. Giles, who has relinquished the headmastership of Busoga College, Uganda, has been appointed a Superintendent of Education in Tanganyika, and left to take up his new duties on November 28. Mrs. Giles, the only daughter of Brigadier-General Johnston, is a niece of Captain "Billie" Stairs, R.E., who accompanied Stanley on his Emin Pasha Expedition, and later led an expedition to secure the Katanga.

Sir Aldo Castellani, chief health adviser to the Italian forces in East Africa, and an acknowledged authority on tropical diseases, has been acquitted by the Central Medical Council on a charge, which he strongly denies, of unprofessional conduct. Sir Aldo returned to London from Entebbe for the inquiry. On his acquittal he greeted the President of the Council with the Fascist salute. He had pleaded for a hearing in public, but the Council decided to take the case *in camera*.

We regret to learn of the death in Mombasa at the age of 61 of Mr. T. H. Johnson, assistant agent of the Union-Castle Line, who leaves a wife and one son. He joined the Johannesburg staff of the Union-Castle Company 32 years ago, was promoted assistant accountant there in 1905, accountant in 1913, and in 1921 became principal assistant to the chief treasury agent. He was promoted assistant agent in Mombasa in 1924, and in 1927, and was much popular with the islanders.

**You're ALL the  
fitter for  
BOVRIL**





## East African Estates

The annual report of East African Estates, Ltd., states that the Company, based on the coast of Kenya now holds 12,000 acres of land and 100 acres of forest land. During the year 12,000 acres were sold. The cashed-in proceeds include the Ekomu building site of about 500 acres, to which have been added to the trustees of the Hon. Russell Meyers Memorial, M.P.'s home for Europeans, and several children's fully equipped schools have also been returned to the Government by agreement. For the purpose of the extension of the Waga Agricultural School for Kenyas, it was agreed to make a substantial reduction in the amount due to the Standard Bank of South Africa by the sale of larger portions of the property of the company and of its subsidiaries, but the land market in Kenya remaining stagnant, no important sales were possible. Tribute is paid to the bank for its continued assistance.

The directors are still unable to place a valuation on the company's investments, the balance sheet at £254,448, but on the basis of earnings there must be a large depreciation in their value. The British Colonial Provision Co., Ltd., in which East African Estates hold over 80% of the paid-up capital, gave 7% for the year ended 31st. 1934. Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, in which East African Estates hold all the debentures and 25% of the share capital, had a better year on the two remaining plantations, it having been reported last year that one estate had been surrendered to the mortgagee. The standing charges have now to be borne by the investment of three plantations, and the result was a profit of £1,810.

Evans Brothers (Kenya) Ltd., in which East African Estates hold all the debentures and about 74% of the issued share capital, showed a loss of £800 for the year ended February 28, before charging debenture interest, £3,000 and management fee, £1,500 due to East African Estates. Further amounts were received during the year on account of assets sold, and the total amount received to the date of the balance sheet was £27,687. Other sales are in course of negotiation. Certain amounts due from Evans Brothers and Central Coffee Estates have again been omitted from the accounts, with the result that the profit and loss account shows a loss of £2,603. After including the balance brought forward from last year of £2,800, the total loss carried forward is £20,407.

The balance sheet shows the following assets: Property in Kenya, £35,302; Investments, £254,448; loan to Evans Brothers (Kenya) Ltd., £12,224; loan to Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates Ltd., £3,844; sundry debtors, £11,722; cash, £4,845. The paid-up capital amounts to £250,000, and the creditors include directors (for fees), £4,675; British Colonial Provision Co., partly secured, £33,393; overdraft with bankers against security, £70,710; and guarantors of bank interest paid, £528. The total due to creditors is £211,000, and Evans Brothers (Kenya) Ltd. rank for £2,087 for monies deposited for debenture holders. The annual meeting is to be held in London on December 11.

### British-India Steam Navigation

The net profit of the British-India Steam Navigation Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £144,856, which is approximately the same as for the preceding year. Capital receipts amounted to £37,000 and transfers from provisions for liabilities to £17,000, and £25,000. The amount charged for depreciation by passengers before arriving at the profit has, however, been increased from £277,000 to £417,000. After deducting Preference dividends of £145,000, the balance forward is £20,756, compared with £10,081. No dividend is proposed on the Ordinary shares. The auditors again point out that the charge for the year in respect of depreciation is considerably less than the normal depreciation. It is also pointed out that the balance sheet shows the amounts written off the cost of the fleet to date total £10,608,674, whereas depreciation to date at 4% per annum would amount to £17,354,432. The net figure at which the fleet is entered is £2,620,000.

### Bird and Co. (Africa)

A statement issued to holders of the First Mortgage Convertible Debenture Stock Messrs. Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd. state that the trust deed securing the company's First Mortgage Convertible Debenture Stock provided that a sinking fund should be established, the first payment in respect of which was originally to be made on November 1, 1932. Later it was agreed that payment should be postponed, not later than 1934. The trustees for the stockholders have now approved the first annual sinking fund payment being postponed until 1935. The first payment will therefore be made due on November 1, 1936, and the final date for the redemption of the stock will be postponed until January 1, 1937.

## Some Aspects of Kenya

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. The Director of Education, Mr. C. M. G. Smith, has addressed the East African Council of Education at Nairobi on Tuesday. He pointed out that the Government of Kenya is not yet ready to discuss the East African Council of Education, whether members of the Council should be specially invited to attend. The Government is, however, arranging to send a representative to the Council, and is requested to send a host date to the Hon. Secretary of the Council at Over Sea House, St. James' Street, which will be observed at 2.15 p.m. and the address will begin at 3 p.m.

### Southern Rhodesian loan

The prospectus was published last week of a development loan for the Government of Southern Rhodesia. It took the form of £250,000 in 3% Inscribed Stock, repayable at 200%, with a maximum life of 28 years and a minimum of 23 years, the earliest date of redemption being June 1, 1935. The proceeds are to be devoted to financing public works. The lists were open for only five minutes.

### Kenya Coast By-Election

Mr. W. G. Lillywhite has been selected to the Kenya Legislative Council for the Coast constituency, in succession to the late Major Robinson-Festace. Mr. Lillywhite polled 28 votes against Major E. S. Grogan, but as four voting papers were cancelled, the result might conceivably have been a tie. His recent advocacy of devolution of the Kenya ruling probably cost Major Grogan the seat.

### Relief for Kenya Farmers

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Joseph Byrnes, realising that the recommendations of the Committee on the Relief of Agricultural Distress will take time to implement, and that a number of farmers, if not given some temporary help, might go under, to the disadvantage of the Colony, has placed before the Economic Development Board certain suggestions for their relief, and asked for prompt recommendations as to the remedy to be adopted in the exceptional circumstances.

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## PROTECTS HEALTH



**MINING NEWS**

**Lessons of Copperbelt Riots**

**Native Labour Council Established**

REFERRING briefly to the recent disturbances on the Copperbelt and to the report of the Commission of Inquiry, Sir Hubert Young, in the last meeting of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, expressed his earnest desire to do everything in his power to profit by the lessons of the past, and to ensure that there is no recurrence of these unhappy events. He called on the assistance of all sections of the community, and especially of the local Press, whose power for good or ill in matters affecting the relations between Government and the people he would be the last to underestimate. In the 1935 budget, said the Governor, the Administration had provided additional funds to strengthen the police force on the Copperbelt.

A number of recommendations by the Commission have been referred to the new Native Industrial Labour Advisory Council, set up after consultation with industrial representatives on the Copperbelt.

The Board is composed of the Senior Provincial Commissioner (Chairman), the Director of Medical Services, Lieutenant Colonel S. Gore-Browne, Colonel A. Stephenson, the general managers of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co. (P.L.I.), the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., the manager of Mufulira Central Mines, Ltd., the Assistant Chief Secretary for Native Affairs, the District Commissioner in Ndola, Mr. M. Fergusson, and Mr. V. D. Holgate.

**Northern Rhodesian Notes**

Colonel S. TAYLOR, managing director of Rhokana Corporation, Mrs. Comar Wilson, assistant manager of the American Corporation, and Mr. H. J. Nairn, controller of the Corporation, after visiting the Copperbelt for a week, returned to the South on a Broken Hill plane. They were met by Mr. T. K. Pickard, the mining manager. It is thought that they may be engaged in the renewed reconstruction of the Broken Hill Company and the provision of new capital for new plant, including reduction of the erection of new lead smelting furnaces, the sinking of shafts to new levels, orebodies and their testing at depth.

**Rhokana Corporation.**—An important gold discovery is reported from the vicinity of the Congo border, some twenty miles east of Nchanga Mine, where shaft sinking is in progress. The Belgians are trying to trace the extension of the mine border.

Mr. P. H. the new manager, is expected to arrive at Ndola during December.

Dr. Austin Bancroft, H.E.M. Nkasa, by special charter plane on November 17, for Johannesburg via Salisbury.

**Kimberly Ore Supplies**

At the 2016 last week's annual general meeting of Kimberly Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Sir Robert Williams said that the company had not been getting the anticipated supplies of development ore of suitable grade at the lower levels, and had therefore been compelled to mill an undue proportion of very cherty ore from stones above the adit level. The low grade of ore led to the mill's continued development was further ahead, but trials were being made with the object of eliminating barren material before sending the ore to the mill.

The early installation of the mill was due to a desire to assist the rapid development of the Kakaranga goldfield, and Sir Robert felt that he had been justified in making his decision of the very favourable results obtained on the surface and at the adit level, and by the nature of Sir Albert Kitson's report on the field. Sir Robert's opinion that the reefs would persist in depth had so been corroborated by the company's drilling.

The past year had shown that the opening up of the mine was not as straightforward as was expected, a large number of fault and slip planes causing complex displacements of the orebodies having been encountered. The main shaft was being sunk to 450 ft. so that operation of the orebodies at that level might be undertaken as early as the end of October, the shaft had reached 407 ft. and in the Messergrove mine the main shaft was down 150 ft., and 316 ft. of drifting had shown an average value of 5.2 dwt. over 30 inches, while 300 ft. of drifting on the adit level had given 7.0 dwt. over 30 in. There were good indications of a strike length of 100 ft. or more down to the 125 ft. level.

**Mining Personalia**

Mr. T. J. O'Brien, Chairman of the Eldorado Mining Syndicate will leave London by air for Kenya at an early date, possibly a week hence.

Mr. Maurice Robert, the well-known Belgian mining engineer and geologist, has been appointed a member of the Belgian Colonial Council. He was formerly chief of the geological and geographical service of the Belgian Special Committee, and is the author of numerous works on the Congo.

Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Scovell, C.B.E., Chairman of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., and a director of London Australian & General Exploration Co., Ltd., who is now way out to the Cape in the "Windsor Castle," proposes to visit the Rand, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and then to fly to Tanganyika and on to Kenya. He hopes to be back in England by about mid-April, and it would therefore not be surprising if he is present in Kalambesi when the new Rosterman mill is put into commission. From 1923 to 1924 he was private secretary to the directors of the British South Africa Co. from 1916 to 1917 Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office and from 1919 to 1922 general secretary of the National Liberal Party. Apart from his mining interests, Colonel Scovell is Chairman of the Demolition and Construction Co., Ltd.

**Selection Trust.**

At a meeting of Selection Trust Ltd., on December 3, it will be proposed that the capital of the company be increased from £200,000 to £2,250,000 by the creation of 400,000 new shares of 10s. each. There is at present no intention of making an issue of shares, but the directors desire to be in a position to raise additional capital in case business opportunities may arise, a course desirable and also to be able to give to employees of the company (but not to directors) opportunities of subscribing for shares in the company from time to time.

**Katanga Tin.**

A company, entitled "Societaire," has been formed in Brussels to prospect for tin in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. The founders of the company include the Gémines, Sunka, Katanga, Belgika and Cobelin companies, and the banks Empain and Lambert. The Chairman is Colonel Henten, until recently Governor of the Katanga. Mr. Bazin, managing director of the Gémines company, will act as a small capacity in the new company.

**Kenya Mining Development.**

Expenditure on development by mining interests in Kenya during the first half of this year showed an increase of 75% over their expenditure during the preceding half-year.

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LATEST PROGRESS REPORTS

# Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co.

The annual report of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd. for the year ended June 30, which is to be presented at the annual meeting at Johannesburg on December 23, states that the company's properties in Tanganyika are situated at Mabuki, Maji Moto, and in the areas of Luba and Shinyanga areas.

Diamonds won during the year at Mabuki have not paid for the cost of winning them, and as exploratory work has failed to discover anything of value, notice of the abandonment of leases over 157 acres has been given to the Government, and application made for suspension of work within the terms of the lease.

At Maji Moto the company has 70 sq. miles under E.P.L. but work has been concentrated almost entirely on 40 acres, where development is proceeding. An occurrence of an irregular impregnation by quartz and auriferous sulphides of the country rocks. Two shafts have been sunk to 120 ft. and 140 ft. A recent advice from the general manager reports that a crosscut extended 16 ft. from another shaft at a depth of 50 ft. below the surface has encountered a parallel quartz reef, of which driving both ways is in progress. In the 16 ft. driven the average value is 10 dwt. over 24 in. Two E.P.L.s over 2 sq. miles have lately been pegged, and reefs of encouraging appearance and value located. They are being actively opened up.

In the Mala district the company has another 30 miles under E.P.L. Satisfactory development is proceeding on four reefs, and the location of good values is being maintained as development continues. An interesting feature of development on the No. 7 reef is that the average value of 825 ft. exposed and sampled along the 150 ft. level was 12.2 dwt. over 25 in., compared to 60 dwt. over 30 in. exposed and sampled on the 7 ft. level for 70 ft. The 4 brass stamp battery, which came into commission in July to treat 200 oz. of fine gold was recovered with approximately 725 tons of slimes of an average value of 2.5 dwt. stored for treatment. The peeling of the capacity of the treatment plant has been authorized, and the general manager is confident that the property will prove an important source of production. It is estimated that working costs, on the basis of mining and treating 100,000 tons of ore per annum, will not exceed 245,000 per ton, and on these assumptions an additional capital expenditure of £145,000 should result in a net profit of £70,000 per annum.

In the Luba area 35 sq. miles of reef country are held under E.P.L. Development of the Jewellers Spout reef continues for the purpose of examining it at depth. A three-stamp dolly is now in commission treating the rich ore extracted from the reef, the proceeds from which will, it is anticipated, more than cover the expenditure incurred on all prospecting operations in this area.

In the Shinyanga district the company holds E.P.L. covering 91 sq. miles. Prospecting has disclosed the existence of five kimberlite pipes, of which the one known as the main pipe has received the greater attention of the prospectors, and from which the diamonds recovered are of good value. The installation of a washing plant has been completed to treat 750 to 1,000 loads daily. A concession covering 300 sq. miles was recently granted to the company, and is being energetically explored. Twenty-two claims under option to purchase are held in the Kisumbi area of the Shinyanga district, best washing is being carried out, and a promising area of one sq. mile has been pegged in close proximity.

The 2,500 sq. mile concession at Songea has been abandoned, as careful geological surveys did not disclose promise of any economic success.

The company also holds practically the entire share capital of Kilima Mines, Ltd., which owns 102 gold claims covering approximately one sq. mile at Lolgorien. Work which has consisted of surface trenching and driving of adits to crosscut the banded ironstone formation has disclosed highly payable values over great widths, and is hoped to conduct operations on an extended scale shortly.

A half free interest is held in a special E.P.L. covering 620 sq. miles in the Ngezi district, but time has not allowed sufficient work to determine the prospects there, and the company owns important mining interests in South Africa.

Accounts for the year disclose a working loss of £22,471, and after crediting £7,301 profit on sale of investments, and writing down property account by £43,057, the debit balance carried forward is increased by £60,000 to £60,000.

The report concludes by saying that the company are confident that the company is now entering on a stage when substantial revenue from the production of gold and the washing of diamonds will be anticipated.

**Many Consolidated Gemfields, Kileleshwa section, Owaga division.** The crosscut had advanced to 237 ft. and No. 2 drive winze to total depth of 65 ft.; average from 30 to 55 ft. was 8.8 dwt. over 43 in. This winze has been reached 12 in. sulphide ore similar in character to that found in winze No. 1, north of the flow section. The last sample yielded 3.7 dwt. over 60 in.

**Windle, General shaft, No. 16** has reached the 160 ft. level and a crosscut to the 4th level advanced 40 ft. Winze No. 16 advanced a further 35 ft. and is now over 20 ft. above the top of the second level. The last 10 ft. averaged 8.6 dwt. over 30 in. in pyritic ore. Winze No. 6 has been started and has reached 38 ft. From the sulphide to 35 ft. the average value is 9.1 dwt. over 33 in.

**Windle, Winzes E. 1 and W. 1** were continued from the first level, but have had to be stopped owing to lack of pumping facilities. Winze E. 1 has reached a total depth of 30 ft. below the levels and averaged 4.1 dwt. over 30 in. Winze W. 1 reached total depth of 15 ft. below the first level, and averaged 26.7 dwt. over 30 in. The last sample was 25.2 dwt. over 42 in. Both of the winzes are in sulphide ore.

**Windle, Winze 2** The winze started on this level reached 50 ft. and then had to be stopped owing to an influx of water. The last sample yields 4 dwt. over 60 in.

**Willburn division, Convergent vein.** The S. drive from No. 2 reef has advanced 62 ft. to 105 ft. owing to country being very broken the drive has been aimed for shaft No. 9, and crosscutting will follow when the connection has been made. **Intermediate level, Drive S.** ex winze No. 15 N. advanced to 108 ft. when it holed into N. drive coming from winze 7 S. The drive revealed a short shoot, 20 ft. long, averaging 21.3 dwt. over 30 in.

**Willburn East—Drive N.** ex winze 1 S. advanced to 98 ft. where it met the drive proceeding from winze No. 1 N. on the Convergent Vein. From 45 ft. to 60 ft. average value was 38.4 dwt. over 30 in. Drive S. ex winze 1 S. advanced to 60 ft. the first 60 ft. of which averaged 38.1 dwt. over 30 in. **Willburn West—Shaft No. 23** situated at southern extremity of Willburn West Vein has been sunk to 57 ft.; the W. drift off shaft 13 has holed through to winze 2 W. **North Reef—Winze No. 6** has advanced 100 ft. and from 80 ft. to 55 ft. averaged 10.0 dwt. over 32 in. Winze No. 3 has advanced to 70 ft. and down to 32 ft. averaged 7.4 dwt. over 31 in.

**General Arrangements** have been made for two geological parties to begin work in the northern part of the concession in the vicinity of the Kilgori Ore. The field survey of the Kujua River gorge in connexion with the hydro-electric scheme has been completed and a well is being constructed for more precise measurements of the flow to be made. Preliminary work indicated that good ore will be available at the site for mine power house.

**Lolgorien.**—On the Major section driving has proceeded on the second level, and a total of 608 ft. has now been completed. Of this total footage 100 ft. averaged 8.4 dwt. over 30 in. Two new winzes have been started from the second level. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Nos. 2 and 3 have reached 33 ft. and 12 ft. respectively. Pump and shaft at second level have been completed, and shaft No. 1 has advanced 27 ft. to 172 ft. On the Ray property, No. 1 diamond drill hole has reached 60 ft. Progress has been slow owing to delay in receiving spare parts to replace those lost in a fire which destroyed the drillers' shed and store.

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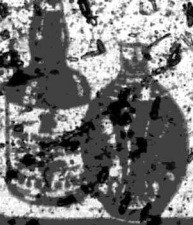
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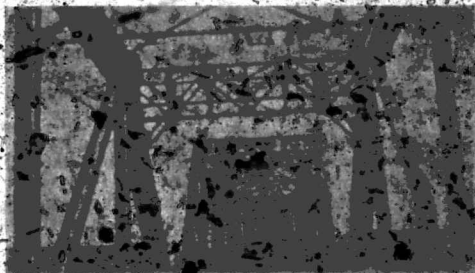
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# BUSINESS POINTERS

Was the object of assisting in the development of roads throughout East and Central Africa. East Africa is also expected to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and other merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shippers of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.

A coffee curing factory is being erected near Toshi.

A record wheat crop is expected in the Busaka district of Southern Rhodesia.

In the first eight months of the year 637 wireless receiving licences were issued in Northern Rhodesia.

The sisal spinning machines at Ilitanga, Zambuyika, will be ready for occupation by the end of the year.

Rhodesia Railways Ltd. have bought £30,000 worth of railway stores in the country during the current year.

The draft of a bill for the control of the Native and tobacco industry is being considered by the Executive of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association.

Steps have been taken to introduce a systematic grading of guns, applicable in the Lake Province of Tanganyika and to encourage increased collection.

The Kenya Official Gazette advertises the sale of old licences in the Kenya and Uganda railways. They will probably be bought by scrap metal merchants.

Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has urged on Government the need for more frequent inspections under the Weights and Measures Act and for prosecutions in cases where unjust weights are found to be in use.

Barclays Bank, D.C. & O. announce payment of final dividends of 3% on the "A" and 2% on the "B" shares, making 5% for the year ended September 30, 1922, against 5% for the preceding year. The "B" shares are held by Barclays Bank Ltd.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has elected Colonel Rankin its representative on the Executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, and the Chairman will on no account discuss development of the territory.

An advertisement for tenders for the collection of the deer skins in the Kenya Game states that no tender will be accepted if less than 15% of the skins are collected and that the Government will offer at least £1,000 in each year.

Domestic exports from Southern Rhodesia during the first nine months of this year amounted to £2,255,000 compared with £2,121,000 during the corresponding period of last year. Imports amounted to £2,942,000 compared with £2,685,740 in 1921.

The latest approximate receipts of the Beaya and Uganda Railway for October amounted to £104,200, an increase of £2,700 over the estimate. From January 1 to the end of October the receipts of the railway amounted to £2,350,000 more than the amount estimated.

The Colonial Match Factory Ltd. has been formed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with a capital of £200,000. A factory is to be established in the Bechuanaland district, and it is anticipated that production will begin next year. Dr. P. E. Loewenstein is Chairman of the company.

Revised arrangements for the Tanganyika Railway for the first six months of this year amounted to £225,000 compared with £235,205 during the corresponding period of last year.

The Standard Bank of South Africa announces that an interim dividend of 5% a share or 5% will be paid on February 24. The directors state that the bank's investments are standing in the books at less than the market value. At September 30 and thereafter usual and necessary provisions have been made.

A shortage of labour is being experienced in the Northern district of Victoria.

A local football team is being formed in Durban. It has been formed in Southern Rhodesia.

The Colonial Office has issued an Order in Council for 1922 has been published through the Colonial Office.

The members of the Pampar Gave village near Marobis are being considered by the Municipal Council.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during August numbered 182, of whom 50 were British, 30 German, and 10 Swedish.

It has been suggested in Southern Rhodesia that annual sports banquets for poorer women should be arranged in the principal towns.

The Kenya Government has decided to provide a limited number of bursaries to secondary schools to send for post-secondary Native students.

Government Agent For Jameson, who was built over 10 years ago and was the only one of its kind in the township, has been pulled down.

The Ladies Club of the Tanganyika Territory and Association has been won this year by the Police team consisting of Messrs. Hall, Oliver, Lee, and Rippon.

A new aerodrome is being laid out near the Broadmouth Bridge over the Sabie River, Southern Rhodesia, for the use of visitors, and the opening ceremony on December 20.

The shooting of elephants in the Zululwa has resulted in an assertion that the Tanganyika Government should protect the best and animal life of the area by declaring the lake a concrete reserve.

The Empire's Arms Exhibition is to open at the Science Museum, South Kensington on December 1. The exhibition was organized by Imperial Airways, and will remain open until the end of January.

Since 1920 the number of children attending Government and aided schools in Rhodesia has increased in the following proportions: European, 25%; Indian, 145%; Arab, and Asiatic, 27%. The percentage of children transferred however, an increase of less than 1% on that for 1921.

The Rev. C. F. Ansell, writing to *The Morning Star* in Durban, states that he has received a copy of a telegram from the British Central Association protesting against the removal of the inhabitants of the Biko area of Kenya from their ancestral lands, as recommended by the Harris Carter Commission.

Mr. Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, speaking at the annual meeting of the Natal and Native Welfare Society, paid tribute to the Pathfinders and Welfare movements, and said that wherever they had been established and were flourishing, the effect on Native welfare had been remarkable.









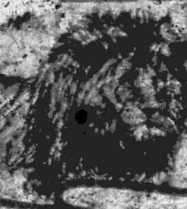






# EAST AFRICA

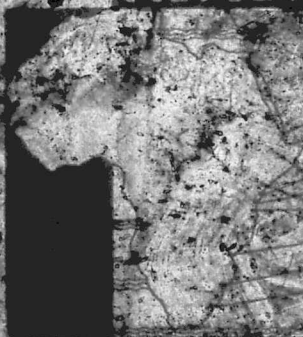
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

**ESSENTIALS** East Africa's exclusive announcement of the early retirement of Colonel G. M. Walker from his secretaryship of the East African Governors' Conference. At the same time, the news of this week that Freston was officially confirmed in the appointment as his successor by Mr. J. B. Freston himself. Those who know something of Mr. Freston and his service at the Colonial Office since he entered it on demobilisation after four and a half years of active military service will be assured that duties of high importance to East Africa will pass into the hands of a man who will bring to them ability, zeal, sympathy and wide experience. For some considerable time he has been dealing with East African matters in the Colonial Office, and will thus bring to the Governors' Conference valuable inside knowledge of the headquarters attitude to affairs, and if his appointment should prove to be in the nature of a secondment for one or two tours of duty, then when he is reabsorbed in the Downing Street staff the Secretary of State will have at hand an officer to whom he can turn with special confidence for recent first-hand information. There is everything to be said for the exchange of picked men between the Colonial Empire and the Colonial Office, and we therefore welcome Mr. Freston's appointment.

East Africans, however, will greatly regret the resignation of Colonel Walker, whose far vision and devotion to his duties have represented one of the few really encouraging aspects of a Governors' Conference which is a singularly ineffective substitute for union of the

territories, and which cannot reasonably be expected to achieve much so long as it is left without executive authority. That it has disappointed those who best know its workings is indisputable; that Colonel Walker is more cherished than any other of its members is probable. He has been secretary to the Governors' Conference and the High Commissioner for Transport for ten years, and although he has done all that any man could have done to make them fruitful, he must be retiring with a sense of frustration. He has done a good deal of work having helped to lay the foundation for the East African Union which the passivity of recent Secretaries of State without vision will be powerless to prevent in the long run, and which it is to be hoped the present Minister will set himself to accelerate.

**AT** the end of October a Government spokesman informed the House of Commons in reply to a question that no water had in recent months been shipped to Italian East Africa from any British possession except Aden. We believed at the time that that assertion was inaccurate, but not possessing the full information necessary to support the challenge which seemed justified, we withheld comment pending the result of inquiries at Mombasa, whence we have now received confirmation that a few months ago the steamship "Dalmatia" made several trips between Mombasa and Mogadishu carrying considerable quantities of water. So far as we are aware, she was the only Italian ship to load water in British East Africa for Italian Somaliland. Because it is important that official statements should tell the whole truth, we pushed the correction of misleading information given to the last Parliament.

**INACCURATE OFFICIAL INFORMATION.**

**COLONEL WALKER'S TERM OF OFFICE.**

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has been more deeply concerned about the future of Livingstone than earlier reports from the Protectorate suggested, and clearly recognises the need to minimise the effects of the change of capital to Lusaka. Residents of the old capital very naturally stressed the losses to which the transfer of the seat of government would expose them, but the claims for compensation involved a principle which the Administration could accept. Sir Herbert Young has however sought other means of alleviating the difficulties, and the people of Livingstone may yet acquire a combination of circumstances which could make their town one of the greatest of African tourist centres. Government is to give £20,000 for the Livingstone Game Park, the Museum, and the Victoria Falls camp, and is prepared to grant a small loan for the enhancement of the attractions of the township and its surroundings. Being equally alive to the damaging effects on local trade of a complete removal of the official staffs to Lusaka, the Governor has decided that a number of departments shall remain in Livingstone for five years and there are now 100 others in Lusaka as against 86 in Livingstone. Apart from tourist traffic, Livingstone should benefit from the growth of new industries as a result of the provision of cheap electrical power at the Falls.

TANGANYIKA'S road and railway problem remains unsolved, despite the efforts of General F. D. Hammond, Colonel G. A. P. Maxwell, the late General Manager of the Railways, and others, to devise a scheme giving the railway a reasonable measure of protection from the uneconomic competition of the motor lorry. The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance, which was due to expire at the end of this year, will have to be prolonged, and the Transport Board has meanwhile advised the Governor that an experienced independent expert should be invited to assist in finding a solution. What has happened in many other countries suggests either that experts on the problem are extremely scarce, or that their advice has failed to carry conviction to the authorities, but it is certainly worth seeking an individual who can contribute to the more efficient and economic utilisation of the various transport organisations. The problem, however, is in no sense local to Tanganyika. It exists in greater or lesser degree in each of the main territories, and nothing like full value will be gained from any advice, however important, unless it be based on an examination of East African conditions generally. Indeed, inter-territorial consultation might produce a generally acceptable solution suggested by the men of the spot.

## The Italo-Ethiopian War.

### Intensive Aerial Bombardments.

CAN the Italian Army win the War before sanctions lose it? A military correspondent, in making this pointed comment on the military and economic aspects of the East African conflict, adds: "Effective retro sanctions would, of course, be decisive."

With the League of Nations preparing to make its action decisive, and especially with the threat of all sanctions becoming daily more ominous, there has been a significant resumption of peace efforts in Rome and Paris.

Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval were reported on Monday to have reached complete agreement on measures for a speedy settlement of the dispute. Their proposals were admitted to, and it is understood, approved by the British Cabinet, as a matter of right, and will now be discussed with the Italian and Ethiopian Governments. Both Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval have appealed to the League of Nations and respective countries to refrain from public comment on the proposals until there has been an opportunity for further examination and discussion between the governments concerned. It is suggested, however, that the League has accepted the British view that a possible solution may lie in a settlement between Italy and Ethiopia for an exchange of territory, giving Italy extensive opportunities for land settlement, and development in Danakil and the eastern Tigris, while Ethiopia would obtain as much desired access to the sea, at Assab, Berbera, or Zula. With her new frontier, Ethiopia would be able to buy full independence, and would receive the same assistance for her development and the carrying out of necessary reforms.

Mr. Mussolini, speaking at the reopening of the Grand Parliament in Rome on Sunday, said he had notified the French Government that his demands were that the three provinces should be placed under Italian sovereignty, that Italy should be granted a mandatorial power over the non-mercantile territories of Ethiopia, namely Harar and Ogaden, in exchange for which some Italian provinces would be ceded to her, through the League of Nations. Ethiopia would be declared a slavery-free state, but not absolute, closing the door to the slave trade, and indicating that slaves must be lifted from the country as they are cleared. He warned the people against excessive optimism, and speaking of sanctions, said: "No one can beat us," he described them as a

"capital penalty of a proportion imposed by the humanitarianism of Geneva."

Turning to Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Duce said: "Italy cannot be strong in Europe, as Sir Samuel Hoare wishes. If the problem of the integral security of her Colonies in East Africa is not solved, she cannot be strong if she cannot display in the territories which belong to her those capacities of superior civilisation which Sir Samuel Hoare himself recognised in a previous speech. I wish to reaffirm in the clearest manner that the conclusion of this crisis can lie only in the clear recognition of our rights, and in the safeguarding of our interests in Africa."

The General Council of the League of Nations, meeting in London last week, decided to request the Government should economic pressure not succeed to make it clear that it would be prepared, under the collective authority of the League, to join in cutting Italy's communications with Africa. The Council also expressed the hope that in the circumstances world Government co-operation any proposals more favourable to Italy than were obtainable by peaceful negotiation before the invasion of Ethiopia. It urged that the supply of petroleum and other essentials to Italy should be stopped immediately.

### The Bombing of Dessie.

The most significant operation since the occupation of Addis Ababa is the Italian description of the bombing of Dessie last week, which the Emperor of Ethiopia was in residence in the Balked. The aeroplanes took part in the first raid, and as the first alarm the Emperor left the town according to some reports. The Emperor was accompanied by his bodyguards to man a machine gun.

Seven neutral doctors in Dessie have issued a joint declaration that the first object of the attack was a hospital containing 20 patients, two wards, an instrument room, and a surgical tent were destroyed. All these structures bore the Red Cross sign. The head nurse, Miss Brown, sustained an open fracture of the leg and her condition is serious. The doctors, protesting against the raid on the hospital, describe them as "atrocious and cruel demonstrations, contrary to all conventions." The Emperor has also protested to the League of Nations against the bombing of Red Cross hospitals and open towns, an violation of international law. Three raids occurred, and some 400 Italians were killed and 200 wounded.

The Italians describe as the object of the bombing was an enormous concentration of arms of the best quality, Ethiopian armed men, and state that they have destroyed anti-aircraft guns and machine guns. They also claim that the bombing of the enemy camp with efficient results. All the aeroplanes returned to their respective bases in perfect safety after they had observed the effect of the bombing.



Dr. Heikman, who was in charge of the Red Cross hospital in Jijiga, reports that Dessalegn has been completely destroyed by Italian bombers, but that very few casualties were suffered during the air raids because the inhabitants left the town on the first alarm and scattered in the surrounding country, no two men remaining together. The Ethiopians, he states, have come to regard air raids as a sort of game, with the result that the moral effect of bombing has been completely nullified.

When James Robinson, the American Neers pilot in the Emperor's service, returned to Addis Ababa from Dabat, he reported that he had encountered three Italian aeroplanes which tried to bomb him, without effect.

The Ethiopians made their first direct attack on the Italian lines since the campaign started when, under cover of darkness, a strong force attacked the Italian position near Sheho, south of Makale. The Ethiopians, well armed and equipped with machine guns, showed spirited courage but are said to have been repulsed.

A strong Ethiopian advance on the right wing of the Italian northern front was checked by vigorous air bombardment last week, though this move is regarded as one of the most important to be made by the defenders for some time, and as a possible prelude to actions along the whole front. Italian aeroplanes flew low in attack.

There has been intense aerial activity on both fronts. Italian machines tried unsuccessfully to check the advance of a strong Ethiopian force towards Dolo in the south; an officer killed in this operation is the first casualty reported among officers of the Air Force in the present campaign.

One of Marshal Badoglio's week-end bulletins said there was nothing to report from either front, a statement taken as reflecting his determination to keep information from the enemy. There have, however, been reports during the week that he intends to consolidate on the Makale-Fakake river line, built after the rains, and that light railways and proper roads are to be built meantime.

Goragubi and Gorahai in the Gaden, are officially declared to be no longer occupied by the Italians, but they have not yet been recaptured by the Ethiopians, who fear a trap. The Ethiopians' initial retreat from Gorahai followed the death of the Italian commander, Gerasmach (a few days was due to the cowardice of Pitorari Simu, who ordered the evacuation in the face of attack. By the Emperor's orders, say newspaper correspondents on the spot, Simu was punished at Jijiga with 30 lashes and two months' imprisonment.

In Reply to Sanctions

The King and Queen, naturally associating themselves with the anti-sanctions campaign, have offered their leading titles to the State.

Members of the Fascist Parliament are sending gold identities discs to the State in return for duplicates of a basic medal. After his speech in Parliament on Saturday, Mussolini with a dramatic gesture handed in his four gold discs.

Signor Fraxandole was sent to the State his 1934 Nobel prize gold medal for literature.

A parish priest, sending two bells to the scrap collection, wrote "One bell will be sufficient to call together the parishioners and to greet the just and indubitable victory of Fascism."

Italian opera houses are applying counter-sanctions. In Naples all French operas have been banned from the winter repertoire.

The anti-French reaction to the exhibition of Canterbury's appeal for funds for the British Red Cross Ambulance Service in Ethiopia include a loan from Mrs. W. O. Noyes and Mrs. Gervois for a portable X-ray apparatus. Another ambulance unit is being prepared and will be ready for despatch to the north-west zone at an early date.

Subscriptions ranging from 1s to £50 have been sent by the Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union for the purchase of a fully-equipped air ambulance for Somalia. The ambulance will be sent to Addis Ababa by the Commodore Fellows, leader of the expedition which flew over the summit of Everest in 1933, and will be accompanied by Captain F. C. E. Mayer, who will pilot it in Ethiopia.

Supported by the Queen of the Netherlands, the Dutch Red Cross Ambulance Service under the command of F. Winkler left the Hague last week for Ethiopia with two motor ambulances.

Emperor Haile Selassie returned Addis Ababa on the 21st of April on an appeal of sympathy to peace-loving well-to-do people in Africa, said that under the nationalistic Eritrean leaders combine for the good of the African and for the collective possession of each of our nations, there would be no peace. He attributed the invasion of Ethiopia to

the reaction of the Italian people, and said that the British and American Governments should not be misled by the propaganda of the Italian press, which is full of lies and calumnies. He said that the Italian people are not responsible for the actions of their Government, and that the Italian people are not responsible for the actions of their Government, and that the Italian people are not responsible for the actions of their Government.

Italian propaganda in England includes the distribution of an extensively-produced leaflet which depicts the depicting native life in Ethiopia. The illustrations are described as vile and obscene.

Italian traffic across the Sudan frontier during the week ended December 4 included three transports with 1,500 men and nine cargo vessels. A hospital ship from East Africa carried Marshal de Bono and his staff and 116 invalids.

Sir Aldo Castellani, the Italian medical adviser in East Africa, left London last week to return to Ethiopia. He stated that the health of the Italian troops was excellent.

The remainder of the 14th Battalion of the Punjab Regiment is to be sent from Poona to Aden, a detachment of the battalion is now in Addis Ababa as the British Legation guard.

Princess Tenenke Werk, the Emperor's 15-year-old daughter, has left Addis Ababa by aeroplane to join her husband, Ras Desta, on the southern front, in accordance with the Ethiopian custom for wives to accompany their husbands to war.

Mr. Ricketts, the financier concerned in the abortive Ethiopian oil concession, left Marseilles last week bound for Addis Ababa via Italy and Greece.

Lady Gordon, wife of the British Minister in Addis Ababa, has made an appeal for an unlimited number of scarves for Ethiopian troops.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated by 25 British and Americans in Addis Ababa at the home of Mrs. Norma Meyers, Oriental Secretary to the British Legation.

The British Somaliland *Official Gazette* announced that during the quarter ended September 30 last the following arms were imported for export to Ethiopia: a rifle, a combined rifle shot gun, two revolvers, 200 rounds of ammunition, 100 rounds revolver ammunition. The consignee was Karl Heinz Schwimmer, Austrian Consul in Addis Ababa.

## House of Commons Views Peace Problems Disclosed

The Italo-Ethiopian war was discussed in the House of Commons last week.

Sir Samuel Hoag, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that he had action would be not only British and dangerous for the country taking it, but also for the League, the basis of which was that all members should share in their responsibilities and risks. In the case of the embargo on oil, to which the League had agreed in principle, Great Britain was prepared to play her part. It was not true that British oil companies were exploiting the situation, although during the last quarter there had been a great increase in oil exports to Italy. The increase had not come from the companies in which Great Britain was interested. The Anglo-Italian Company had exported to Italy less oil during the first 10 months of this year than during the corresponding period last year.

Sir Austen Chamberlain urged the Government to produce a White Paper giving the whole history of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. He was glad the British and French Governments would continue to seek a peaceful solution, which must be satisfactory to the League; but if Ethiopia refused it, would sanctions be imposed which not merely Italy, but also Ethiopia, disregarded? He asked the League? The British Government thought Ethiopia unprovoked by the League membership when she was admitted, she was a slave-holding and a slave-trading State, the League Government of which was not trained because it has not the strength to police its frontiers properly and prevent raids into neighbouring territories. He asked the League whether if the formula for peace was also satisfactory to the League Italy and Ethiopia, it was not Ethiopia's duty to give way settlements. One of the members of the Government said that under the League the members of the League are unengaged but should remain as permanent members throughout the world, and he suggested that the League should accept the decision of arbitrators, who might be found incompetent, but Article 17 was unconditional. He said that the State could stand out, but he said that in our independence and national progress and a sign of the direction of the League's policy, he said clearly that the League's policy was to

# East Africa in the House

## The Watch Tower Movement

Mr. THOMAS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he proposed to take any action in regard to the Watch Tower Bible Movement and Jehovah's Witnesses in the Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. H. Thomas replied that he understood the Watch Tower Movement was violently opposed to all Government and all Churches. The Commissioner of Inquiry which reported on the disturbances found that it was dangerously subversive and that it was a supporter of the secessionist cause of the Government. He was consulting with the Governor as to the Government's policy towards the movement.

The hon. Member will be a hon. gentleman bear in mind the possibility that these churches may have their origin in the secession of India and other organisations, and will be glad to see any hon. Member's witness get fair play.

Mr. J. H. Thomas: With the religious susceptibilities of the House will always attach to me, I should certainly ask the hon. friend to be careful.

## Native Wages in Tanganyika

Mr. THOMAS asked whether information could be given showing the rates of monthly wages in the different provinces of Tanganyika before and since the abolition of the Labour Department, and whether any system had been arrived at for ascertaining wages on the basis of the cost of living or on the prices being obtained by producers for their crops. Mr. THOMAS replied that the Labour Department was abolished in 1914. Though figures of wages in different occupations were given at length in the Blue Books, the answer to the second part of the question was in the negative.

Mr. THOMAS asked if it was not a fact that wages had dropped tremendously even more than prices, and that lately there had been a rise in prices without a corresponding rise in wages, was it the intention of the Government to re-establish the Labour Department? Mr. THOMAS replied that he did not want to be committed on the question of wages.

Mr. THOMAS asked whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies had considered the representation sent from the Kikuyu Central Association protesting against the removal of the inhabitants of the Ujima area from the ancestral lands. Mr. THOMAS replied that he was awaiting the Government's comments. With a similar question received some time ago, the understanding that some modifications of the Kenya Land Commission's recommendations in regard to this area were in contemplation.

## Kenya Indian Conference

Over 200 Kenya Indians attended a special Indian Conference held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr. S. A. H. Keshubhai.

The resolutions adopted insisted on a strong opposition any change in the constitution of the Colony that did not provide for a common roll, or a separate franchise, another opposed the granting of self-government to a handful of "European settlers". The third stated that Indians were greatly alarmed at the contemplated Order in Council placing statutory restrictions on the acquisition of land in the highlands by Indians, which they felt constituted a serious breach of trust, and they approved the principle of State assistance in legitimate farming, but expressed the opinion that no more lands should be raised, or mortgages incurred, for the maintenance of inefficient family communities until an extensive land survey was made, its cost to the Colony ascertained and its effect on African development assessed.

The Conference also approved of the suggestion that the relief in Railway rates should benefit the primary producer only, those of whom were supposed to be objected to devaluation of the East African currency, and the introduction of the Native Marketing Bill, as described above, and asked that Indian youth should be allowed to join the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and the Kenya Defence Force. The Conference also expressed the opinion that an economic survey of the country should be suggested by the European settlers, and proposed that the full way to economic development should be a steady and unbroken process.

It is not as just and reasonable as the League, then the Government of the League could be withdrawn. Unless the League were established in a form which might oppose a reasonable statement, and if a system of the League in Europe, it might mean that whatever had happened in the past and must remain part of its Empire. The League of Nations should be considered and could be considered that the League could not back people who had declared that they would no longer be governed by a League, whose administration in many of the outlying provinces had been brutal.

Mr. GARRIOTT said that a peace satisfactory to the League, Italy and Ethiopia was wholly impracticable. How could it be possible without abrogating the sovereignty of Ethiopia to satisfy Italy? Peace won by breaking the rights of the country which had been invaded would be a barren victory for the League. The present formula would not be satisfactory to the League, though breaking the sovereignty of Ethiopia, or it would break Italy. Italy had just announced and legitimate aspirations, but it would be fatal to allow her to satisfy them after an act of aggression.

Mr. A. R. WISE, former Kenya District Commissioner, said it was a great regret for population that was worrying Italy was the question of extended territory. It would never associate itself with anyone who suggested the abdication of part of British sovereignty over any part of the Empire. The League of a victorious Ethiopia was 1914. Ethiopia was not a civilized country. For years we had maintained an embargo on the supply of arms to Ethiopia, now we had not only lifted it but were ourselves sending arms, which, if Italy was unsuccessful, would ultimately be used against us.

## Rhodesian Amalgamation

European members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council have decided to resign as a body if the Constitution is not altered in the manner they desire.

This statement was made at the Northern Rhodesian Legislature when Colonel Gore-Brown moved that the Constitution under which the country is governed be amended. His motion will be followed by one in favour of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, which all the elected members will support, though Colonel Gore-Brown prefers federation.

Colonel Gore-Brown said, according to a telegram in *The Times*, that the European population was seriously, almost dangerously, disturbed by the present state of affairs. He sought to show that the doctrine of trusteeship for the Natives was the main reason why the imperial authorities would not consider constitution of the Empire, and urged that if that ground was maintained, the people were entitled to ask for a change and a change of this trusteeship. The second of the present system, in the material or physical sense would not bear examination, nor could it be justified as an intellectual or moral advance for the Natives. Colonel Gore-Brown requested the Governor to show that he appreciated the gravity of the situation and to make representations to the Imperial Government, asking the Secretary of State for the Colonies to come to Northern Rhodesia to find out conditions for himself.

In announcing the elected members' decision to resign if they were not satisfied, Colonel Gore-Brown said the statement was not made as a threat, but simply as an expression of profound feeling on the subject. He wanted to see the policy of trusteeship done away with, for unless it implied the handing of the country back to the Natives it was worthless.

Mr. L. F. MOORE endorsed the statement that the elected members would resign if they were not satisfied. All the elected members supported the motion.

The official members rebuffed these criticisms, and the Governor, Sir Hubert Young, said he had invited the Secretary of State to visit Northern Rhodesia for the opening of the new capital, but would renew the invitation, because "I think it of the greatest importance that those responsible for the Government of this country should have a visit with the object of seeing how to reach with the people concerned and heads directed from them the policies they wished to bring forward."

The elected members pressed the motion to a vote, which was not accepted.



ARTICLE IN THE

## Coffee Growers' Campaign

How to Halt the Snowball Scheme.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—You are to be congratulated for having devised and the Coffee Board of Kenya on its wisdom in adopting the scheme by which East African coffee growers in the first instance, and all other East Africans in the second, can help the industry in a very practical way and at very little trouble to themselves.

Because most East Africans are not good correspondents, and because the lists are given to procrastination, the results, though already asked by the Coffee Board to run into many thousands, now that so few coffee planters have done their bit.

May I suggest a means of improving the results? Each leading coffee-growing district has its local association. Let the secretary of each such body place on the agenda for the next meeting the item "Increased Coffee Consumption Campaign," and when that business is reached let the Chairman request that has been done. I hope East Africa's milliners will in fairness be mentioned—and then adjourn the meeting for three minutes or so, when every member present who has not already forwarded his list should write it together with his own name and address, and hand it to the secretary of the association. Complete lists would, of course, not be obtained in that brief period, but many hundreds, if not thousands, of good new names and addresses, would be secured, and having taken the first step many of the laggards would find their interest aroused, and on returning home follow up their first list by a supplementary one. The proper operation of your excellent idea can scarcely fail to increase very materially the consumption of East African coffee. Now it is up to East Africans themselves to make it a success. If they will supply the information, the Coffee Board will see the reports advance all along the line of the Home Front.

Yours faithfully,  
S. Kenya Colony.

## Reduced Railway Freights

Letter to Uganda.

To the Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—Included in the articles on which freight has been reduced by the Kenya and Uganda Railways are blankets and cotton piece goods. This will benefit all the natives of Uganda, while the reduction of such articles as cement and corrugated iron will be a boon both to non-Natives and Natives. Whoever is responsible for bringing about these reductions deserves the thanks of the whole community, and of the Natives especially.

It is to be hoped that our new Governor, who has shown a real interest in the problems of the country from the day of his arrival, will see his way to take off the import duties imposed a year or so ago on articles almost entirely consumed by the peasants, and thus give a firm relief to a really overtaxed section of the inhabitants of the Protectorate.

Yours faithfully,  
G. Jaffar.

## Early African Explorers

Did They Carry Tanned Tongues?

Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—The reviewer's fair and judicious notice of "Warrior in the Ivory" he points out a few lapses which appear to him anachronistic. These, to judge by the hints, were not included in the search of early African explorers. Perhaps they were not, but there is no inherent reason, historically speaking, why they should not have been.

Nicolas Appert, a Frenchman, made his first experiments in preserving foods ten years before the Battle of Trafalgar, and five years later published a book which is said to have remained the standard work on the subject for almost a century. In 1849 Fortnum and Mason published a Christmas catalogue on pages one of which was a list of nearly one hundred articles of food which would "keep unpurified any length of time and in any climate, being hermetically sealed in tin cases." Among these articles are six different sorts of tongue. In America it was the discovery of 1861 that gave a general impetus to the canning industry.

This African explorer, if he had easily have availed themselves of the invention, long in the late sixties.

Yours faithfully,  
C. O. Whitbread.

## Controlling Elephants

Tanganyika's "Disturbing"

Editor of "East Africa."

SIR—Reports in Tanganyika Territory number about 31,000 according to the estimate of the Game Warden. It has been recorded that no fewer than 1,508 were killed by his Department in protection of crops during the year 1933. On the face of it the proportion seems very high, and, if continued at anything like the same rate, appears calculated to lead to extermination. Of course, very East African hunters, that experience has shown that once the marauder learn the penalty of their depredations, they begin to wander spars, where they are not molested, but nevertheless the figures are somewhat disturbing.

In Uganda, where elephants are probably even more numerous, and where the human population is also much denser, the Game Department killed 1,138 elephants in the comparative year, two of the number being accounted for in a special campaign in Toro. However, we are assured that except in Toro, or possibly three areas, there is no reason to believe that elephant numbers are, other than steadily increasing. It may be equally so in Tanganyika, even though the destruction of one out of every seven within a single year seems unduly drastic.

In Northern Rhodesia, it may be noted, Captain K. C. Mills, a well-known hunter, recently advocated war by the Government on taskless animals, which are such rogues, but which have, in their respect, undue immunity owing to their lack of ivory. There is a good deal to be said for this idea.

Yours faithfully,  
"Africanus."

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON  
No. 13 See Page 513 December 12, 1939





Some Statements Worth Noting

"Asians dread ridicule more than any physical punishment."—*George R. Kettle*, writing in *West Africa*.

Portugal neither contemplates the sale nor will she sell any of her Colonies."—*Dr. X. de Ayala Pacheco*, *Colonial General in Johannesburg*.

There is plenty of evidence that in Africa the tribal ownership of land is steadily being impaired."—*Sir Donald Hall*, in his *Health Clark Lectures*.

"We are spending 200,000 a year of public money, has certainly had the effect of increasing the number of tourists."—*Miss Robinson*, *High Commissioner of Uganda*.

The mission bookshops in Uganda have taken in actual receipts from Natives since 1929 over £220,000."—*The Rt. Rev. J. Willis*, speaking in London.

No nation could take their reformation with greater dignity than the Ethiopians."—*Major S. W. Peacock Neuman*, writing in *The Empire Review*.

With Southern Rhodesia and Mashang the bonds of co-ordination are being drawn steadily closer."—*Mr. Hubert Young*, *Governor of Northern Rhodesia*.

"Our only criticism of the Southern Rhodesian sweepstake is on account of its conservatism. The Government seems to be ashamed of it, and is organising it on a 'small town' scale."—*The Bura News*.

The process of Native education can no more be hastened than a child can be forced into manhood by overeating."—*Sir Harold MacMichael*, *Governor of Nyasaland*.

"I am the third Governor to have been appointed to this Protectorate within the last five years, and it seemed to me that the last thing the Protectorate would require was another 'new blood'."—*Sir Harold Kittermaster*, *Governor of Nyasaland*.

"Some special qualities of the British race will be lost for ever, both in Britain and overseas, if Empire vigour ceases as it has done in the last few years, to be a feature of our national life."—*Mrs. E. Tansie Jollie*, in a letter to *The Times*.

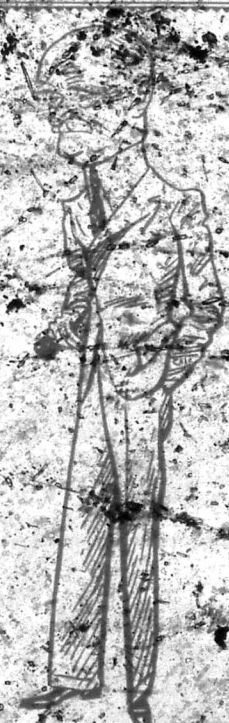
The legend 'Darkest Africa' may not ring exactly true these days, but the annual departmental reports indicate that there are still plenty of incidents of an 'attracting' which belong to the 'wild and woolly' period."—*Captain C. R. S. Pitman*, *Game Warden of Uganda*, in his *Annual Report*.

Diamond drilling in Fairbanks by East African Goldfields Ltd., has shown that the mineralisation, the shear, and the values are as strong at 700 ft. as on the surface. Thus we can expect, at least in most of these major occurrences, that the gold will persist to considerable depths."—*Dr. E. D. Peate*, *Mining Consultant to the Tanganyika Government*, speaking in London.

"The journey from Tang to Anani was the most delightful excursion I have ever had. The forest is extraordinarily impressive. The look of it from the mountain ridges over the coastal plain on the one hand, over the piled up forested mounds on the other, is one of the most beautiful in the whole world." Some day this will be one of the great recreational Mecca for lovers of nature beauty."—*Mr. P. Dore*, and *Miss M. Dore*, in a report to the *American Committee for International Wild Life Protection*.

WHO'S WHO

282.—Mr. Stephen Martin Lanigan O'Keefe



Write East Africa

Mr. Lanigan, O'Keefe, *High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia* in London since the beginning of 1935, lost no time in impressing his personality upon the City, Westminster, Fleet Street, and the public, all of which soon warmed to him. Huggan had sent as his ambassador to the heart of the Empire a man of great personal appeal, of keen wit, swift thought, wide experience, and ability to speak clearly and convincingly in public and in private. Arriving in Bura from Ireland in 1895, he was for a time engaged on construction work on the Beaufort railway, but he soon transferred to the Southern Rhodesia Public Works Department. He served in the Boer War as a trooper, and then entered the Administration of North-Western Rhodesia, of which he was appointed Secretary in 1912, resigning nine years later to begin farming in Southern Rhodesia.

During 1925 he initiated the development of sound lines—always bare the full force of public work, having been of different times President of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union, the Bulawayo Landowners & Farmers Association, the Bulawayo Farmers Association, the Bubi Farmers Association and the Beaufort Farmers Association—of the last, for three successive years from 1927. In 1928 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Bulawayo constituency. In 1933 he became Minister of Internal Affairs, and later Minister of Justice and Defence.

## PERSONALIA.

Sir Geoffrey Archer left Marseilles last week for Bombay.

Captain Vivian Weir, reached England last week from Nairobi.

Mr. J. H. Spelwell-White has arrived home from Zanzibar.

Mr. W. W. Phipps, Senior Assistant Secretary, has returned to Uganda from overseas leave.

Mr. N. A. Brasnett, the Conservator of Forests, has returned to Uganda from overseas leave.

We regret to report the death in Mombasa of Dr. A. J. Gard, the Uganda Medical Officer.

Mr. R. P. Caldwell has been transferred from Uganda to Kenya as Senior Assistant Auditor.

Mr. G. Keserman, Chief Accountant of the Sena Sugar Estate at Morog, P.E.A., died recently.

Major Oliphant, of the Colonial Forestry Resources Development Department, is visiting East Africa.

Mr. J. Beattie, O.B.E., who has served in Somalia since 1918, and is now Commandant of Police, is on leave.

Mr. F. W. E. Ryland, of the Palestine Police, has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Uganda.

Mr. E. H. J. Noble has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Barotsse Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. J. Lethem, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Seychelles, and Mrs. Lethem reached England last week.

Major P. Tusk, C.B.E., a former general manager of the British South Africa Company, has arrived back from South Africa.

Sir Trevor H. Wynn, who has considerable interests in East Africa, left England last week for India. He will return in March.

Mr. Vernon Birchall has contributed to *The Geographical Journal* an interesting article on the Chishimba Falls, Northern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Weir, who formerly farmed in East Africa, has been appointed Curate of Highburgh Parish Church, Liverpool.

Mr. Arthur Dawson, of the Northern Rhodesian Provincial Administration, and Miss K. D. W. Richards were married in Bulawayo yesterday.

Mr. J. St. M. and Lady Catherine Ramsden, who were married last February, have been spending a holiday in Scotland on their return from Kenya.

Patrick Blood, formerly of the Masasi diocese in Tanganyika, has taken up the office of Warden of the Manor House, Pontesbury, near Shrewsbury.

We regret to learn of the death in Nakuru Memorial Hospital of Mrs. Aubrey, wife of one of the oldest residents in the Solai district of Kenya.

Sir Hubert and Lady Young spent a short holiday in Nyasaland before the recent opening of the budget session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

Sir Robert Hamilton, presided at last week's monthly dinner of the Royal African Society, when Madame Gabrielle Vassal spoke on her travels in Angola.

Mr. Robertson F. Gibb, Chairman of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, leaves England to-morrow for South Africa in the "Carnarvon Castle."

Mr. M. D. Eyre, the well-known county cricketer, has taken up duty as Resident Magistrate in Dar-es-Salaam, having been transferred from the Gambia.

Canon Ernest F. Spanton, secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, is expected to arrive back in this country very shortly from his tour of East Africa.

Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton, Director of Forest Research in Tanganyika, has returned to the Territory after a three months' tour of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The wedding took place recently in Dowa of Mr. D. W. Mc. Macpherson, of Lilongwe, and Miss McQuire, formerly a member of the Blantyre Government Hospital nursing staff.

Mulhat Pasha Yeghen, Tahat Pasha Hefsi and Dr. Fuad Bey Sultan, directors of the Bank Misr, have been visiting the Sudan in connection with Egyptian-Sudan trade development proposals.

The Rev. R. G. Heawood, vicar of Church Broughton, Derbyshire, has accepted an appointment in Uganda as Chaplain to the European population. He will sail for East Africa in January.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester left London on Tuesday for Ulster, where they will stay with Captain Sir Basil Brooke, who accompanied the Duke when he visited East Africa some years ago.

Dr. P. C. C. Etherwood, who since 1915 has been a director of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., who have close business connexions with Zanzibar, has been appointed joint managing director of the company.

*Mr. F. S. Jyulson, Editor of "East Africa," will leave London on Wednesday, January 8, by Imperial Airways, for Nairobi, on the first stage of a tour of the East African Dependencies. Correspondence should be addressed, c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi.*



Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., told Bedford College for Women last week that large numbers of women were wanted in the Colonial Services in order to cope with the difficult problems affecting the lives of Native women.

Mr. J. MacHugh, unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council from the Lupa area, was unable to attend the last meeting of the Legislature, his health having necessitated his removal to a hospital.

Sir Ian Macpherson, Chairman of the Empire Tobacco Federation, Keeper of St. Andrew, and for many years a member of Parliament, proposes to visit Southern Rhodesia during an prolonged Dominion and Colonial tour.

The Maharajah of Surguja has just made his third safari in Kenya. He secured three elephants, with one averaging 84 lb. each, two weighing over 100 lb. each, and a Hunter's harebeest, shot proved to be the second largest on record.

Mr. H. Miller, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Miller, of Hillingdon, Middlesex, and Miss Madeline Sandford, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sandford, of Northern Rhodesia, were to have been married in Marlborough on December 11.

Sir Ronald Brien, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, will broadcast on December 19, at 1 p.m. in the series of talks "A Knew a Man" the life of Earl Kitchener, and an electrical recording of his talk will be broadcast later in the African programme.

Sir John Percy Fyfe, the former Minister of Transport, who visited Northern Rhodesia some years ago as a member of a Parliamentary delegation, left estate of the gross value of £92,026, with net personal effects of £88,110. He made generous bequests for charitable objects.

We regret to learn of the death last week, as the result of a motor cycling accident, of Mr. R. Blackburn, second son of Mr. Robert Blackburn, who was associated with Captain "Tony" Gladstone in the establishment of the East African air service, and of Mrs. Blackburn.

When Sir Hubert Young welcomed Colonel Stephenson to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council as a new unofficial, but an old official member, he said his experience on the other side of the House would no doubt place him in a strong position to support or criticise as the case might be.

While going to the rescue of a Native girl who had been taken forcibly from her home by a man who wished to marry her, Archdeacon W. E. Owen, of Kavirondo, damaged his hand and had to spend ten days in hospital, the injury being sustained while he was trying to get his car out of a boggy part of the track.

Mr. G. H. C. Bouderson, Provincial Commissioner in Mombasa, is expected to resign Home on leave very shortly. He has served in Kenya since 1912, for much of the time in the Nyanza Province. During the War he was first with the Carrier Corps and afterwards in the Intelligence Department. He is a keen yachtsman.

With the deepest regret we announce the sudden death at the age of 40 on Tuesday from angina pectoris of Sir Alfred Sharpe, first Governor of Nyasaland, and as all time a firm friend of East Africa. The news reaches us only as this issue goes to press. A special obituary notice will appear next week.

On Mr. A. S. Redfern's secondment to become private secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, Mr. R. Kennedy Cooke, Assistant Civil Secretary, has been appointed Governor of the Kassala Province of the Sudan, and Mr. E. Campbell, Deputy Governor of Kassala, becomes Assistant Civil Secretary.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. B. H. Kealy, of the King's African Rifles, Nairobi, eldest son of the late Lieutenant Colonel P. H. Kealy, and of Mrs. Kealy, the Old Vicarage, Rochester, and Miss N. V. B. Holme, only daughter of the late Mr. A. F. Holme, C.I.E., I.C.S., and of Mrs. Birt, Beardshe, Camberley, Surrey.

The Uganda Government has appointed a local Committee to organise Uganda's share in the joint East African exhibit next year at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg. The Chairman is Mr. N. V. Brasslett, and the members are Messrs. G. F. Clay, Captain C. R. S. Pitman, and Messrs. G. Beesford-Craddock, H. R. Fraser and W. B. Hall.

We regret to hear that Captain T. H. Murray, the former unofficial member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, has had a breakdown through trying to do too much too soon after his recent operation, and that he has been ordered by his doctors to return to England as soon as possible. He will probably leave Africa about the end of January.

Freemasons in East Africa will learn with interest that at the meeting of the United Grand Lodge of England last week the Earl of Harewood was appointed Pro Grand Master in succession to the late Lord Amthill, and that General Sir Francis Davies, Pro Grand Master of Worcestershire, was appointed Deputy Grand Master in succession to the late Lord Cornwallis. Both are retired from the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, to which the Duke of Connaught also belongs, both were educated at Eton.

Mr. V. R. Anley, the former Northern Rhodesian administrative officer, has returned from a European tour, which included Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Switzerland and France. In Geneva he saw Dr. G. Reutter, who will be well remembered for his medical work at Sercheke, Barotseland, and who is unfortunately crippled as the result of an accident. Mr. and Mrs. Anley will leave England for Cape Town on December 20, returning via the East Coast by the s.s. "Llanstephan Castle" on February 20, arriving back in England on April 1.

DEATH.

CHAPMAN, ESTER, on December 10, 1935, at 154, Treborth Road, 1st Floor Court, Sir Alfred Sharpe, R.C.M.G. C.I., late Governor of Nyasaland. Funeral 11 p.m. Friday at Soldiers Green Crematorium.









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But since X-20 and X-21 have arrived in this country, you'll see them about our own town. Don't hesitate to ask them to take you down in their merry-making tour of the world. You will be glad our new announcement in the columns will clear up the mystery.

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 Answers will not be given over the telephone or by telegram.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "THE EAST AFRICAN" and address them to "The Editor, 'East Africa', 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1."

H. C. C. FOHANNESHU—East African Goldfields.

BILLY TANGA—A good idea, though if you can't find an opportunity to sell No. 2 without loss, you might exchange it into something better.

M. J. N. BRISTOL—An abbreviated report of the recent East and Motor Company meeting appears in East Africa's issue of November 7.

M. C. P. LIVERPOOL—It is reasonable to assume that the present development programme is a success and that the shares will be made for the market in the London Stock Exchange. They are freely bought and sold in Nairobi at present.

M. C. GLASGOW—Econora Corporation formed in February, 1935, has interests in the Tanana Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., Gabati Gold Mines, Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, and other concerns. The capital is £300,000 in 4,000,000 shares of 7s. each, of which 3,000,000 shares are issued and fully paid.

C. F. G. SHREWSBURY—Rhodesia Goldfields was registered in May, 1933, its principal asset being 5,471,200 shares in the Mufuhira Copper Mine, Ltd., of approximately 64% of the issued capital of that company. The capital is £2,500,000 in 10,000,000 shares of 25s. each, of which 9,692,842 shares are issued and fully paid. The highest and lowest prices of the shares during 1934 were 14s. 3d. and 7s. 6d. respectively.

S. Rhodesia's Record Gold Output.

The mineral output of Southern Rhodesia for the current year is expected to be valued at over £6,000,000 which will constitute a record for the Colony. Gold is the chief contributor to the total output. There has also been an increase in the production of base metals, including asbestos, chrome, and mica. The Government is actively co-operating with the small workers and the diamond drilling scheme has met with such great success that the Government has engaged private contractors to supplement their own efforts. Captain W. S. Senior, Minister of Mines, has stated publicly that many applications for Government loans to finance mining work have been made, and a conference will be held in the near future to ask Parliament for additional funds to assist mining development in the Colony.

Market Share quotations.

We have received the following prices from Messrs. Charles Gaisberg, the Nairobi stockbroker:

|                                    |            |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Bazanya Ridge (s)                  | 7s. 50cts  | 7s. 25cts  |
| Eldoret Mining (s)                 | 7s. 25cts  | 7s. 25cts  |
| Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s) | 10s. 25cts | 10s. 25cts |
| Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s)       | 10s. 25cts | 10s. 25cts |
| Kenya Reef (s)                     | 7s. 50cts  | 7s. 25cts  |
| Kenya Uganda Mine (s)              | 7s. 25cts  | 7s. 25cts  |
| Kenya Muller (20s)                 | 15s. 00cts | 15s. 00cts |
| Kenya Goldfields, Ltd. (5s)        | 7s. 50cts  | 7s. 50cts  |
| Kikaniwa (s)                       | 7s. 50cts  | 7s. 50cts  |

Kakamega Mines Office Closed.

The Kakamega Office of the Kenya Mines Department will, we are able to state, be closed at the end of the year—the work being transferred to Kisumu.

The more hopeful news concerning the 1935 Etmolian disease has had a beneficial effect on the London Stock Exchange, and some East African shares which have been under a cloud of pessimism, are tending again to attract attention. It is very noticeable that the shares have been active and finished on a high note. The day Rosterman has changed his seat at the table, following his optimistic tone of last week's talk, and in expectation of further news of the new finds, Tanganyika Minerals are, as usual, are talked higher; Zambesia are up, and Tanks, Keenan, and Kimmings remain unchanged. As also the "Lags" and Eldoret Mining Syndicate. Andura have been down to 6d. but we understand that a report dealing with the position of the company will be issued in the near future. Cam and Motor, and Great Fields Rhodesian are 15s. 6d. and 6d. higher respectively, but Turri have dropped 1s. 6d. to 4s. middle. Rhokanga have moved up 3s. 6d. and Rofa Antelope and Selection 3s. 6d. and 2s. North Charterland have been moderately active and up 1s. 7d.

|                                      | Last week | This week |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Andura Syndicate (5s.)               | 10s. 0d.  | 10s. 0d.  |
| Bashili Mines (10s.)                 | 10s. 0d.  | 10s. 0d.  |
| Cam & Motor (s)                      | 15s. 6d.  | 15s. 6d.  |
| Consolidated African Sales (s)       | 80s. 0d.  | 82s. 6d.  |
| East African Goldfields (5s.)        | 7s. 50cts | 7s. 50cts |
| Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.)       | 4s. 6d.   | 4s. 6d.   |
| Great Fields Rhodesian (10s.)        | 14s. 0d.  | 14s. 0d.  |
| Gabati Gold Mines (s)                | 5s. 6d.   | 5s. 6d.   |
| Globe and Phoenix (5s)               | 4s. 6d.   | 4s. 6d.   |
| Goldfields Rhodesian (10s.)          | 11s. 11d. | 11s. 11d. |
| Kibera Mines (s)                     | 6s. 0d.   | 6s. 0d.   |
| Kassala (Sudan) (2s)                 | 2s. 0d.   | 2s. 0d.   |
| Keenan (10s.)                        | 12s. 6d.  | 12s. 6d.  |
| Kenya Consolidated                   | 10s. 0d.  | 10s. 0d.  |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)    | 10s. 0d.  | 10s. 0d.  |
| Kimmings (10s.)                      | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| L. Econora Corporation (s)           | 1s. 6d.   | 1s. 6d.   |
| Leopold Concessions (5s)             | 2s. 6d.   | 2s. 6d.   |
| London Gold (5s)                     | 1s. 6d.   | 1s. 6d.   |
| London Australian & Tanks (s)        | 1s. 6d.   | 1s. 6d.   |
| London and Rhodesia (5s)             | 6s. 6d.   | 6s. 6d.   |
| Lush Gold Areas (5s)                 | 4s. 6d.   | 4s. 6d.   |
| Mafinga Asbestos (1s)                | 1s. 3d.   | 1s. 3d.   |
| Mufuhira (11s.)                      | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Rhodesia Gold Mines (10s.)           | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Rhodesia Goldfields (10s.)           | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s 6d) | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s)        | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Rhodesian Corporation (10s)          | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s)       | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Rhokanga (s)                         | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Roan Antelope (5s)                   | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Rosterman (5s)                       | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Selection Trust (10s)                | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Sherwood (s)                         | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Tanana Gold (1s)                     | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Tanganyika Central Gold (s)          | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Tanganyika Concessions (s)           | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Tanganyika Diamonds (s)              | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Tanganyika Minerals (5s)             | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Tati Goldfields (s)                  | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Union of Rhodesia (s)                | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Union of Haut Katanga 6% Bds.        | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Wankie Colliery (10s)                | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Wendell (s)                          | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |
| Zambesia Exploring (11s)             | 11s. 0d.  | 11s. 0d.  |

|                                | GENERAL  |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| British South Africa (s)       | 11s. 0d. | 11s. 0d. |
| East African Road Planting (s) | 11s. 0d. | 11s. 0d. |
| E. A. Power and Lighting (s)   | 11s. 0d. | 11s. 0d. |
| Imperial (s)                   | 11s. 0d. | 11s. 0d. |
| Kassala (Sudan) (2s)           | 11s. 0d. | 11s. 0d. |
| Mozambique (s)                 | 11s. 0d. | 11s. 0d. |
| North Chartered (s)            | 11s. 0d. | 11s. 0d. |
| Sudan (s)                      | 11s. 0d. | 11s. 0d. |
| Tanganyika (s)                 | 11s. 0d. | 11s. 0d. |
| Victoria Falls Power (s)       | 11s. 0d. | 11s. 0d. |

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## Rhodesian Anglo American Limited

### Copper Position and Prices

#### SIR EDMUND DAVIS ON THE OUTLOOK

The 31st ordinary general meeting of Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd. was held on Monday in London.

Sir Edmund Davis, Deputy Chairman, presided, and after Mr. W. L. Groves, representing the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., introduced the accounts and reported that the object of convening the meeting was:

"We present our accounts and accounts to June 30, 1934, adopted so that our financial year should be no longer than that of Rhodesian Corporation, to which we have such a large interest. The total amount of our bridging of 2,175,000 ordinary and 2,175,000 shares of 10s. each, which represents the total reserve for shareholders. This amount is at the present market price is over £2,100,000."

Details show a large increase over the annual issued on March 31, 1934, due to an acquisition of the M'Kwana Copper Mining Company shares, which increase amounting to 2,007,352 shares, bringing the total issued capital to 2,175,000 shares of 10s. each, fully paid, that is £2,175,000. In our accounts for the year ended March 31, 1934, reference was made to the issue of 2,750,000 of 10s. each, Sterling Debentures on June 30, 1934, which are now in our hands for the first time. The 2,750,000 debentures outstanding at March 31, 1934, have since been repaid, and the accounts at that date of £2,007,352, have been reduced.

The interest in Rhodesian Corporation, which we have substantial holdings in the British South Africa Company, Loangwa Concessions, and the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, the British South Africa Company will hold its ordinary general meetings within the first two months of the coming year, and Loangwa Concessions at a later date. The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company is naturally now benefiting from the increased price of the metals it is producing. Under the terms of the agreement we have set out the dividend payable from Rhodesian Corporation, £127,120, this being the net figure.

#### Profit for the Year

The balance profit carried to the appropriation account is £120,000, which we added to the balance brought forward in April 1934 of £105,000, and after making income tax of £32,400, we have carried the balance of £102,600 to the profit and loss account as profit unappropriated.

A few words in explanation of the note inserted in regard to directors' fees in order to comply with the Companies Act. The figure of £600 has been arrived at, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, which require the directors to state the total remuneration of the directors, receivable not only from the company itself, but also from any subsidiary company, of which any of them may be directors. Since Rhodesian Corporation is a subsidiary of our Company, within the meaning of the Act, it has been necessary to include in the figure the fees which Rhodesian Corporation has paid to each of its directors, as are also directors of Rhodesian Anglo American. The action specifically excludes managing directors of the parent company from its operation.

At our ordinary general meeting on July 11, 1934, reference was made to the large interest in Rhodesian Corporation, which had amounted to 47% of its issued capital. Since then we have acquired certain interests in the M'Kwana Copper Company, bringing our holding to nearly 50% of the aggregate of the ordinary and preference capital of Rhodesian Corporation, which is very satisfactory in view of the great future of that undertaking.

The report of Rhodesian Corporation and the speech of the Chairman on October 26, under the sound financial position and the value of the securities of its mining properties, which have been brought in the production stage, show that the plans and prospects of the two commercial companies are bright and promising. It is clear that the Rhodesian Corporation, which is now in the present stage of its development, is nearly three times the present value of the Anglo American Corporation, and we are of course very much obliged to the market to have the possibility of a large increase in the value of the shares of Rhodesian Corporation. The Chairman, in his report, has pointed out that the large producers, to whom their production is being sold, were satisfied

when doing so that it might not be necessary for them at a later date to resort to their own basis. The consumption of metals in the mining area is very rapid, and this has been a gradual reduction of copper stocks. On the basis of the fact of the large quantities of copper, long tons, should be produced, continue at the present rate that is on a basis of 400,000 long tons per annum, the existing stocks should show a further reduction within the next few months and it is not possible to estimate that the Northern Rhodesian mines would have to increase production, and will keep it about the present rate. Profits of Rhodesian Corporation should be much greater than shown in that corporation's accounts to June 30, 1934.

It might be in the interests of the Northern Rhodesian producers that the price of copper should not exceed £40 per long ton, as it would be better for them when situated in what I consider to be the largest copper field in the world to increase production, and thus make profits of something between £25 and £30 per ton, rather than make larger profits and at the same time see other mines bought and production.

At the end of September 1934, the United States production for the month was stated to be 40,000 long tons, and the production of the United States for October 40,000 long tons, and production for the United States for October 40,000 long tons, and production for the United States for October 40,000 long tons. The important comparison for September last was about 42,000 long tons, and for October 40,000 long tons, and for October 40,000 long tons, and for October 40,000 long tons. In these two months production came to 25,000 long tons and consequently 205,000, which meant a decrease in the total of about 43,000 long tons.

The report of the Chairman on the operations of Rhodesian Corporation are as good as the past year, or even possibly better. I think that you may look forward to our then making some distribution.

I now beg to move. The report of the directors, the balance sheet, profit and loss account, and appropriation account for the month ended June 30, 1934, as presented, be and they are hereby approved and accepted.

J. S. Wetzel, 1st Vice to second the resolution.

#### Chairman's Replies to Questions

The Chairman, in reply to questions, said: "I thank Mr. E. Macgregor Durcan, who has made such kind references to what has been done in connection with the development of the Northern Rhodesian copper mines. Our largest interest is in Rhodesia because it is our ambition to see Rhodesian Anglo American reach the dividend stage as early as possible. We do not wish to lock up too much capital in speculative ventures, and as far as the dividend of Rhodesian Corporation for any year's operations, June 30 is concerned, we have only thought of it as a stage at which the company itself should reach the dividend stage as early as possible to bring into our own accounts the Rhodesian dividend for the same period, covered by our own accounts. That naturally places us in a very satisfactory position so far as the distribution of profits at an early date is concerned. Certainly, we are anxious to do so, but after all in this company there are 20,000 shares issued, and on this board we represent nearly 7,000,000. Naturally it is the ambition to see this company paying dividends not only as soon as possible but as large as we can safely do."

"As regards control of Rhodesian, I hardly like to use the expression as there is no necessity to have any control, it does not happen that we have just over 45% of the preference shares which have been issued have no vote except in a liquidation and certain special circumstances, and I sincerely hope that they will never fall on our own control. So that vote used means what you are used to."

"As to future developments, certain concession companies are spending a very large amount of money in Northern Rhodesia, and it is hard to find anything of value. I think it will be the first opportunity of having the capital and perhaps turning large profits in that way. It is far better to have the interests of this company in the other pending the money in the initial stages, that we may come in and reap a fair share of the profits should anything of a satisfactory development. We do not pay double income tax through bringing in our dividends in Rhodesian Corporation, we only pay one tax, and the amount of liquidation has never entered our minds and I hope it will never enter those of the shareholders. We have not yet entered the profit-making stage, and produced a nice profit and loss account."

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman moved the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. C. F. S. Taylor, Mr. Walter M. Deane, Mr. Fred Searis, Jun., and Mr. J. S. Wetzel. Mr. T. B. Sel seconded the motion and it was unanimously agreed to.

## BUSINESS POINTERS

*With the object of assisting the development of trade throughout East and Central Africa, East Africa is always glad to give information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to business firms and others in East Africa in touch with Africa, of suitable goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is cordially welcomed.*

An office of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers Association is being opened in Moshi.

Two Associations have been established in the Mumbidi and Rungwe areas of Tanganyika.

The new road from Mumbidi in Northern Rhodesia to the Nyasaland border is now open to traffic.

Southern Rhodesia's 1935 winter wheat crop, estimated at 45,000 bags, constitutes a record for the Colony.

Customs receipts of the port of Beira during October amounted to £3,772, compared with £3,391 for October 1934.

Messrs. Gray and Newton, Ltd., Thomson's Falls, has been voluntarily wound up, and Mr. G. J. Bellhouse, of Ndaburn, appointed liquidator.

The Annual Report for 1934 on the Social and Economic Progress of the people of Uganda has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 2s. 6d.

East African Airways, Ltd., now provide a weekly service between Nairobi, Lilongwe, Watende, Kweru, Mwanza, Nanywe, Mwanza, Kakamega, and Eldoret.

Several minor amendments have been made in order to bring the Northern Rhodesian Customs law into further conformity with that of Southern Rhodesia.

The Sugar Section of the British Empire Producers' Organisation has welcomed the decision of the Government to convene an International Sugar Conference.

Imports of cotton textiles into Kenya from Japan in 1934 amounted to no less than 64% of the total textile trade, an increase of 13% over the previous year's figures.

Reductions in the postal letter charge of 20 cts. and the postcard charge of 15 cts. have been requested by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company announces that £10,000 of its £2,000,000 3% Debenture stock 1933-73 will be redeemed in cash on 1st February.

The construction of a new road from Soroti to Mporoti, and certain road developments in the Western Province, are under the consideration of the Uganda Government.

Kenya's re-export trade was valued at £1,150,000 during the first eight months of the year, compared with £921,000 in the corresponding period of 1934—an increase of nearly 25%.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has referred the proposed Workmen's Compensation Bill to a sub-committee of Messrs. H. Piang, W. R. Bartholomew, and W. Brindley for examination and report.

In addition to the reductions in Kenya and Uganda Railway rates published in our last issue, the minimum charge of £1.50 cents for goods consignment has also been abolished, and the minimum is now 5 shillings.

Reports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during October were as follows: Sisal, 7,330 tons; sisal bales, 1,810 tons; cotton, 38,240 cwt.; coffee, 2,475 tons; hides, 25 tons; Akiba, 65,000; and groundnuts, 250 tons.

The Sudan's trade with Egypt is stable and almost equally balanced, but trade with Great Britain shows an excess of exports over imports of £1,500,000. In 1934 the Sudan's imports from Japan amounted to £13,254,600, while Japan's purchases amounted to only £E 50,000.

Economic Conditions in Portuguese East Africa, a report by H.M. Consul-General in Lourenço Marques, has been published by the Department of Overseas Trade at 2s. 2d. post free. It contains a large amount of information on progress and development both in the territory of the Mozambique Company and in that administered by the Government.

Domestic exports from Kenya and Uganda during the first nine months of this year amounted to £5,302,892, compared with £4,790,497 during the corresponding period of last year. The following details will show the chief increases in individual products: Cotton, 20,044 cwt. (10,044 cwt.); sisal and tow, 2,378 tons (10,044 tons); maize, 1,027,639 cwt. (1,786,000 cwt.); coffee, 224,144 cwt. (121,108 cwt.); and tea, 32,300 cwt. (12,251 cwt.).

A library and reading room for Natives is to be opened in Livingstonia.

A warrant has been granted for the formation of Jubilee Lodge, No. 2,002, in Nianga, Northern Rhodesia.

The train service from Cape Town to Elisabethville, in the Belgian Congo, is to be considerably accelerated.

Two Nyasaland stamps of 1935, printed on paper with a wrong watermark, were sold in London last week for £25.

An amendment to the Northern Rhodesian Municipal Corporation's Quinance permits Councils to allow discount for the prompt payment of rates.

Dar es Salaam Township Authority has arranged for the inspection at least four times a year of all public service vehicles plying for hire in the township.

Representatives of public bodies in Uganda were due to meet in Kampala on Monday to endeavour to form an association of public bodies in the Protectorate.

Of the 40 young men shortly leaving England to join the Southern Rhodesian Police, seven have been taken as an experiment, from the Metropolitan Police.

The Tanganyika Indian Education Advisory Board is considering ways and means of raising the balance required for Indian education from the communities interested.

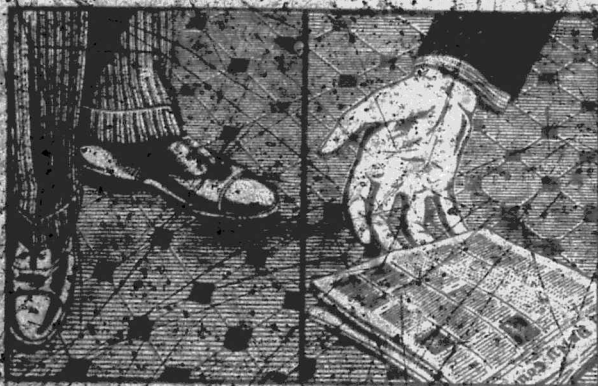
In connexion with the work of the new Southern Rhodesian Marketing Committee, it is suggested that a member of the Cabinet should make an overseas tour as a trade ambassador for the Colony.

One of the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways machines was damaged on a Durban-Mafikeng run recently after the undercarriage was struck near while landing. The machine was afterwards repaired. One passenger was injured, but another passenger and the pilot were unhurt.





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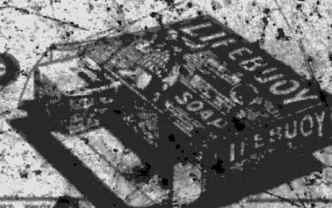
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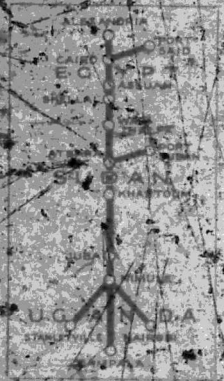
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