

to its own husband to do as the Government did nothing, while during the storm which it could have quashed by its laws. They were not spoken. Now the Government has found itself compelled to capitulate. It tendered the form of a promise to refer the income tax and poll tax bills and the draft Budget for 1935 to the Standing Finance Committee for its signature.

There would have been no loss of dignity in volunteering the promise from the outset, but to grant it at this juncture has robbed the gesture of its value from the standpoint of cooperation. Instead of being an open branch held aloft by Government, it is a laurel that which its opponents may rightly claim to have won. And even now the lesson that it is wise to take the public into its confidence has been taught by the Government which has thrown away another opportunity of making known its general intentions, and of giving the assurance that the Piffa Report is not to be used merely to impose income tax and to abolish the levy on official salaries, but that other major recommendations will be adopted. It is a fact that has been decided, and is a fact which is not to be kept in a cupboard, and so put an end to the rumours now in active circulation. Presumably the argument is that it is beneath the dignity of Government to present a promise to their Finance Council next week, as a matter of discovery that dignity can be purchased and obtained at a high enough cost. Whatever the Government of Kenya may have salvaged from the Piffa Report, certainly it does not appear conspicuous among its supplies.

THAT the excessive migration of natives from Nyasaland is caused primarily by taxation has long been commonly accepted, and was emphasised by the Committee on Industrial Buffing Labour in its recent report. Mr. C. Smith Gore's dispatch on the subject in the present document now avers that the Governor does not share the point of view of the critics of the present taxation system. The main decision of the Secretary of State is nevertheless that Nyasaland can no longer remain the only territory which has no poll tax, and he has instructed immediate reductions in those areas in which Native can neither obtain local employment nor by crops for export. The course will certainly be a wise one, and the aspect of the officials who are the mainstays of the Government, as well as the natives, will be the early introduction of variable rates of tax in different areas according to the strength of the different Native populations. It is to be hoped that the Government in the remote past, when it had no chance of being able to do anything, had not appointed a man who would be so ready to

The "index" comparison of the Secretary of State's statement that is indicated by inference rather than by direct statement is that the Government of Nyasaland has not increased sufficiently encouraged the "native" production of bulk crops for export production. That statement has been emphasised at these hearings at intervals more or less of the decision for and millions of pounds on building the Zomba Bridge and the extension of the railway to Lake Bangweulu, a commode which, we have urged, can be justified only by greatly increased agricultural exports, which it is the duty of the Government to stimulate. Unhappily though that has been accepted as a policy, there has been no vigorous action to implement it, and there is clear need for energetic cooperation, upon it by the administrative staff. Nyasaland enjoys great fertility and possesses an advanced Native population with qualities of intellect and enterprise which lend themselves readily to the stimulation of home production, and since the inauguration of the Nyasaland Railway has repeatedly declared its anxiety to co-operate to the full by the grant of low freight rates for the carriage of export commodities. There should be no serious dispute in the way of a great "Grow More Crops" campaign, in which the Government initiative is the main consideration.

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East Africa and Rhodesia. Impressions and Suggestions.

A. PETER BLOOM, UNDERSTANDING.

MR. FREDERICK JOHNSON, founder and editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, last week addressed the East African Group of the Overseas Council on his recent visit to Eastern Africa and the Rhodesias. General Sir William Furse presided over a large audience.

"A very minute survey of East Africa and Rhodesia must be impressionistic; I can show you some snapshots, not a full length film," began Mr. Johnson.

"The outstanding impression is of the unity of the territories. We have thought too parochially and departmentally, and magnified differences instead of emphasizing similarities. One of the great needs is to emphasize the similarities. As a result of the talks in Khartoum are much the same as those in Zomba or Entebbe; discussions in the Nile Club strongly resemble those in the Salisbury Club; the business men of Uganda and Mombasa have mutual interests. We have failed to lose sight of those facts.

"I believe more strongly than ever that you get a distorted idea if you look at these territories individually, or in pairs, or in groups. Most of us are accustomed to look together at the affairs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. We need to take a much wider view, not only for a more intimate knowledge in their right perspective, but also to realize Southern Rhodesia's attitude to the same problems.

Lines of Flight—the Criterion.

"Thanks to the aeroplane, distance has been conquered. The people who still say that the union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika is impossible because of the size of the territories, forget that you can fly from north-western Uganda to south-eastern Tanganyika in a day, and that that distance is less than the length of the Sudan. Why does the union in Salisbury one day and in Zomba in Nairobi the next break down the capital of Southern Rhodesia and lead in that case to a deadlock? It is illogicalistic to regard mere distance as an obstacle to planned action. The only criterion is lines of flight—not miles on a map.

"The greatest need is for union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. That union has everything in its favour, and though I went out of my way to hear arguments against it, not one of them was a convincing one. Union is the best answer to the German Colonial propaganda, against which all that we need is a strong attitude and which has done more than anything else to encourage the idea of a campaign. You have seen in the last few days how the campaign, which had been whipped to fever heat in Germany, has been suddenly damped down as a result of the determined resolution of the Conservative Conference at Margate. That shows that Germany really has lost the prestige of her Colonial dominions and will lose the British friendship she desires. Everyone in East Africa considers that the British Government has failed to be sufficiently firm, and almost everyone certainly in these three territories, that the only course is to make these three territories. And what must you do in the next Coronation year?"

The Need of Leadership.

"The yearning of Ministers has given an impression in East Africa that we at Home are suffering from a sort of defeatism, which people

in the territories wonder whether we have lost the sense of our own ability. The territories, despite their feeling they had caught the steam, are disappointed for a lead. In many ways it is a crucial moment for a lead.

"Unquestionably, the outstanding personality in East and Central Africa is Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. He has achieved his striking personal ascendancy by his transparent sincerity of purpose, his frankness, friendliness, and accessibility, his determination to do the right thing, and his complete lack of bias. The confidence in him is astonishing, and I believe that a few more years of his guidance would do great things not only for Southern Rhodesia but also for the territories to the north.

"If only Eastern Africa could find such some leaders of his calibre, what a difference it would make! To some extent the trouble is that some of the East African Governments have not been sufficiently anxious to encourage leadership on the unofficial side. Participation in public life involves great sacrifices in time and money for most men engaged in business, agriculture or mining, and Governments should realise their responsibility to encourage people to make such sacrifices for the common good.

The Federal Union and the Federal Council.

"The Federal Council of constructive Imperialism, which was first conceived and executed at present would, I am convinced, by the union of East Africa on the one hand and of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland on the other. We could not rise more beneficially two of the most experienced, tactful, and able administrators within the Empire, men who would throw themselves heart and soul into their work, than by entrusting to them the creation and development of these great unions.

"If officials and unofficials could be encouraged to travel more, excellent dividends would be reaped from the small cost involved. I should like to see officials encouraged to come home by new routes. A Tanganyika line could occasionally be sent to the Victoria-Rhodesian copperbelt, and if some officials from Kenya and Uganda could spend two or three weeks in the Sudan, much could be learnt. Misunderstandings would be removed, a new attitude of mind would be created, and an important step taken towards that East African outlook which it is essential to develop.

"If it ever struck you that Southern Rhodesia would never have been created if a doctor at home had not told Cecil Rhodes that he would be dead in six months if he remained in Europe?"

Impressions of Southern Rhodesia.

"A visit in Southern Rhodesia would be a surprise. Kenya with admiration, and with these feelings an official. They are very well equipped, and the Government has no competitor in the world as a business. Sometimes they are to the surprise of some. When I was in the way it was suggested that I should see Superintendent of Natives; I visualised the manner of the punishment compound, but discovered that that was the name given to the Provincial Commissioner.

"It would be a surprise to see the high proportion of British goods in Southern Rhodesia. In a store in Bulawayo one kept by an extremely intelligent man, I saw that the Customs tariff compelled the sale of large quantities of non-British goods. A shop in Southern Rhodesia sells all the old English brands, and many of the stores in Bulawayo and Salisbury recall Oxford Street or Regent Street. These towns are wonderful, considering that there was no population more than 10,000 when the commercial buildings were built, not to mention the City of London and Bulawayo are the finest shopping both in Africa and in any one store that I have seen a better one anywhere. It is true that the Southern Rhodesian Parliament meets in a shabby and unimpressive

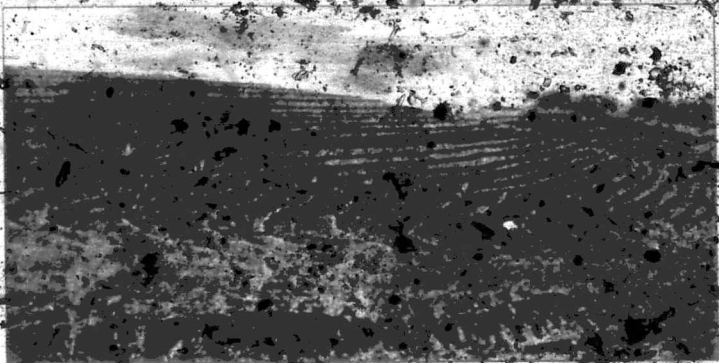


Photo by W. Gibson

WATER CONSERVATION ON NAMINGO OFA FEA ESTATE

buildings but it is to be used for another few years anyhow.

For Africans would expect to find Southern Rhodesia a few views on Native policy so liberal, I half believe that the Southern Rhodesian and East African Native policy will be brought into alignment. Now, I know that they should and ought to be. Indeed, I believe that one of the things we need is a coordinated Native policy for the countries north of the Limpopo. A general formalism, but an agreement on the main lines. The attitude towards the African of the best leaders in Southern Rhodesia is quite as liberal as that of the best leaders in East Africa, though they have a considerable political difficulties which are non-existent in East Africa. The proximity of the Union of South Africa, with its far less liberal Native outlook, and the fact that a large proportion of Southern Rhodesians have come north from the Union, compel the liberal-minded leaders to be careful if they are not to outrun themselves, and so determine the policy they desire to adopt.

The Suppression of Seditious

There has been a good deal of criticism in England of the Southern Rhodesian Government for having taken power to suppress seditious literature circulated to Natives. As a journalist I hold that reasonable liberty should be given to any man to write fairly on any subject of public importance, but the very last thing I think a champion would be the distribution of seditious matter in a country with a large backward population. Far from believing that the Southern Rhodesian Act is unfair, it strikes me as far saner than the process in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where the Governor can prohibit any publication, only after notice to the *Official Gazette*. The laws strangle into the hands of the proprietor of seditious writings. Such a man publishes a reprehensible paper, and in due course the *Gazette* announces that, until we say, the *Gazette Message* has been prohibited. Next month it appears in the *Not So Good Message*. Again the Governor prohibits its circulation, so the third month it arrives as the *Witten Message*; and again the notice appears in the *Gazette*, too late to be effective.

In Southern Rhodesia I found the most interesting agricultural experiment I struck anywhere. It was at the Domboshawa Native agricultural school. Six years ago they had asked the local Natives, "What is the worst land you can show us?" It was a patch of maize which was found to yield only a bag and a half to the acre. As a result of nothing but the application of boma manure and rotting with four crops the yield last year had been brought to an average of 15 bags and over half of the area to 25 bags.

Water, Coal and Copper

The three great Northern Rhodesian copper mines, one which yield more than 175,000,000 have been set up, are now in operation. They have been the carved out of the bush the miners have been set to work with more important work that some have been set to work with. The work from these mines is the most important in the world, but more modern equipment, in contrast to the state-

ments of gold made a greater use of the machinery in the bush and the main equipment of white staff in Southern Rhodesia. The hospitals are first class, the houses excellent, the gardens beautiful, the sports fields the sports fields, the main amenities of a first class of programme. At there are some interesting facilities. At one mine all the doctors, the reserve Europeans, at another they are all Natives. At one of the hotel drivers are white, at another half are Europeans and half Natives. One time gives the boys a pint of maize beer before they go on hill, the next gives cocoa. One compound manager told me that his unmarried boys demanded tinned food, but he was emphatic that they preferred cooked

meat. It was indeed the most wonderful colliery in the world in several ways. When Mr. A. R. Thomson, the actual creator of the colliery, was in London last year he said, "I propose to put on a white suit when you come to Wankie. Of course, I thought he was joking. Now I know that the visitor could go down in whites and come up without a spot. The general manager took me down a pit—in a motor car which touched 60 m.p.h. As we descended by an inclined shaft like a London Underground, the visitor may see some. Anyone who thinks he will see a miner sticking out of the rock is due for disappointment. I had not expected that, but it was illuminating to walk through the mine after another and find no trace of gold in any of the outcrops satisfactory from the mining standpoint.

In Southern Rhodesia I went down the Rezendé mine, which was an instance of the miracles that happen in mining. Not many years ago the directors announced that the mine was almost to the end of its life, but it had done very well, but must shortly be closed. After that had been decided the general manager had to find a job for a white man who was on contract for several more months, so he told him to take a gang of boys to a certain spot and make a crosscut. But that's useless," objected the miner, "there isn't a hope in a million." "I know," came the admission, "but you might as well do that as sit on your veranda and draw pay for doing nothing." A final millionth chance set a new vein which has kept the mine going ever since—and the shilling there sold yesterday on the London Stock Exchange at 10s.

Nyasaland and the East

"Nobody could visit Nyasaland without being struck by its great beauty, fertility, hospitality, the excellence of its roads, the many and one who even possessed a set of chains, the courtesy of the Native drivers, and the really exemplary house-boys. In these last two respects at any rate Nyasaland stands me as far ahead of the other territories. Native inferiority is a fact, but not a fact. Among the main roads are any Native road built up as a penny for the price, and a penny for the price. The Native Government make a mistake in the way they are in the area, and they think that the next thing is to build a road, but the Government are not doing it. The best Portuguese in Beira are the best of the British club than their own. It would be foolish to attempt to assess the language administration after a couple of days

Empire Fauna Society

Mr. Ormsby-Gore on Preservation of Game

THE FAUNA Society was founded some thirty years ago by Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was the first of its kind in the world. Its object was to hold a public dinner annually to raise money for the preservation of game in the Colonies. The Society has since grown into a large and influential organization.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that it was a temporary head of the Colonial Office. He was glad to participate in the career in that sense of C. V. Hobley, who had been Secretary to the Fauna Society for the past thirteen years. He took his leave, as a legacy from the old Colonial Office, of a Charter of the Society, which he had signed as a gentleman. He was the Commissioner, was universally popular with the settlers and Native communities, and was one of the pioneers of East Africa.

Your Society is one of those admirable voluntary bodies which, when called upon, do good. It has been said that every cause has its propagandists, and almost every cause has its enemies. Your Society is a good example of a body that has no anti-society unless it is the enemy and the enemy of the Society is the enemy of the world. (Loud laughter.) I have never seen a more beautiful address than that of Mr. Ormsby-Gore. It is a masterpiece of Government to preserve them. It is our duty to have an interest in preserving wild life for the benefit of mankind, and we owe it to the Creator to do so. The work of the Colonies in these animals is to be preserved as their duty to the Creator. The adequate preservation of nature and the fact that we do not destroy them is a duty.

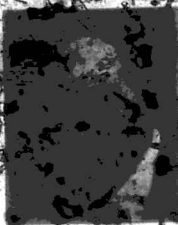
The day is passed when the sportsman-hunter is the only one who has an interest in the preservation of game. It is now a matter of public interest, and it is a matter of public interest to take place in the future. It is a matter of public interest to take place in the future.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore's Service as Secretary

Lord Dawson, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that Mr. Ormsby-Gore had been Secretary of State for the Colonies for a long time. He had been Secretary of State for the Colonies for a long time. He had been Secretary of State for the Colonies for a long time. He had been Secretary of State for the Colonies for a long time.

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April 1938. The Fauna Society has been successful in its mission. It has been successful in its mission. It has been successful in its mission. It has been successful in its mission.

Two incidents from the early days of the war were mentioned. One was when Lord Dawson, Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave a speech on the preservation of wild game. The other was when Lord Dawson, Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave a speech on the preservation of wild game.

The other incident concerned Theodore Roosevelt, who had been invited to attend a dinner of the Society before he died for East Africa. He was invited to attend a dinner of the Society before he died for East Africa. He was invited to attend a dinner of the Society before he died for East Africa.

Meteorological Collaboration

The African zones have been considered in exchange of weather and climatic information by wireless throughout the continent. The East African collective zone observations will be broadcast from the Cape of Good Hope.

African and Tropical Interiors

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Football Association Matters

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Football Expenditures

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Makerere College Inquiry

Commission Appointed

The Secretary of the Governor of Uganda, the Colonies, has appointed a Commission to visit Uganda early in 1937 with the following terms of reference:

To examine and report upon the organisation and working of Makerere College, and so far as may be considered necessary, the institutions or other agencies for advanced vocational training connected with it (in relation to (i) the society which they are intended to serve, and (ii) the educational systems of the territories from which the students are drawn).

Having in mind the declared policy in H.M. Colonies to promote the establishment of facilities for higher education in East Africa, to make recommendations for the development and administrative control of Makerere College, and of other institutions to this end within the limitations imposed by the ability of the Governments concerned to meet the cost, whether by endowment or annually recurrent charges.

In making such recommendations, to consider: (a) the effect of the development of the Colony upon the educational organisation of the territory concerned; (b) the general interests and needs of the communities from which students are or may in future be drawn; and (c) the educational needs of the nation.

The Commission will consist of the following members:

- The Hon. Earl De la Warr, P. C., Governor of the Colony, Secretary of State for the Colonies (Chairman).
- Mr. Phillip Esdaile, D. Sc., F. Z. S., F. Z. S., Head of the Geological Department, King's College of Household and Social Science.
- Mr. C. G. K. P. Pringle, of the South African Native College, Port Harcourt.
- Mr. Z. K. Matthews, African member of the Staff of the South African Native College at Port Harcourt.
- Mr. W. H. McLean, B. D., M. A., F. E., member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.
- Mr. J. Mount-Jones, D. Sc., Principal of Wesleyan College of Technology.
- Mr. John Murray, LL. B., Principal of University College of the South West, Bristol.
- Mr. Harry Vischer, C. M. G., B. A., member of the Staff of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.
- Mr. J. J. Pedler, of the Colonial Office (Secretary).

The importance attached to the inquiry is shown by the inclusion of the members of the Commission and of the inclusion as a member of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Eight months ago we prepared a report on the African student and a distinguished South or West African educationist would be invited to inform the Commission, and we are glad to find that confidence in the Commission is being maintained.

Wages of labour employed by the Mangoch P. W. D. are as follows: skilled labour and unskilled labour in the East of Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia, and 25 cents per day, and 15 cents per day, and 10 cents per day, and 5 cents per day, and 2 cents per day, and 1 cent per day, and 1/2 cent per day, and 1/4 cent per day, and 1/8 cent per day, and 1/16 cent per day, and 1/32 cent per day, and 1/64 cent per day, and 1/128 cent per day, and 1/256 cent per day, and 1/512 cent per day, and 1/1024 cent per day, and 1/2048 cent per day, and 1/4096 cent per day, and 1/8192 cent per day, and 1/16384 cent per day, and 1/32768 cent per day, and 1/65536 cent per day, and 1/131072 cent per day, and 1/262144 cent per day, and 1/524288 cent per day, and 1/1048576 cent per day, and 1/2097152 cent per day, and 1/4194304 cent per day, and 1/8388608 cent per day, and 1/16777216 cent per day, and 1/33554432 cent per day, and 1/67108864 cent per day, and 1/134217728 cent per day, and 1/268435456 cent per day, and 1/536870912 cent per day, and 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Two Valuable Scholarships

EXAMINATIONS will be held in January for candidates applying for the Sir Wilson Miles Schoolships available at Port Kergis Charitable School Broadstairs.

Two such scholarships are awarded annually, each of the value of £100 which is deducted from the school fees. One is open to boys whose fathers are British medical practitioners who live in East Africa; the other to Government school children who are open to boys whose fathers are officials in East Africa or are British residents in East Africa. Scholars must be under 19 years of age and must submit to an examination under the supervision of the Director of Education in this territory, from whom full particulars regarding these scholarships may be obtained.

A Rhodesian Fabricator Sokes

Reference to the Rev. A. C. B. West's investigations into the possibility of establishing a Cambridge Farm School in Rhodesia, these were by Mr. R. Campbell when he addressed the meeting of the Club on child emigration. He traced the development of the emigration movement from the time the first emigrant came to the young Rhodesian near his home in Dunelm and said it was a lamentable thing that he did not see the fulfilment of his dream in Rhodesia. In the past, he said, he had first seen the visitations of the school, Mr. Campbell, and he said as a reason why a farm school should not be established in the Colonies. With the vision, idealism, courage and determination which characterised the life of Kingsey, the bridge the idea should not be beyond the bounds of practicality. The school would thus be a memorial to one of our famous sons of the Empire and would have the added virtue of serving the needs of the Colonies.

German Colonial Exhibition.

The great Colonial Rally which was held in London in the last year was, as a prominent speaker last week at the Colonial Conference in Margate, who said it is not to have been taken in view of the fact that it is the subject of German Colonial claims taken at the recent United Party Conference in Margate. Those attending the Rally, which was to have been the signal for a demonstration of German Colonial propaganda, were to have seen an exhibition illustrating Germany's pitiable activities overseas. That exhibition was quietly opened last Friday. It stresses their economic importance, and sets out how they have proved their former German Colonies are suitable climatically for extensive white settlement.

African flights.

Mr. C. W. A. Scott and Mr. Giles Guthrie, who won the Johannesburg air race, arrived back in London last week having made the homeward flight in 24 hours. Mr. Scott said that it should have been 24 hours and that the prize money should have been greater. Mr. G. E. St. Ervington, a British test pilot, and Mr. Robertson, who were missing for two days last week on a flight from Johannesburg to Victoria Falls, were seen landing north of Mofika, and had had to spend a night in a machine, cleaning from which to take off.

Racing on Sunday.

The road race from Nairobi to Johannesburg will now be held on October 30, instead of on October 21, the change being made mainly by a Transvaal law which prohibits any form of motor racing on a Sunday and by the possibility of the late ending of that day.

Falls Drive.

Several improvements have recently been effected in the area around the neighbourhood of the Victoria Falls, and the construction of a better road drive through extremely attractive country which has been described as the biggest work of the Government at the Falls is nearing completion.

That Rhodes Museum.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is lending support to the scheme for the founding of the British Rhodes at Bishop's Starboard, the Rotary Clubs of Bulawayo and Salisbury for the first steps in the Colony to bring the matter forward to the Prime Minister has not merely given it his blessing, it will make an appeal for public subscriptions.

For Mission Help.

The Kenya Church Aid Association and the Central Tanganyika Diocese will have stalls at the Combined Sale of Exhibitions Overseas, to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 27 and 28. The sale of the Tanganyika stall should be addressed to Mr. Chambers, 35 Mansions, S.W. 11, and the sale for the Kenya stall to Miss M. G. Kilson, 4 Cleveland Road, W. 13.

A Native Healer Mages

A note in the Provincial Commissioners' annual report on Native Affairs indicates in Kisumu and states that an enterprising native in that district has begun to manufacture beads in Kisumu. He covers them with white or black cloth, but as usually the case in the Native cultures, the price he demands is too high for the quality of the beads to be sold, and a reduction would be necessary before he could command a large sale. Motor transport has brought about an increase in the number of tea shops, barbers, and cycle repair shops.

Think not our counsel's based upon so weak a base
As to be overturned by storms with tempestuous winds of words."
— PHILIP MASSINGER, 1584-1640.

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Messrs. J. B. & L. LONDON



B. C. Company's Capital

Latest Share Prices

Shares Reduced from 5s. to 2s.

An extraordinary general meeting of the holders of the British Central Africa Company is to be held on November 20, at which a resolution reducing the capital of the company from £250,000 to £125,000 is considered.

A circular, issued to shareholders stating that during the year ending 31st March 1936, the company had suffered a loss of £100,000 on trading, which up to September 30, 1936, had reached £60,000. Depreciation of assets had also reached a substantial figure, so that the value at which the assets are shown on the balance sheet is no longer in accordance with their real value.

Conditions have improved somewhat since last year; production of gold has been resumed, tobacco crops have improved and the company's tea plantations and production of soya bean are beginning to show hopeful results. As a result, it is anticipated that accounts for the year ended September 30, 1936, will show that assets and plantations have almost, if not entirely, recovered. A considerable portion of the company's investments have been realised, and two-thirds of its indebtedness to shareholders have been reduced.

During the depression the company's mining and plantation activities have been curtailed, but with the definite improvement in commodity prices the directors feel that a change of policy should be made to take advantage of the improvement in conditions. The company must have further capital, and the raising of a commensurate loss is essential before the raising of capital can be considered.

It is therefore proposed to write off the losses incurred during the year ending 31st March 1936, and to authorise the directors to issue new shares of 2s. into the company. The subscription of 100,000 of these new shares of 2s. into 50,000 shares of 2s. each, the redemption of new capital in the form of 2s. shares, and the consolidation of the 100,000 shares into 50,000 shares of 2s. each are the legal machinery necessary so that all the shares may be of one denomination.

Rhodan's Rapid Rise

INDOM-LIKE conditions in Rhodesian copper shares have been experienced on the London Stock Exchange during the past few days. Rhokanas have been the principal feature, and during the account period of the past week night have advanced 62s. per share. Rhodesian Anglo-Americans have also risen on the strength of its leading share, which has also advanced 50s. which is interesting in connection with American, Rio Antofagasta Selection Trust, and Rhodesian Selection Trust have also advanced. Young Rhodesian gold shares Grande and Standard have also advanced, but not so high. Rhokanas, however, have not little Kinaungin are marked 3d. higher, Zambian have improved 10d., Emeralds Minerals 7d. and Eagle and Andura 10d. Rutengon and Kavirondo are firm, and Kenya Consolidated has fallen 6d. Tanganyika are 2d. higher and the Rhodesian Katanga and Zambian Exploring are 10d. higher prices.

	Last week	This week
British Mines (5s.)	124.0d.	124.0d.
British Mines (2s. 6d.)	10.0d.	7.0d.
Camp & Moss (12s. 6d.)	100.0d.	80s. 3d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	18s. 1d.	17s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 7 1/2d.	3s. 7 1/2d.
Edmore Mining Synd. (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Gloucester Rhodan	28s. 6d.	28s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s. 6d.)	15s. 17 1/2d.	16s. 0d.
Kapera Mines (12s. 6d.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Kenton (10s.)	8s. 17 1/2d.	7s. 6d.
Kenya Consol. (2s. 6d.)	3s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 3d.
Kimberley (10s.)	4s. 9d.	5s. 0d.
Langwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Leah Gold (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Lombard Australian Gold (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Lyn Gold (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Malibha Asbestos (10s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Mexico (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	1s. 10d.	2s. 3d.
Rhodesia Mining Concession (2s. 6d.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	5s. 6d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	18s. 7 1/2d.	24s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	17s. 4 1/2d.	20s. 0d.
Rhokana (10s.)	160s. 2 1/2d.	222s. 6d.
Roman Anglo (5s.)	45s. 9d.	55s. 6d.
Rutengon (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Selousi (5s.)	2s. 0d.	30s. 3d.
Sititweni (5s.)	7s. 6d.	8s. 9d.
Tanganyika (5s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 3d.
Tanganyika Consolidated (5s.)	11s. 6d.	14s. 0d.
Tanganyika Mining (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Tasika (5s.)	1s. 3d.	11s. 6d.
Tanganyika (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Zambian (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Zambian Exploring (10s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
British South Africa (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Central Laps Sisal (5s.)	19s. 3d.	19s. 3d.
Consolidated Sisal (5s.)	19s. 4 1/2d.	19s. 4 1/2d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	9s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (5s.)	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Kasapa Cotts. (1s.)	2s. 7 1/2d.	2s. 10d.
Mozambique (Beats) (10s.)	2s. 0d.	6s. 3d.
South Charterland Exploitation (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Estates (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sisal Plantations (New) (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

Market Quotations

Shareholders have received the following prices by air mail from the Mining Exchange:

	Last week	This week
British Ridge (5s.)	1s. 0d.	21s. 50cts.
Kenya Mining (5s.)	1s. 25cts.	1s. 25cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 75cts.	3s. 75cts.
Kenya Gold Mines Synd. (5s.)	7s. 15cts.	7s. 15cts.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	5s. 13cts.	5s. 13cts.
Nigeria Gold Mining (5s.)	3s. 15cts.	3s. 15cts.
Pakanausi (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 25cts.

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Sphere	5s. 6d.	Friday Evening Post	1.10s. 0d.
Tablet	1.10s. 0d.	Chicago's Magazine	1.10s. 0d.
Manchester Guardian	1.10s. 0d.	Commonwealth	1.10s. 0d.
Britannia & Co.	1.10s. 0d.	North American Review	1.10s. 0d.
Blackwood's Magazine	1.10s. 0d.	Illustrated Times	1.10s. 0d.
Daily Mail (weekly)	1.10s. 0d.	Ontario Weekly	1.10s. 0d.
Scottish Daily	1.10s. 0d.	Harvard's Magazine	1.10s. 0d.
Game & Gun	1.10s. 0d.	Radio News	1.10s. 0d.
Moss	1.10s. 0d.	Mid-West Journal	1.10s. 0d.
Black & White	1.10s. 0d.	National Geographic Magazine	1.10s. 0d.
News of the World	1.10s. 0d.	Modern Future Magazine	1.10s. 0d.
Manchester Guardian (weekly)	1.10s. 0d.	Financial News	1.10s. 0d.
Antonia	1.10s. 0d.	Graphic News	1.10s. 0d.

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HOES

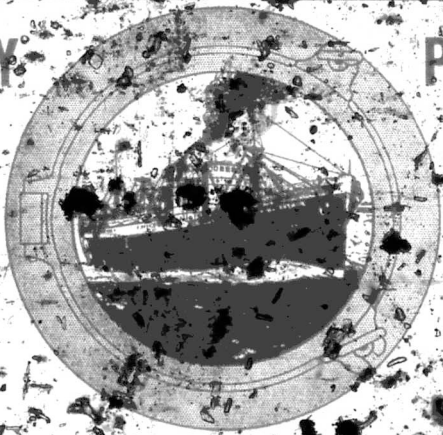
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MACHINERY

The City Line run regular express cargo services from the United Kingdom to Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira; also, via Suez and Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. The vessels on these runs are specially equipped for dealing with all classes of cargo and have cranes capable of dealing unaided with heavy lifts weighing up to 20 tons.



PRODUCE

Homeward services include routes from Durban, South Africa to the United Kingdom and Continent, where our service is maintained via the East and South Africa and then U.S.A. There are refrigerated chambers for the carriage and delivery of all Rhodesia exports such as fruit, dairy produce and oils, while coffee and tobacco like other goods are given special attention.

The Corporation supply to the Managers of The City Line Steamers Ltd. and The City Line Co. Ltd. Liverpool & Glasgow

The City Line is a member of the Union of South Africa, Mombasa & Beira and Zanzibar Steamship Co. Ltd. and the City Line Steamers Co. Ltd. of London.

CITY LINE

Company Progress Report

On the Musgrave property, results of the 25 ft. test were: No. 1 drive, from 210 to 215 ft. dwt. 200 to 210; No. 2 drive, from 215 to 220 ft. dwt. 200 to 210; No. 3 drive, from 220 to 225 ft. dwt. 200 to 210; No. 4 drive, from 225 to 230 ft. dwt. 200 to 210; No. 5 drive, from 230 to 235 ft. dwt. 200 to 210; No. 6 drive, from 235 to 240 ft. dwt. 200 to 210.

The annual meeting of the shareholders was held on November 10th.

The annual meeting of the shareholders was held on November 10th. The directors reported that the company had a successful year, with a net profit of £1,750,000. The company's assets were valued at £1,750,000, and the liabilities were valued at £1,750,000. The directors recommended a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares.

The company's operations in the year ended 31st December 1969 were as follows: The total production of copper was 1,750,000 tons, and the total production of zinc was 1,750,000 tons. The company's sales were valued at £1,750,000, and the total expenses were valued at £1,750,000. The net profit was £1,750,000.

Prelude of Roan Antelope

Dr. Otto Seligman, Chairman of the Anglo-Siam Corporation, has today (Monday) 10th December, 1969, announced that the company has agreed to acquire the Roan Antelope copper mine in Rhodesia. The acquisition is subject to the approval of the shareholders and the Rhodesian government.

The Roan Antelope mine is one of the largest copper mines in Rhodesia. It has a proven reserve of 1,750,000 tons of copper. The mine is currently producing 1,750,000 tons of copper per year. The Anglo-Siam Corporation has agreed to purchase the mine for £1,750,000.

The acquisition of the Roan Antelope mine will significantly increase the Anglo-Siam Corporation's copper production. The company's total copper production will increase from 1,750,000 tons to 3,500,000 tons per year. This will also increase the company's revenue and profit.

The Anglo-Siam Corporation has a long history of mining operations in Rhodesia. It has been successful in developing and operating several large-scale mining projects. The acquisition of the Roan Antelope mine is a major step in the company's expansion program.

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Sole Agents for East Africa
THE GENERAL AGENCIES LTD., 11th Building, NAIROBI.

Surface work over the series with a total of 21,241, 48 to 11,400 ft. The series was assayed 550 ft. over a 100 ft. width and 100 ft. in length. Surface mine No. 7 adit—18 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. 88 ft. level in bottom. No. 2 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 3 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 4 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 5 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 6 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 7 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 8 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 9 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 10 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 11 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 12 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 13 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 14 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 15 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 16 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. 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No. 97 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 98 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 99 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level. No. 100 adit—100 ft. level to level 100 ft. level.

Rhodesia.—Output from Phoenix Bowl mine during September was as follows: Crushed 600 tons, yielding 17 oz. from mill and 66 oz. from cyanide. Value, £200, against £1,000 for August.

Mining Personalia.—General Sir Reginald Wingate, Chairman of Tanganyika Concessions and a director of Kenyan, Kimitima and other Eastern African mining companies, has returned to London from Scotland. Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, lately Mining Engineer at the Government of Kenya, has returned to England and is now at 65, Balchbury House, E.C.2. Mr. Murray-Hughes was consulting engineer to Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. and a well-known figure in mining circles. Mr. J. Kirkpatrick, M.P., director of the Tanamit Gold Mining Syndicate, has been appointed representative in China of the Export Credit Guaranty Corporation. He served for some time in India, and was a partner with the late Lord Sable in B.P. & Co., of Calcutta. Sir Alfred Beit, M.P., a trustee of the Beit Railways Trust, a director of Rhodesia Railways, and of Rhodesia Mining companies, is appealing for £500,000 for Guy's Hospital, of the Capital Fund, which he is, Chairman. Lord Nuffield has offered £20,000 when the balance of £20,000 has been subscribed from other sources.

Share Prices.—Latest share prices will be found on page 307.

Voluntary Wound Up.—The Kasehoga Ore Reduction Co., Ltd. has been voluntarily wound up, and Mr. D. G. Stewart, manager, has been appointed liquidator.

Wanderer Consolidated.—An annual meeting to be held on November 2, a final dividend of 6 1/2% less tax, making 12% for 1935, will be recommended. The year the distribution was 1935. Shoga E.P.

The Tanganyika Government has under consideration an application for an exclusive prospecting licence for 100 square miles in the Shoga mines area of the Mbeya district.

Answers to Correspondents.—Answers to correspondents are held over on account of pressure on space. Replies which would have appeared in this issue have been dispatched to the subscribers by post.

Copper Price Again Increased.—On the 18th of the copper-producing companies operating under the Copper Restriction Scheme, it was announced at the end of last week that as from October 21 production will be increased from 20% to 15% entitlement.

World Copper Stocks.—World stocks of refined copper on September 30 totalled 370,727 tons, of which 180,000 were held in America. Consumption during September amounted to 150,000 tons, of which 70,000 tons were used in America. Production during September amounted to 153,000 tons, America's contribution being 63,000 tons.

Mineral Production.—Exports of gold from Tanganyika during August amounted to 8,004 oz., valued at £43,393, of which £42,000, valued at £30,617, is from the Lupa goldfield.

Output of gold from Kenya during August was as follows: *Kakungu*—2,163 oz. lode; 587 oz. alluvial. *No. 2 Area*—1,000 oz. lode; 200 oz. alluvial. *Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Areas*—105,704 lode; *Mashu reserve*—319 oz. lode. Total—4,758 oz.



See how handy it is...

Rugged reliability and record drilling speeds do not exhaust the advantages of Climax Rock Drills. Standstill is an important factor in assuring efficient working in mines. It means not only that drills are quickly shifted to their working positions, but also that the man is pleased with his drill's big factor in output. Demonstration anytime, anywhere. Write to-day.

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Of Commercial Concern

A double row garage to be erected in the grounds of the Rhodesia Reserving Company has been established in the town of Umtata.

The Rhodesia's season of motor taxation will close on the 31st of October. The total amount of £205,700 has been collected in the fiscal year.

Darius Augustus, a prominent settler, has been named as the Southern Rhodesia's first motorist in 1901. European motor cars in Northern Rhodesia in 1939 numbered 114,359, an increase of 1,474 over the previous figure.

Mr. J. G. M. Smith, a prominent settler, has been named as the author of the first motor car in Northern Rhodesia, which was built at Kaputura in 1901.

Consular Agents for the Port of Beira, Mozambique, announced that £28,000 worth of goods had been imported into Beira in August.

Mr. J. G. M. Smith, a prominent settler, has been named as the author of the first motor car in Northern Rhodesia, which was built at Kaputura in 1901.

Mr. W. C. Duly has been transferred from Ndaba to take over the management of the Duly and Co. new branch in Umtata.

Umtata District Farmers' Association has decided to support the principle of a fixed local price for maize, together with a subsidy on fertilizers.

Bases of 100-ton boats from the ports and stations between January and August numbered 200,000, the cotton tax, which is due to the end of July, totalled £100,000.

Mr. J. G. M. Smith, a prominent settler, has been named as the author of the first motor car in Northern Rhodesia, which was built at Kaputura in 1901.

The Rhodesia Tobacco Growers' Association has been successful in its appeal from the Barotsche Province, says the annual report of the Customs Department. The total value of tobacco exports from the Eastern Province of Rhodesia this season is £2,000,000, and the Rhodesia Tobacco Growers' Association has received £200,000 for their tobacco crop.

The City Council has invited the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce to consider the formation of a local committee to exchange information and to study the requirements of the various industries, or inquiries could be made by parties requiring information of material.

The partnership between J. C. Coverdale, Mombasa, and K. G. Grogan, Salisbury, in the firm of J. C. Coverdale and Partners, has been dissolved. Mr. Grogan is having a return of £10,000, which will be continued for the partnership with Colonel G. W. K. The partnership will be continued for the partnership with Colonel G. W. K.

The Northern Rhodesia Government has been exploring the possibilities of developing a whee industry. Difficulties encountered in the conservation of the National Park, and the suitable European trade as a result of the introduction of a new type of motor car.

A regulation to introduce Rhodesia's new restrike exports of Southern Rhodesia's silver coins from the Protectorate to £25,000, with the written permission of the Protector to export greater sums. The maximum liability for the redemption of the coins is £500,000, and the year's limit is £100,000.

Latest News Items

The Rhodesia's season of motor taxation will close on the 31st of October. The total amount of £205,700 has been collected in the fiscal year.

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Passenger List East Africa. Passengers from East Africa.

The s.s. "Mafon" which leaves London for East Africa on October 22 carries the following passengers for the voyage to Mombasa:

- Bass, Mr. R.
 - Morris, Mr. R.
 - Smith, Mr. R.
- Mombasa.**
- Armstrong, Mr. R.
 - Atkins, Mr. C.
 - Bailey, Mr. & Mrs. H. A.
 - Bent, Miss E.
 - Bosman, Miss B. J.
 - de Breton, Major W. H.
 - Burdett, Mr. T.
 - Burns, Mr. & Mrs. J. R.
 - Burton, Capt. & Mrs. G. T. J.
 - Buxton, Mrs. C. V.
 - Clarke, Miss E.
 - Clackson, Mr. J. R.
 - Coldham, Mr. M. E.
 - Coldham, Miss E. M.
 - Crawley, Miss A.
 - Davies, Mr. & Mrs. L. O. T.
 - Elliott, Miss D.
 - Fennie, Mr. & Mrs. M.
 - Korreste, Mr. & Mrs. G.
 - Keaton, Miss E. G.
 - Geppes, Mr. A. M.
 - Gillett, Rev. A. M.
 - Goss, Mrs. E. V.
 - Gourlay, Mrs. J. F.
 - Gray, Mr. C. G.
 - Green, Mr. G. W.
 - Harris, Mr. P. W.
 - Hentley, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 - Hickson, Mr. T. H.
 - Jones, Mr. & Mrs. D. H. A.
 - Kargarotos, Mr. J. S.
 - Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. S. G.
 - Leahy, Mr. A. M.
 - Leamith, Miss M.
 - McCrae, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 - McClimen, Mr. G. A.
 - McKear, Mrs. E.
 - McKenzie, Mr. C.
 - Marston, Miss M.
 - Martin, Mr. & Mrs. J. G.
 - Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. J. G.
 - Munday, Mr. K.
 - Norman, Miss A. M. P.
 - Paul, Mr. O. W.
 - Pollard, Mrs. & Mrs. J.
 - Pollock, Miss A.
 - Pollock, Miss J. M.
 - Plum, Dr. & Mrs. J. W.
 - Preston, Mr. & Mrs. W.
 - Rand, Mr. & Mrs. W. G.
 - Rawsthorne, Mr. & Mrs. G.
 - Rhead, Mr. J. J.
 - Roberts, Mrs. A.

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles. Passengers marked † join at Port Said.

The s.s. "Mafon" which has arrived from East Africa has brought the following passengers from the voyage to London:

- Hales, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.
- Hirrell, Mr. & Mrs. G.
- Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.
- Stewart, Mrs. T.
- Stow, Mrs. R. E.
- Street, Miss M. G.
- Stitt, Miss M. E.
- Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. G. S.
- Thompson, Miss M. S.
- Thomson, Miss M. S.
- Tolley, Mrs. E. E.
- Tyson, Mr. D. C.
- Tyson, Miss B. J.
- Wall, Miss E. M.
- Wells, Mr. & Mrs. H.
- Whellock, Mr. & Mrs. P.
- Whellock, Mrs. H.
- Wilson, Miss M.
- Wood, Mr. & Mrs. M.

Passengers marked † landed at Marseilles.

World's Largest Cargo Liner

In quoting recently in a brochure issued by the Clan Line of steamers, we set forth the largest cargo-carrying steamship service in the world. We have been taken to task by a reader who points out that, according to the latest shipping lists that claim to be compiled by the British India Navigation Company for the Clan Line, only some 18 cargo-carrying steamers range in tonnage from 3,000 tons upwards to a couple over 10,000 tons, the B.I.N. have a fleet of 114 steam and motor vessels, of which 100 are designated cargo vessels without passenger accommodation, these being from 2,000 to 10,000 tons, while the remainder carry substantial cargoes in addition to passengers.

It would seem, therefore, writes our correspondent, that the British India have a good claim to the title of the largest cargo-carrying service in the world, in the number of ships, and it is probable that if the number of the ports served and the mileage of the routes covered by the regular liners, also entered into this question of the largest service, the B.I.N. again would stand well at the top of the list. In referring to the above list I am including a number of special cargo-carrying vessels.

This great African steamship service is served by their own African agents, Messrs. Barclay & Clarke, Ltd., of London, who are the only British agents in the world of their kind.

Round Africa Trip

An illustrated brochure giving details of round Africa voyages arranged by the Holland Africa Line during the 1929-30 season has been issued by Messrs. The Cape Omnium (London) Ltd., London agents of the line. Passengers may travel to South Africa by the new liner "Cape Town" which will leave London on the 1st of November, and return to London on the 1st of February. The round Africa trip are from £100 to £150. Full particulars may be obtained from Messrs. The Cape Omnium, Ltd., 10, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

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1967	27,537,389	111,699,376	26,946,374	66,267,361	87,983	599,002	385,305
1968	27,537,389	111,699,376	26,946,374	66,267,361	87,983	599,002	385,305
1969	27,537,389	111,699,376	26,946,374	66,267,361	87,983	599,002	385,305
1970	27,537,389	111,699,376	26,946,374	66,267,361	87,983	599,002	385,305

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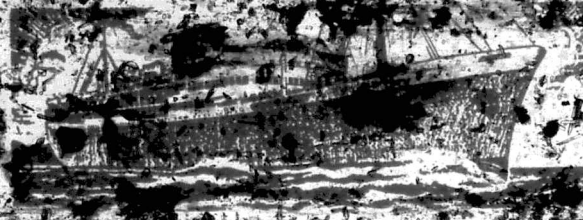


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Mexico	20/6	China	1/6
Nicaragua	21/6	India	1/6
Panama	22/6	Japan	1/6
Paraguay	23/6	USA	1/6
Peru	24/6	Canada	1/6
Puerto Rico	25/6	Australia	1/6
Uruguay	26/6	South Africa	1/6
Venezuela	27/6	Argentina	1/6
Spain	28/6	Brazil	1/6
France	29/6	Chile	1/6
Germany	30/6	Colombia	1/6
Italy	31/6	Costa Rica	1/6
Japan	32/6	Cuba	1/6
Norway	33/6	Dominican Republic	1/6
Sweden	34/6	Ecuador	1/6
Denmark	35/6	El Salvador	1/6
Finland	36/6	Guatemala	1/6
Poland	37/6	Honduras	1/6
Czechoslovakia	38/6	Mexico	1/6
Slovakia	39/6	Nicaragua	1/6
Hungary	40/6	Panama	1/6
Romania	41/6	Paraguay	1/6
Slovenia	42/6	Peru	1/6
Croatia	43/6	Puerto Rico	1/6
Serbia	44/6	Uruguay	1/6
Yugoslavia	45/6	Venezuela	1/6
USSR	46/6	Spain	1/6
China	47/6	France	1/6
India	48/6	Germany	1/6
Japan	49/6	Italy	1/6
USA	50/6	Japan	1/6
Canada	51/6	Norway	1/6
Australia	52/6	Sweden	1/6
South Africa	53/6	Denmark	1/6
Argentina	54/6	Finland	1/6
Brazil	55/6	Poland	1/6
Chile	56/6	Czechoslovakia	1/6
Colombia	57/6	Slovakia	1/6
Costa Rica	58/6	Hungary	1/6
Cuba	59/6	Romania	1/6
Dominican Republic	60/6	Slovenia	1/6
Ecuador	61/6	Croatia	1/6
El Salvador	62/6	Serbia	1/6
Guatemala	63/6	Yugoslavia	1/6
Honduras	64/6	USSR	1/6
Mexico	65/6	China	1/6
Nicaragua	66/6	India	1/6
Panama	67/6	Japan	1/6
Paraguay	68/6	USA	1/6
Peru	69/6	Canada	1/6
Puerto Rico	70/6	Australia	1/6
Uruguay	71/6	South Africa	1/6
Venezuela	72/6	Argentina	1/6
Spain	73/6	Brazil	1/6
France	74/6	Chile	1/6
Germany	75/6	Colombia	1/6
Italy	76/6	Costa Rica	1/6
Japan	77/6	Cuba	1/6
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Sweden	79/6	Ecuador	1/6
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Finland	81/6	Guatemala	1/6
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 29, 1937
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHEN, IN FEBRUARY, 1936, when the *Rim*, K. S. H. was published, we have been pleading that the Government of Kenya should announce its intention of accepting the recommendations of the Kenya Government Commission as the Commission's report as a whole, and not merely pick and choose from it, we were considered, erroneously, obliged to be its plan. It is tragic that not until October 23 did the Government publicly announce its decision to accept the report as a whole. In our issue of last week, which reached our readers' hands at the same time as the daily papers containing the telegraphic news that such a statement had been made in Nairobi, we charged the Government with being obliged to do so, and which it might possibly have travelled, and the entreaties of those who droned above everything that the Colony should be spared unnecessary animosity, and dumb words, and hurt and that of a man. From that indictment it is necessary to a further charge.

That there is a side in the affairs of men which takes the good things on its fortune, and a faith which has repeatedly appeared in public interests, and years not long ago realised by the Government of Kenya, which Administration, in its own name, the Commission, and it regards itself as existing in a vacuum and as quite unconscious that the public interests entrusted to its guardianship are betrayed when a controversy which might have been avoided entirely or greatly minimised is per-

mitted to stir up a war like a gas fire, only because the Administration, during an offended dignity, fails to use its power when the prevalent interests of the Colony are its confidence. No self-respecting community of British colonists will allow itself to be treated as schoolboys by that truth also has been too frequently overlooked in Kenya.

The statement made six weeks after the publication of Sir Alan Pitt's report was made exactly six weeks too late. The most elementary forethought might have made it possible for some such assurance to be issued at the time of its release, and when the failure to seize the opportunity was seen to be the promise of head and widespread agitation, it was clearly the duty of the Government to communicate its intentions to the public without further delay. We can see no conceivable excuse for the outstanding of this important issue, if it stood as an unadorned blotter it would be more than had enough. Unfortunately has to be added to a heavy tally of equally black records of ineffectual and instances of paralytic procrastination.

Another, with a history, certain of the whole affair is the thin, disguised attempt to transfer the responsibility from Nairobi to Transvaal, Whitehall, Agair, and again to Responsible Government, which have East Africa to Whitehall. Governments caught so short behind the Colonial Office, and Kenya has spent so far the war, a wide

That practice—we had almost written that policy—so ingrained is it becoming in the quarters of an ill service to the indigenous States and to the Colonial Office, which we have always believed is only too ready to leave a great measure of responsibility to Dependencies which show willingness to accept it. It is indeed sending to the unworked Colonial Office voluminous dossiers which set out every imaginable aspect of a given problem. Colonial Governments might propose space for an explanation of their reasons, and invite sanction with necessary progress would be greatly expedited, unoffensive in the territories could be encouraged to participate more actively in the affairs of State, and the Colonial Office would be spared unfair criticisms which it cannot answer.

Knowing the contents of the Pinn report months before it was published, the Government of the Colony could and should have made up its mind prior to publication as to whether it should be asked to publish the recommendations even though it proposed a whole subject of course, to adjustments shown to be necessary in further study of details. It is extremely unlikely that any Secretary of State would or would not have decided to refer the recommendations to a Council of the Colony and to the Legislative Council. It is equally unlikely that any Secretary of State would have refused it. We have known East African Governments mislead the public by announcing many weeks, and sometimes months after receipt of a dispatch the views of the Secretary of State have been intended to be such and such, the public naturally assumes that that information has only just reached the Government, and it is, however, have been advised long previously. We make no such special charge in the present case, but in view of the delay which alone caused an anti-Government campaign to sweep through the country, we do suggest that the elected members of the Legislative Council should demand to be informed of the date on which the Secretary of State's views were first invited and made known. The House of Commons reasonably to-day, and the same question might be sought there by members who realise what ineptitude the whole matter has been handled in Kenya.

AFRICA is into your blood. Once infected, you neither can nor wish to throw it off. Sir Sydney Henn once said to the writers of these lines. It was a true and excellent description of a young lad of whom he first visited because one of his sons had gone into the Uganda. The lad was soon to lose his heart to East Africa, for all he did studied the reports of the East African Board. He remained and maintained the closest personal contacts with East Africa of widely differing interests, and was as genuinely interested to hear the views of an Englishman in a position of responsibility as that of a Governor or a Chief Secretary, as concerned

to plan for increased efficiency in commerce and administration as ardent a proponent of the Union of East Africa, and Tanganyika as he was a devotee of the general lines of policy in the British territories between the Nile and the Limpopo could and should be ordained. Completely unorthodox in his views, he had the gift of inspiring others, and he always bore more than his fair share of any burden. It is no exaggeration to say that he was one of the best and whom East Africa has had in England in his generation.

EARLY in the new attention to the farcical nature of the existing naturalisation laws of East Africa, and instances of these of a foreigner of good lineage who had given an anachronistic law in Mombasa for some weeks of naturalisation, decades, who had gained a general esteem, and whose son, though born in Kenya and educated at Oxford, cannot secure the British naturalisation which he desires because he first saw the light in Mombasa, which is a British Protectorate, though had his birth occurred little more than ten miles inland he would have been eligible since he would then have been born within the Colony, as defined in the Protectorate of Kenya. Similarly, we pointed out that a thoroughly reputable business man who had fled, say, from Russia or Germany, perhaps on account of Jewish descent, for some other easily understandable reason, would be eligible for British naturalisation in due course if chance had taken him to Nairobi, but not if it had carried him off to Kampala, or let him in to the Sahara, the explanation of this anomaly being that British naturalisation may be granted to a foreigner born or resident in a Colony, but not to one born or resident in a Protectorate or Mandated Territory.

Yet for all practical purposes there is no difference in the administrative or legal systems of the territories falling within the Government of the three categories, and it is asked to Act. Clearly an anachronism to perpetuate a state of affairs which is completely illogical in the leading article in which we exposed these absurdities, we expressed the hope that some Member of Parliament would direct the notice of the House of Commons to the present position, and seek to have it brought into line with modern requirements. No such endeavour has yet been made in Westminster, but Mr. K. S. Bajwa, one of the Indian members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, has just given notice that the House of Commons will be asked. In view of the fact that there are in this territory genuine and foreign nationals anxious to be naturalised British subjects, will the Government make a strong representation to the Colonial Secretary for the amendment of the existing laws of naturalisation in respect of residence in this Territory in order to suit present requirements? There will be a large measure of unofficial support from the Government of Tanganyika if it decides to accede to the request.

Sir Sydney H. Sydney

His Invaluable Services to East Africa

As THE M.D. who has various ways of life, the British Eastern African Dependencies War, few have shown such ability, insight, tenacity of purpose, and selflessness. Sydney died of a violent fever, whose death from the pneumococcus in London at the age of seventy-four we deeply regret to report.

When, rather more than a dozen years ago, the Colonial Office and the leaders of settlement and commerce in the territories were anxious to see established in London an advisory body which might rightly claim to be representative of East Africa, an unofficial opinion, which should back the case, a common measure of agreement between the public and which should press preferred views upon the Government, Parliament, and the public, was recognised as an essential condition of success. It was the appointment of a chairman who had not been involved in any of the disputes of the past and who had a seat in the House of Commons.

Sir Sydney, then, the man from whose business life had been excluded the influence of the Government, and whose services had been in the Ministry of Pensions, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Education, was chosen to lead the

committee which was set up, which served so purely for the benefit of the territories, and for the cause. The value of his services, and consequently work for East Africa it would be easy to over-estimate. It is safe to say that no other member of the original Executive Council of the Joint East African Board could have achieved the results which he soon began to make good.

Building the Joint East African Board

Among the members nominated by different interests were some who were hostile to one another and to the policies favoured by some of their colleagues, so when so that it was a lively profession in Africa and in England, it is a tribute to Sir Sydney's ability and his sense of duty that they had to work without their own personal interests being taken into account.

With a firmness that conquered suspicion and a determination that was irresistible, he led the co-operation of men whose practical experience of many of the problems of the territories was of great value, with the strength of character which was not a mere bluff, and the sense of direction and influence of the Board, had demerited elements, and had to be wisely have been neglected.

If Sir Sydney was the heart of the Board, he was also the driving force and the statesman's sympathies with the idea of a plan, and being his common opinion, and frankness was essential to the successful discharge of its functions. The chairman could have been more scrupulous in his search for arguments with which he disagreed, and could have made more of the criticisms and demands were made of his time and his energy.

It was a move in the service of East Africa to thank him for the appointment of the Joint Commission on Colonial Territories in 1954 under the Chairmanship of Sir Sydney Gore as a result of a resolution of the House of Commons by Sir Sydney's friend, Mr. J. G. Blackburn, who was

appointed to the territories, and the territories on the part of many public forums, and in the present Secretary of State for the Colonies.

When he had made the Joint East African Board the most influential body connected with the territories, Sir Sydney had a strong feeling that it was against the best interests of any individual territory to long upon the shoulders of the same individual, and he tendered his resignation, but his colleagues prevailed upon him to continue as its head for two or three years longer. Then, having completed seven years of splendid service, he insisted on resigning, and was not allowed to do so. He insisted on resigning, and had become one of the major interests of the territories was a wrench, but he confined himself to the interests of East Africa and the personal interests were therefore ignored. He was therefore his hand was removed from the Board, and the troubled waters, and within a couple of years had perfectly settled, threatened. That the territories were circumvented, and were reached again, and new officers brought about was largely due to Sir Sydney, who, working quietly behind the scenes, had much to do with setting the new course and leading many men to join it.

As the request of the then Governor of the territory of Tanganyika Territory, the Commission appointed to investigate the way problems, and, in particular, to advise whether a branch railway should be built from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma, a town in the Southern Highlands, this Report was one of the documents which exposed the charges and claims for which there was so much general support.

He was for some years a member of the Imperial Economic Committee, on which he represented the Colonies, and was a member of the delegation to the Empire Parliament in London, and spoke frequently in the House of

...no backdrill, is a good man, and in the story the three characters will be... The Administrator (later superseded by Governor) the Civil Commissioner (equivalent to the Provincial Commissioner) and the Medical Officer (later replaced by Director of Medical Services). The scene is laid right up close in Northern Rhodesia when the present secretary was in his infancy.

There was a Civil Commissioner replied by every one in the territory to be a morphia addict... By the camp fire, or on the veranda, wherever the man one of the sparse and scattered white population (gathered, tales would be told of how this particular C.C. would be unconscious on and off for days at a time, and how he got through his work... was a mystery. Further, if anyone were with him he would offer a "prick," another man might tender a cigarette or press a hat or a anal night-cap. No one ever met the people to whom these offers were made, but everyone knew for a fact that it was so. What the natives thought of this C.C. can only be conjectured. Perhaps they said him in peculiar awe... when he lay unconscious his spirit... and was wandering about in a daze... happened with the great witch doctors when they went into a trance—perhaps not.

The Administrator had no doubts—ever—his detractors never failed him—nor was he deaf. Although he lived at the other end of the territory, he had heard the rumours, but had never come across any reliable evidence to corroborate them, and he knew that Dame Ramour can be a lying jade and a type of Yam, spreads like wildfire, gathering force as it goes.

Still, it was persistent, and he was determined to find out the truth, for he had an exceedingly high standard for the Service of which he was the head, and he intended to maintain it. When the rains were nearly over he departed on a tour of the whole country accompanied by the P.M.O. Incidentally, the P.M.O. was rather superfluous, for he was the only M.O. which indicates how sensitive was the Administrator, there was no private secretary or M.F.G. with the Administrator, and the P.M.O. went only for a specific reason but for a general health inspection.

The tour was not a matter of gashing about by car, or of descending on *bonia* from the sky, but was accomplished on foot with carriers, and a *bachila* to fall back on when tired or lost are. Such a tour occupied about a year, for the Administrator did not believe in territory (or a district) could be efficiently run from an office.

On the court, the Administrator and the P.M.O. approached the outlying *bonia*... The night before they arrived the *bonia* told the occupant he had been approached to make an appointment for a... C.C. through the... The... some days... golla in all manner of things, holding a... of the Natives, and during the days and much of the night in... C.C. the nights... the... and... hours, as... when intercourse... all I... of...

At the close of the visit the... reported to the Administrator that he could not get no sign whatever of... taking the C.C. had been very efficient and perfectly normal. He showed no symptoms of morphia or of unexplained deprivation of the... But as a doctor he said... other... "Non Proven" while he could not say... "Guilty" the... nothing... "Gilty" while he had reported the Administrator blinked... was... was... and merely said "Thank you... also have... nothing incriminating... So the visit came to an end, and there was a usual last minute things demanding attention, a late start was made when... the... being pitched by a stream a few miles out.

Next day, at dawn the Administrator announced that camp would remain that day... He directed the... to... meeting in one direction while he would go in another and... accompanied by a gun-bearer, he set off on foot... the... they had left the previous day... about 9.30, going direct to the office... a change... building of wattle and daub with... not far from the Residence, which was... in style. Finding no sign of the C.C. he called a messenger and asked where he was, receiving the reply... perhaps the *bonia* is tired.

He sent up a note, but it only brought the C.C. boy, who reported that his master was asleep... when he came, half past eleven, another messenger was set up, but with no result. At 10.00 the Administrator went himself—and found the C.C. in bed, sleeping the sleep of the drugged, with a hypodermic syringe by his side. He had lasted out the official inspection, in addition to a preparatory period, but no more.

Sorrowfully the Administrator returned to the office and wrote a letter explaining how and where he had returned and what he had seen. He ordered the C.C. to send in his resignation immediately, and fixed a date by which he would be relieved. He put the letter in an envelope, sealed it, and placed it on the C.C.'s blotting pad, called the head messenger, and told him to leave it there until the C.C. returned to his office. He then set out in the heat of the day to walk back to his camp.

The messengers lined up and saluted as he strode silently away. Raising his fly-switch, he returned their salute and passed on. Until he had turned the corner by the gaol gate was lost to sight they were silent. Then a murmur arose and one voiced the thoughts of others, saying:

"Now the *bonia* *Mhanga* knows. *Kuhenjere* *Raka*, he is! He sees in the dark when we thought him blind."

The head messenger, though the same, but he could not allow his... to be discussed by the rank and file—at least in a parade. He stifled and snapped out authoritatively:

"Messengers! Dismiss!"

Treasure Trove for Tanganyika
See next page's story for important exclusive announcement!

Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

326. Mr. William Robertson
Benjes

the sphere of work is his health, and of course, his rest.

made a great blunder in the claim for compensation for he has consolidated with the British Empire. — *See the Bantu in an interview.*

There is for many African territories no industry so promising as financial result as the tourist industry. — *General Smuts speaking on the business.*

The Native Government of Bechuanaland is a fiction and an organized communal hunt to deal with the baboon pest. — *The Uganda Game Report.*

Any quixotic gesture by Great Britain in regard to Tanganyika would be futile. — *Colonel Goble Brown, the Northern Rhodesian M.L.C. speaking in the Council.*

If the Imperial Government is going to control the finances of the territory, they should also control it. — *Mr. L. F. Moore, M.L.C. in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.*

There must be a balanced development in the country of farms and factories, mines and markets. — *Mr. J. K. Denny, Urban Reform Party candidate in the Salisbury North Election.*

Even if we had a number of Orders in Council protecting the White Highlands, unless we can develop these highlands, we shall have to let in others who will. — *Mr. Kenilworth News.*

The institution of tobacco auction sales is the most noteworthy step that has yet taken place in connection with the marketing of a Rhodesian agricultural product. — *Mr. J. Reid, Rhodesian in the Rhodesian House.*

When provision has been made for food supplies, the African tends to become a one-trick man with the result that he suffers from an undue high proportion of lean years. — *Mr. C. H. Garnett, the Tanganyika Agricultural Officer.*

The help and advice of the elected members are essential to the smooth working of the system under which this territory is administered. — *Mr. H. G. Gubbins, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, addressing the last meeting of the Legislature.*

I have now completed a round of the diamond and am in that state of enthusiastic ignorance that tempts the unwary traveller to a point of confusion and solving a wide problem of the country as a whole. — *The Hon. Mr. G. G. Gubbins, M.L.C. in the Northern Rhodesian House.*

My wish has been to see the people of the territories that have a complete political and commercial understanding between the people of this country and the Union, an association that would be of benefit to both parties. — *Lord Francis Scott, interviewed in Harare, after visiting the Tanganyika Exhibition.*

We need genuine industrialization which will be the utilization of Rhodesian products for the manufacture of articles at present imported. — *Various industries are striving to bring this about and they must look to the primary industries, railways, and consumers for every encouragement if they are to succeed.* — *Mr. M. A. Phipps, President of the Southern Rhodesian Chamber of Industries.*



W. R. Benjes, Superintendent of Natives, Northern Rhodesia, Commissioner of Natives, Orange Free State, since 1933, exercises great influence over the territory, whose language he speaks fluently and among whom he has spent the whole of his service. — *Entering the Native Affairs Department in 1905.*

Born in South Africa, he left school to join a mercantile firm in Cape Town at the outbreak of the Boer War, at the end of which he was leaving with the Boers, as he held a commission in the Rhodesian Native Regiment during the advance from Nyasaland into German East Africa, and in the following year commanded the small force which at Mapogora, after a hard-fought and long battle, held out for five days, and inflicted heavy casualties upon our wintering and superior German columns, to which, when all the ammunition was exhausted, it had to surrender. Mr. Benjes, who was suffering from diphtheria, was sent afterwards to be kept in the German camp after a spell with a South African corps, who remained with him.

He has five children, of which the eldest, born in 1905, and the eldest son, was not in the Colony until 1911, and he has a younger son, and now the eldest and second son, has been a keen Rotarian, and is a member of the Committee of the Native Welfare of Malawi, and has spent much of his time in the native of his adopted country.

PERSONALIA

Sir Charles and Lady Smith left England last week for their return to Durban.

Mr. H. A. Nisben has been appointed to the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Mr. C. Gordon Brown left England last week on his return to South Africa.

Mr. R. K. J. Forwin has been appointed Senior Assistant Auditor in Kenya.

Commander G. H. S. Sullivan has been appointed Port Officer of Dar es Salaam.

Mr. L. S. Wraying has been appointed secretary of the Kenya Languages Board.

Mrs. Beryl Markham has been made an Honorary Member of the Acto Club of East Africa.

Mr. J. Scott, who is walking from London to the Cape, recently passed through Kenya.

Mrs. C. A. G. Lane has been appointed an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Mr. S. J. Froberne has been appointed Consul for the Netherlands in Nairobi.

Major Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett have returned to London from Blackcrags Castle.

Messrs. A. Vovell and J. Mpuritsen have been appointed to the Mazabuni Management Board.

Mr. H. A. Gurr has been appointed District Commissioner of the Nandi District of Kenya.

Mr. J. J. Maitland, who has been awarded the Edward Long, the Zomba, and the ... De and Mrs. Ian Sanderson have left Moshu on long leave, which they will spend mainly in Scotland.

Mr. G. E. Noad has been transferred from Northern Rhodesia to the Zanzibar Administrative Service.

Mr. E. C. ... formerly Assistant Treasurer ... on leave pending transfer to ...

Mr. A. ... the Northern Rhodesian District Officer has been transferred to Uganda as a magistrate.

The Union Government issued an aeroplane at ... Francis ... during his recent visit to South Africa.

Mr. ... coffee planter has left England on his return to ... After a holiday in this country.

Mr. ... has been ... to the factory of All ...

Mr. ... has been ... to the factory of All ...

The honorary freeman of ... conferred ... Under Secretary of State for the Colonies on Monday.

Mr. ... C. B. E. ... sails to-morrow in the ... for the Cape.

Mrs. ... of Major ... of Bulawayo, and Miss ... leave England to-morrow on their return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. ... has been appointed private secretary to the ... of Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. ... and Mrs. ... accompanied by Miss Elizabeth ... have been visiting the Sena Sugar Estates in Portuguese East Africa.

Sir Philip ... for Air' has arrived in England after his inspection tour of R.A.F. stations in ... Sudan and Kenya.

Mr. R. ... Deputy Chairman of the National Bank of India, has been elected Chairman of the bank in place of the late Sir Charles McLeod.

Mr. R. E. Robins, General Manager of the Uganda Railway, has been visiting Nairobi with Mrs. W. ... has recently appointed personal assistant.

Mr. and Mrs. ... leave to-day for Malindi to join the s.s. 'Comorin' for the Far East. They expect to arrive back in Mombasa at the end of January.

The Hon. John ... is the ... an illustrated afternoon by the Royal Entomological Society on November 7 on ... the Indian Ocean.

Mrs. ... was ... Consul in Gore, Western ... through Khartoum with the way from ...

Mr. ... Lord ... Report and the ...

Mr. ... are Mr. ... Mr. ... Agricultural Officer, and ... Senior Assistant Auditor.

Lady ... widow of the late Sir James ... one-time Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in London prior to sailing for South Africa in November. She will be away for six months.

Mr. ... was for a short time ... and his ...

Mr. ... daughter of the late Sir ... and Lady ...

Mr. ... was for a short time ... and his ...

Mr. ... daughter of the late Sir ... and Lady ...

Finances of Kenya

Statement on the Budget

The following statement from the Nairobi conference was published by the Times on the 10th. The Governor, Sir Joseph Pratt, has announced that he has received a submission from Mr. Ormsby Gore, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the latest addition to the range of proposals for the financing of Kenya. The views of the latter regarding Sir Alan Pim's proposal that money should be borrowed for revenue purposes, and to the recommendations about the railway debt, Mr. Ormsby Gore expressed the opinion that Mr. Alan Pim's recommendations are generally acceptable and ought to be adopted as a whole. This opinion, however, is necessarily based on the information at present available, and is subject to such reconsideration as suggestions in the Letters to the Editor and in the discussion which it is necessary for the Secretary of State and the fact that he has indicated for the present to accept the report as a whole without in any way prejudicing his own consideration of the criticisms which have raised during these deliberations.

Taxation Proposals

Specialists in the Finance of the Colonies and the tropics, Sir Norman Lord Erroll, criticised the budget passed and undersigned in Kenya. On the 10th of the month and he considered that the Government's proposals were not only unwise but also unworkable. He said that the Government's proposals were not only unwise but also unworkable. He said that the Government's proposals were not only unwise but also unworkable. He said that the Government's proposals were not only unwise but also unworkable.

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Editorial reference to the above telegram is made under matters of Moment.

Germany and Ethiopia

Hitler Recognises Italy's Annexation

HERE Hitler has decided to recognise the Italian claims of a sphere of influence for economic advantages in the East. The Emperor of Ethiopia, the provisions of the 1936 Treaty of Commerce between Italy and Germany. At the end of the rainy season, hostilities have been renewed. At the end of the rainy season, hostilities have been renewed. At the end of the rainy season, hostilities have been renewed.

Reports from Addis Ababa indicate that the Italian population have been the Government. They have formed a special police force to maintain order. Thirty Italian aeroplanes have transferred to the Italian Air Force. They have formed a special police force to maintain order.

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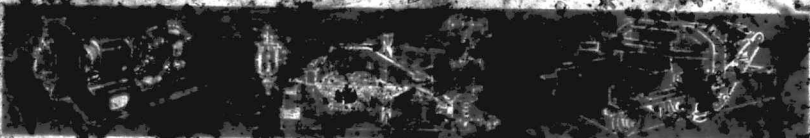
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Answers to Correspondents Northern Rhodesian Notes

William A. G. G. G.—The name of the new East African States (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania) must bear the water of the name. It will not be published under a pseudonym. Letters will not be given over the telephone. Letters by letter should mark the envelope. Mr. G. G. G. can write to the Editor, THE NEWS, 17th Floor, Kingsway, 91, Great Brunswick Street, London, W.1.

C. C. A.—The sharp rise in prices is caused by the necessity of a sale to other markets. R. T. G. G. G. has a good idea at the market price, provided you are willing to pay for a couple of years.

W. F. F. BULAYAYO—I think that you will not be able to go to a school in the area, which would be a good idea. I am in the area for a couple of years.

H. M. FOLKSTONE—There is no reason why you should not be able to do so. Taking the long view, the price of the company is a good one, and you would be better off to sell it now than to wait for a better price.

The fall in Kibera is a result of the efforts of the Government. The Government is to be commended for its efforts to restrict the movement of people from the area. The Government is to be commended for its efforts to restrict the movement of people from the area.

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Rhodesia's Mining Bill—This is a bill of a large body of vanadium ore, assaying about 25% V2O5, in the Koppo area. The bill is most welcome, as it will enable the Government to raise about 10% of the country's income up to a total of 18% of the country's income. The bill is most welcome, as it will enable the Government to raise about 10% of the country's income up to a total of 18% of the country's income. The bill is most welcome, as it will enable the Government to raise about 10% of the country's income up to a total of 18% of the country's income.

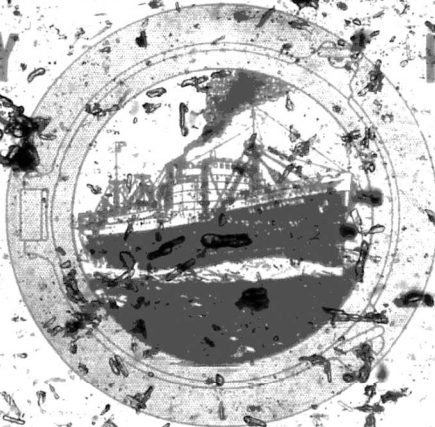
Letters Continued

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PRODUCE

Homeward services include passages from East and South Africa to the United Kingdom and Continent. A regular service is maintained between Cape and South Africa and the U.S.A. There are 20 refrigerated chambers for the carriage and delivery of all Rhodesian exports such as fruit, dairy produce and cereals, while coffee and tobacco likewise supplied as required, given every attention.



Sudan Cotton Results.

The Sudan Cotton Corporation has announced a net profit of £21m, 60s for the year ended 31st March 1966. The directors recommend a dividend of 10s per share, which is a record for the company. The net profit is made up of £11m, 60s from the sale of cotton, £5m, 60s from the sale of other goods, and £3m, 60s from the sale of land. The directors also recommend a reserve of £10m, 60s to be carried forward to meet the needs of the company in the future. The total assets of the company are £100m, 000, and the total liabilities are £78m, 000. The company has a strong financial position and is well equipped to meet the needs of the Sudanese cotton growers.

East Africa, Johannesburg

Nearly 1,100 tons of East African coffee were on display at the East African Pavilion at the Johannesburg Exhibition during the first fortnight. In addition, 277 pounds of coffee were sold from the coffee stall. These facts are disclosed in the first report of the missioner, Mr. C. Keenan Archer, who spent the early days of the Exhibition here. He reports that the coffee stall was very successful, and that the coffee was sold at a profit. He also reports that the exhibition was very well attended, and that the coffee was very popular. He concludes that the exhibition was a success, and that the coffee was very well received.

Roadways Kenya Taken Over

We are able to report that Roadways (Kenya) Ltd. has taken over the management of the roads in Kenya. The company was founded by Mr. A. S. D. Brown, who has done much for the roads in the Province of Kenya. He has been taken over by Overseas Motor Transport Co. Ltd. of London, which has subscribed a further capital with the view of promoting their considerable development. Mr. Brown will continue to act as managing director, in Kismak and Commander F. T. Hare and Major A. C. Brown have joined the board as Director and Chairman respectively. Major Brown is managing director and Commander Hare is Chairman of Overseas Motor Transport (E.A.) and of the Nairobi and Mombasa Bus Companies. New launches are shortly to be shipped to Kisumu for the development of passenger and mail services round the Kenyan Gulf.

for Rhodesian Development

The system of land tenancy by Natives under European supervision was advocated by Mr. N. S. Quinlan, Chairman of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, when he gave a lecture on plans for the development of the colony. The chief agricultural production, he said, was to be made of cotton, which would be grown on the land. He suggested that suitable men should be appointed to study on the spot the conditions under which other countries are able to produce crops similar to those of Southern Rhodesia and sell them in Europe at a profit.

Good Trading

Fishing in the new area of Lake Tanganyika is reported to be very good. The members of the Kenya Fishing Association caught about 100 lb. of fish from the lake, of which weighed 10 lb. while the remainder averaged over 10 each.

Settlements in Rhodesia

The Rhodesian Government has announced that it will be prepared to give employment to the immigrants from African whites. The Government had not seen European immigrants since the last meeting of the Rhodesian Council of Ministers. A resolution was adopted by the Council on 21st March, which was adopted by the Government. The resolution was that the Government should be prepared to give employment to the immigrants from African whites. The Government has also announced that it will be prepared to give employment to the immigrants from African whites. The Government has also announced that it will be prepared to give employment to the immigrants from African whites.

Anglo-Benguela Traffic

A marked upward trend in traffic receipts on the Benguela Railway is shown by the returns issued for the first nine months of this year. The first three months showed a net receipt of £1,000,000, and the next three months a net receipt of £1,200,000. The total receipts for the first nine months were £3,200,000, compared with £2,800,000 for the first nine months of last year. The increase in traffic receipts is due to a number of factors, including an increase in the number of goods trains, and an increase in the number of passenger trains. The increase in traffic receipts is a sign of a recovery in the economy of the region.

Immigration

Immigrants into Southern Rhodesia during September numbered 120, of whom 80 were British, 77 British South African, and 12 of other nationalities, including five from the Germans, two Swiss, two Lithuanians, two from a Polish aviation, and a Spaniard. Of the 120 immigrants, 60 were proceeding to industrial occupations, 40 to agriculture, and 20 to commercial or professional occupations. The immigrants are expected to be of great benefit to the economy of the region.

Settlement in Rhodesia

A study of the agricultural possibilities of the country is being carried out by the Rhodesian Government. The study is being carried out by a committee of experts, who are examining the possibilities of settlement on the basis of a survey of the country. The study is expected to be completed in the next few months. The results of the study will be used to guide the Government in its settlement policy.

Essential Oil

Mr. D. H. Brown, chief chemist of the Agriculture Department of Southern Rhodesia, is examining the possibilities of producing essential oils in the country. He is particularly interested in the production of essential oils from the seeds of the cotton plant. He has found that the seeds of the cotton plant contain a large amount of essential oil, which can be used for a variety of purposes. He is currently conducting experiments to determine the best method of producing essential oils from the seeds of the cotton plant.

Uganda Visitor

Mr. P. E. Brown, Governor of Uganda, visited the Union Government in Salisbury during the dining room party. The new house to be built in Pretoria is the Prime Minister. The offer has been accepted.

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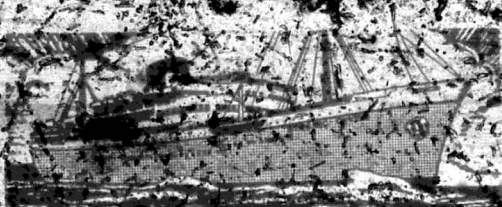
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