

# EAST AFRICA AND PERSIA

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## LETTERS OF MOMENT

LETTERS from our colonies to be the main feature of Herr Hitler's address to the Reichstag on January 30 demands to be seen, but the obviously inspired statements made in the Berlin Press during the past week are rather curious, and

WHY Hitler week are rather curious, and demand colonies? small the same as which preceded the last reference to the subject. The first article to be in the future of the colonies. He has given ample opportunity for the soonest to review the documents of the German Reich's constant excuse for the Disraeli scheme and people, but how holds an excuse that can only be 'evident to any son German who can care to compare the substantial nature of General von Opp's plan on another page of this section than the foregoing of Mr. Amery. It is said that that Grimaux has been unable to help that France might be cajoled into parting with the colonies and Alsace, the possession of which would give Germany supremacy and air power in West Africa, and it is therefore natural to see

Mr. Marius Moisy, Minister of the Colonies in M. Blum's Government, has declared categorically to a Paris newspaper that France will not consent to the loss of the colonies, and that his direction, though very willing to negotiate with Germany in the economic field, A League of Nations is expected to appear in time, and once to investigate the question of raw materials, the world is likely to get a good deal about the economic situation in the current year. Very curious and an-

ominous is that Berlin, well known to have suffered repeated rebuffs from the League of Nations for a statement of her case.

Mr. Nicholson, secretary of the Royal African Society and editor of its quarterly journal, deserves the gratitude of all interested in African questions for presenting to the public in *Royal African Society's African Review*, a convenient supplement to his *Proc. and Comm.* British and Belgian policy on the subject of the German Colonies. Prof. Dr. F. J. von Opp, head of the great German Colonial Association, acknowledged leader of the German Colonial cause and one of the most influential men in the Third Reich, has stated in the *African Review* that he is prepared to accept the breakaway and the presentation of which will certainly lead those who have studied and rejected the German claim to reconsider their conclusions. Bring over to the German side the large number of Britons who have no very decided views on the question.

Mr. Amery then examines General von Opp's case with a cool eye, which leaves none unexamined by the Secretary of State for the Colonies—who was Mr. Amery's right-hand man of one of the most important provisions in the Manutane to Transvaal, and who helped to prepare the British view regarding the future of the German Colonies with that

matter was under discussion by the Allied and Associated Powers at the end of the War, has only incompletely resisted German pressure, and the semi-official ramifications of a War crime by fellow-countrymen, while knowing or caring nothing about the fundamentals of the problem, have sporadically launched pro-German publications in the British Press or from British agents. But never has he dealt more effectively with the topic than on the present occasion. On moral and material grounds he points the German plan in a completely convincing manner.

Then, at much greater length, Mr. Pierre Orts de Belin, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, gives his country's view.

The Belgian case, concluded with Mr. Alcock, Mr. Blundy Stirling expresses himself much less definitely, automatically qualifying the habitual tritely-breaking of Germany's scolding by the fact that the Reich would never any undertaking which it might set before us, recalling offshoots of German designs upon the Belgian Congo, and declaring that "the peace of the world and the peaceful development of African colonisation alike demand that Germany must be kept out of Africa." The return of German colonies would, he envisions, forevermore be tovensemate for Africa the political disorder prevalent in Europe, with all its attendant miseries.

We shall adduce the views of our pamphlet widely circulated in public and ecclesiastic bodies, and to every newspaper and magazine in the United Kingdom and in particular to the numerous provincial organs of the press, and even in some respect to the Prussian. This topic, so far as one of our readers can recollect, is for the first occasion on which the German case has been authoritatively stated and equally authoritatively answered within the covers of one document capable of wide and American dissemination; when Germany will press her claims or what she considers the most favourable moment during this year is to be exploited and it is therefore essential that public opinion in this and other countries should bear in mind the interest of the truth, lost in a wave of sentiment, and the public should at the earliest moment be induced to constitute an issue with the Empire of the Reich.

WE İlVE months before the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg was opened we urged general participation by the East African territories in the closest co-operation, made various specific suggestions which were subsequently adopted, emphasised the importance of the showing of static film, and the presence of representative bilingual

presented. However, hardly increased participation could be expected by East Africa, especially of the benefits of the exhibition, according to the report which we have received from the Empire Exhibition, we discussed last week-end, with great complimentarity to the East African and Rhodesian Physicians, which are generally believed to have been the best of all with the single exception of the United Kingdom exhibit, and one informant after another has favoured the establishment of an East African office in Johannesburg, to follow up the work done during the last four months, and in particular to stimulate the flow of tourists northwards from the Union, and the sale in South Africa of East African coffee.

There are good grounds for believing that the movements of the East African territories recognise the desirability of establishing permanent representation in the Union, and Mr. Archer's that effect may attain early date be given to that plan. Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, to whom the charge of the Pavilion was entrusted, made such excellent use of his opportunity, and by his personal example inspired his staff to sotigh a level of zeal that has marked him as a creditable man for the post, and though his absence from Kenya would be deeply regretted, the knowledge that a task of great potentialities was in his hands would be welcomed by the many East Africans who know his long record of hard and successful public service.

AT TODAY'S Special meeting of the African Group of the Overseas African, the retiring Chairman, on behalf of the Executive Committee, to propose as his successor Lord Cranworth, who had a few

Lord Cranworth Kenyans, settled in England have given so generously of their time to public bodies which seek to serve the interests of Eastern Africa. The group have always felt it was wise to provide that no individual shall remain in the chair for more than two years in succession, and now that General Sir William Pulteney's successive term of office is over, there will be general satisfaction that the option is to pass to one somewhat experienced in all East African matters, and the interests of so comprehensive a district, within a large circle of tribal and administrative, and connected Native Dependencies. The Group, which is justly entitled abundantly to a body which provides a platform for East Africans, whether on leave from the territories or settled at home, and for the discussion of subjects of general interest, may confidently look forward to a period of undiminished usefulness under its new chairman.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### *Beddy Rhodes*

measure the wealth of the country is to look at the people but it is oftenest in the towns and cities where there are no goldmines. In Rhodesia there are only two really wealthy men in Southern Rhodesia, but they are the possessors of great wealth, but strip them of worldly goods, or people who may properly be described as rich. There are, of course, many rich people in the Gold Coast, the majority in the capital being Scotch and Jews, but there was an appeal in London last week for funds for the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia. The appeal could scarcely be addressed to the wealthier Scotch and Jews of Southern Rhodesia who have given their religious institutions the support, but the Governor expressed warm appreciation of their support of certain Church causes, such as the building of the new Victoria Cathedral which, he said, will be the most beautiful cathedral in the whole of Southern Africa.

### *Baker the Painter*

SIR Herbert Baker, to the airport at Lyndhurst, on Saturday, Sir Herbert's visit was followed by a tribute from Sir William Baker, another builder of churches - also, however, enough to be called Father Baker of Penhaligon, according to the *Country Life* year book. Sir William spoke of the great beauty of the cathedral built at Penhaligon by Native contractors, and warmly complimented Father Baker on his work. Sir William mentioned that during his Kipsley Airbridge travels he had a meeting of unique interest with a charming old gentleman, the father of Kipsley Airbridge. It was unique because Mr. Walling was the first man Mr. Farquharson had met who had seen the wonderful results of his son's work all over Western Australia. A surpassable exhibition of the beneficial influence it can exert even in that Dominion.

### *The Bishop's Mistake*

EVEN bishops sometimes make mistakes. The Bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. G. H. R. Groom, of Liverpool, reported in the *Times* of Dec. 27, 1927, that he had been invited to South Africa by the South African troops. When the Captain presided over the above mentioned service in aid of funds for the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia opened it by thanking Mrs. Robert Fleury, after placing her Grosvenor Square mansion at the disposal of the organizers for the occasion. Miss Fleury, a widow, explained that she was extremely busy as she was leaving London at the end of the month for South Africa in the New Year, and had to beg off before the start of the meeting.

### *Holes of Industry*

PEOPLES who scoff at the activity of much of if not all the East African convicts in prison outside prison ought to know that the prisons are, on the whole, real holes of industry, and there is for instance the issuance of the Tanganyika Cuff, other inmates of the Omas, the Shumas, the Dusun, and other public enemies who need such a guard, and in their various prison industries thus produce many articles of wearing apparel, such as shirts, tunics, waistcoats, shorts and caps, as well

as bed sheets, blankets, mats, etc., and cases for bedding, matting, workers' shirts, etc., chaff, sandpaper, filing, oil, hardware, window glass, etc. The last application of the Commissioner of Prisons' Regulation is the making of time out of prison, which is not made available by the Department of the Interior; the said time was allotted. If the notorious Omani, one Nasir, the record African jail-breaker, were to be given time out, it might be suggested that the prison authorities made for him "time" as an additional punishment to stay indoors, even in bed, for a week or two in prison.

### *As Sand*

A PUBLIC invited to extra pay subscriptions of a film "stars" away away, even the following publicity puff concerning a Princess of Kenya, whose father is headman of a Sudan village, Mr. Dasher. The credit goes to credit belongs apparently to the film director who discovered her and brought her to an English, seemingly at variance with her distinguishing characteristics, she is alleged to be as young as the relentless sun, smile of the Sudan, as serene as its ocean of sand, as changed with emotion as its still nights, and capable of the same alternation of calm and crescendo as it finds the road across the desert plains and dunes. The meteorological invocations of fashion, which still could be written of some cinema actors and actresses if they were made of fog and mists, depression cyclones, drizzles and dry spills.

### *The Dam Nut*

THE reliable counterpoint of the pine nut, which except the sycamore has a common value, exists in the Sudan in the form of the dam nut. The leaves are used for making mats, baskets, and ropes; the branches as posts and beams; and the fleshy seed part of the fruit, described by the Imperial Institute as resembling gingerbread in colour and somewhat in taste, is sometimes eaten, and the sliced nuts are made into button blanks, for which purpose they are running in your because they are cheap, easily cut, have a smooth, ivory-like surface, and readily absorb dyes to match the colour of brass or silver. Precious traders have suggested that even then the nutshells are worn out, buttons might still be useful as novelties in times of emergency.

### *Rhodes and Dr. Evans*

THE rise of Lake Nyasa threatening the old telegraph line between Fort Johnston and Karonga, was reminder of the early association between industry, as represented by Cecil Rhodes, and the Church, through a person of the former in development of Abyssinia. One of Rhodes' works which was intended to continue the great drive of progress to the north was the extension of communications to the island, undertaken in co-operation with Dr. Evans, who agreed to train African telegraphists in schools established the line which had stood for nearly 20 years, as a result of the words of Sir Field Kitchener, the governor general, in his enterprise of Cecil Rhodes, and to the solid work of the men who

# Colonies: The German Case

## Edited by General Hoffmann

GERMANY is extremely restricted compared with other countries which do not produce the raw materials that have become essential to existence. The Treaty of Versailles deprived Germany of her entire colonial possessions and of the possibility of acquiring the necessary raw materials with her own funds. In comparison with the German possession of other countries, Germany to day is only the regarded as occupying a secondary position. Even in 1914 Germany, with Colonial interests, <sup>was</sup> twice the size of the mother country, ranked after many smaller nations. England was already in possession of colonies eight times larger than Great Britain, while Belgium's Colonies were no more than 60% and France's 10 times as large as the German.

Germany being cut off from the possibility of importation necessary raw materials from her Colonies has had particularly tragic results; the more tragic because the density of Germany's population has induced an intense industrialisation of the country. His goal to feed his people. One of the chief duties of the Government is to provide its people with food and work. The discharge of this duty has been made even more difficult than for the countries which possess Colonies by the Treaty of Versailles which imposed an enforced administration on the former German possessions. It should also be forgotten that the rising standard of living which began to be prevalent in Germany before the War is to be attributed to the possession and exploiting of Colonies.

**Buying Raw Materials with our Own Currency.**  
In order to restore her economy the Germany is compelled to find territories which will produce raw materials with which her own money will be legal tender. As neither willing nor able to accept the same currency compared to other countries, Germany must go to the necessary purchases with her own money for the purchase of raw materials. This creates a difficulty in getting sufficient foreign exchange to buy our reserves of foreign currencies which makes it difficult for us to buy anything we want from foreign nations. This trend has been continued through the attention of the State, which would become self-sufficient at home rather than increasing difficulties for Germany to export her wares.

In the most disastrous event Sir Edward Grey's proposal for summoning an international conference to meet with the disposition of the colonies could, even if the proposal was actually carried out, only provide Germany with additional territories from which to obtain raw material needs, it does not help to meet certain wants. Colonies with their own currency would be legal tender. Hence acquisition of these as a foreign settlement would be a good idea.

The League of Nations, the International Society, are permitted to make these territories from Germany to English and American companies. These companies are directly to the detriment of Germany, who has been forced out of the market, not under the protection of the League of Nations, but under the original terms of the League of Nations. The League of Nations' original is to give one-half more than the value of the territory to England and America.

tioned cannot provide the areas which German economy could so urgently need.

Other quarters have attempted to classify various states into "Natives" and "Have-nots," and it is hardly necessary to add that Germany was included among the latter. Certain foreign periodicals have attributed the most incredible intentions to Germany, "Half-not" country, which she is determined to obtain in possession of Colonies by force or by crook, and these insinuations have created widespread unrest. Political suspicion spread considerably in France, Belgium and Portugal, and as a result of these repeated statements in the foreign Press about Germany's intention to annex Colonies by forcible means, other countries which had hitherto not been interested in such matters suddenly began to take an interest in the question.

It can be insisted too emphatically that Germany would never let world opinion annexing her territories. On the contrary, when Germany brings up the question of Colonies she is thinking only of her own possessions which the Treaty of Versailles arbitrarily placed under the forced control of the League of Nations, for the latter in its turn to annex them over to its own Military Powers. The German Colonies are now possessions at nothing more than half the remuneration received before and the restoration of Germany of the right to her colonies over her own Colonial possessions will follow and no other State will be in a position to force her into Germany's demand for her due.

### Judicial Arguments.

It should not be difficult to meet Germany's Colonial demands. The Treaty of Versailles has lost much of its importance as a judicial evidence. It has been known to be a harmful factor in international law, as it offend against the very foundations of international confidence and authority. The day is not far off when the wrong done to Germany under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles will be recognised. Colonies built up with the sole intent for deriving Germany's wealth and power, and destined to be an instrument of war.

The following historical documents which under Germany's demands for the return of her Colonies, the signature given, mentioned in public conferences, and so on. The fact that the signatory Powers to the League of Nations had solemnly undertaken in 1919 to extend European, West African, African colonies etc. in their present form to have "old German" Colonies always gain her war act of grave injustice. This circumstance explains how it was that the Self-Government of State for the Colonies, which took effect in German East Africa, according to August 2, 1914, the German Colonies were to be given up, and that the leaders would not be molested. It was not an act of Germany's which was considered to be a violation of the conditions of the Treaty, but rather another, which started first in Germany, on August 2, 1914.

Another reason is that Germany entered into the final peace treaty of peace officially on November 11, 1918, only to find that the United States' Wilson's Fourteen Points were not

tained, and that the note of the American State Secretary's meeting of November 30, 1918, would be the judicial foundation of future negotiations. Wilson's fifth point provided for "an immediate and absolute impartial recognition of all Colonial aspirations." This was subsequently fulfilled in Article 200 of the Treaty of Versailles.

It is impossible to justify the contention that the racial overtones of the German Colonies were a valid form of annexation to which the country was still entitled, as the 65th article of the Treaty, having "lost" the war for the fiscal value of her Colonies, was not taken into consideration when the demand for reparations was made. Consequently, Germany has never ceased to insist that the demand for the return of her former colonial territories is a matter of right.

It is a contradiction to claim to pretend that owing to her racialistic policy, while Germany improved herself merely by educating, educating, educating and administering her colonies, a massive biological study had enabled Germans to ascertain that the satisfaction that a city like Posen gave to the German character differed essentially from those of other races. Not so, for Germany's racial investigations merely did research and encouraged, as well as helped, the development of the six characteristic's within her own borders. However, Germany has no intention of interfering with the racial welfare of Native peoples.

Germany has rightly realized that honour is the sacred possession of a nation, and that no people can tolerate a permanent hindrance to its honour. Today Germany is considered to be on an equal footing with other nations, and consequently she claims the right to co-operate in the education of backward peoples.

According to Article 22, those territories already subject to the sovereignty of other States are not included in the scheme of cultural development from which Germany cannot be excluded. It follows that

we can only fulfil our share of these duties in our own Colonies and not in those belonging to other countries such as Portugal, Holland, or Belgium. This point of view is the more valid since Germany's former colonies in Africa do not at the present time come under the jurisdiction of either people possessed of colonies.

In the political injustice were righted, Germany could in time absorb the rest of her unemployed. Her economic life would receive a stimulus which would enable her to make itself felt internationally. Foreign credits could easily be made available again owing to the enlarged demand for German industrial markets. Economic improvement would help to ease political tension, thus the solving of the German Colonial question would be a real contribution towards the commercial and political recovery of Europe. Even in the territories now under Magdeburg, their restoration would mean the stable conditions essential to ordered progress. Moreover, it should open to the entire world area the strength of its position in dealing with the world's political problems. The position of Germany will be sooner or later justified and moral demands for Colonial justice are satisfied. Society will then contribute that share of upholding European colonies which will be in accordance with the spirit of the League of Nations. The Monroe Doctrine, which with the slogan of "America for the Americas," inaugurated new political perspectives, has been followed by this cry of "Asia for the Asiatics." England is the only European country to have done this, and Germany can only follow the example of a nation.

This decision should not be limited to Germany, as far as the British people are concerned, as the Anglo-German Naval Treaty has proved that granted equality, the adjustment of the interests of these two great nations is no mere German aspiration.

## The British Reply By Mr. Amer

GENERAL WILSON'S case, though stated with frank sincerity and conviction, is based on a profound misapprehension of the economic and political facts, and his solution is impossible.

Before the War the bulk of the German Colonies yielded less than 0.6% of Germany's exports and supplied her with but 0.1% of her imports. In other words, in so far as she depended upon external trade she depended upon her Colonies for at most two days in the year. The average annual migration from Germany to German Colonies at the ten years before the War was about 20,000, and by 1914 the total German population of the Colonies, including 20,000 military and police, was barely 200,000.

Germany did not even, as far as I know, import raw materials from her former Colonies. Togo, Cameroun, Territory, the Cameroons and Dahomey are not the only districts to which some of their present masters, presented by any means, will be disinclined to give up. Germany is as yet to buy, and to sell in these territories as she does with them, in the three years 1913-15. She bought a few sorts of products from East Africa, but she could have bought more if she had wanted, for example, to buy Africa during the same period.

£1,429,412 worth of unfavourable trade balance with Germany in 1913-15 was £0,120,412. In the British Colonies 22.5% of the import trade and 20.8% of the export trade in 1914 was done with Germany. There is, therefore, nothing in Germany's access to raw materials.

There is something in the argument about markets in which German capital would be welcome, but not nearly as much as General Von Epp suggests. Under those conditions we would be out of the free trade zone and instead in a semi-preferential system, unless German currency was compelled to be used, that would be equivalent to a substantial tariff against the non-German world. The mere fact that the currency was German need not add to that. Colonial buying and selling to Germany, or other countries, could sell more cheaply, or offer a better price for their products, identical of course, for convenience, with facilities to do it in our own, in the main, places of purchase of raw materials, or anywhere else in the world. The establishment of foreign credits through sale of one's own products either directly or, in some shape, through a Christian bank, but the products of the Colonial

owner, as of one's home territory, with paper money, regardless of the balance of trade and only at the cost of a depreciation of the currency, whose final fruition may be quite very advantageous. There is no evidence that ownership of colonies is an indispensable condition of a powerful State, for the colonial Empire played only an immaterial part in the economic life. Next door to a colonyless Austria-Hungary was not less prosperous. In recent years indeed, without a square foot of Colonial territory, and because lacking a far greater range of raw materials than Germany, has been perhaps the most prosperous State in Europe. France is a progressive and enlightened imperial power; while Holland, with her vast and immensely wealthy Colonial Empire, has been, notwithstanding great financial difficulties, successful since the world depression than any European State, including Germany, though latter had adherence to an early Gold standard.

All the world's Colonies added together produce not more than 10% of the world's supply of essential raw materials, the overwhelming bulk of which come from self-governing States in America, while their dependence on the policy of those States

#### German colonies, mandates

General view no. 1 assumes that the German Colonies were temporarily "borrowed" by the League of Nations, which handed them over to the Mandated Powers as their allies, but that their real ownership is still, in some sense, vested in Germany. For this assumption there is no foundation. Germany ceded these territories as completely and as completely as they ceded Alsace-Lorraine. She ceded them by Article 17 of the Treaty of Versailles *not* to the League but to Principal Allied and Associated Powers. These Powers proceeded to divide these territories between themselves, by mutual arrangement, which that division the League had nothing to do with.

I remember being often informed on behalf of Lord Balfour that the arrangements for the division of colonies to Germany and the question was regarded as purely ours between the Entente Powers concerned. Whether the division was made at that moment sense would suggest, or whether there still exists some sort of understanding, I do not know. At any rate, it is clear that so far as territorial sovereignty is concerned neither the League nor Germany has any political standing, and more than they have in the rest of Poland.

How then did the League come into the picture? It came in because the Mandated Powers were concerned to make clear to President Wilson and to the world that they were not taking over these territories or the like of compensation, but for their own military and interest to administer them in the interests of the League, terms and on principles of non-discrimination in the League. In order to give to that institution a more formal and explicit character they agreed to embody it in documents specifically setting out their undertaking to submit these documents to the League, its representatives, its international tribunals, for its approval, and to make to the League an annual report as to the fulfilment of these understandings.

The Mandates bear nothing to do with the ownership or possible independence of the territories concerned. They constitute on the one side a mandate under taking by a Power in possession of the territory

and on the other the formal handing of the League, union, the Powers of the institution. A violation of this undertaking would be the action of any other.

Hence as would the action of any other, particularly when it is done, e.g., the German Government, which was exacting contributions upon Austria and upon Poland, the same rights on Poland as on Prussia was given to the German re-colonialisation of the Rhineland.

Germany have often argued that the provisions of the Covenant should not have been incorporated into the Treaty of Versailles but framed as a separate treaty to be adhered to, or joined to the League, if not had been done it would certainly have been the opinion in the post-war mind, not of Germany alone, between the governments of these territories and the international organisations subsequently taken over, to find them administered by the League, to keep the alternative line of argument on moral grounds. What happened should not have happened: (a) because earlier treaties had provided for the permanent neutrality in peace and war of the so-called Congo Basin area; (b) the failure of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, which were to be the main-motives and foundations of the League of Nations; (c) Colonial claims were not in accordance with the interests of the Natives; (d) the just use of the Colonial rule lie.

#### Beginnings of the War East Africa

Polya in 1914 at best took up the Cameroons and Togo and Turkey. In any case the position of 1914 began the War. The first battle was one on which there is much agreement on both sides. The rebellion in the West African Union was directly fomented, planned and led by German South-West Africa. The German wireless stations in East and West Africa were once used to assist German naval and maritime action, and their seizure was an immediate necessity forced upon the Allies.

As to us, the Allies, including President Wilson, no doubt, in this respect, as in others, gave to the Entente Powers an interpretation, not entirely in accordance with that which Germany hoped to make of it to them. They decided that on consideration of all claims Germany was not entitled to retain any of her Colonies.

The main reason—and, I can speak with the authority of one who helped to prepare it—is this: we were at war with Germany. Neither the country, nor the dominions, nor ourselves wished to be exposed even to the menace of a restlessly ambitious neighbour in what we wished to be a militarised area.

We had enough evidence that even before the War Germany had looked towards an expansion of her African Empire as the result of a successful war against ourselves. Herans, one of the officers, was going well for her, certainly intended the annexation of a great part of the African territories, part of the German areas of peace, with General Guts, not otherwise unsympathetic to Germany, who more than anyone else, impressed upon the British Government the necessity for a move of this danger, who was the first to move, at the Paris Conference, resolution declaring that in no circumstances should any of the German Colonies be restored to Germany.

In their endorsement of this resolution the Allies were not influenced by the fact that the German Colonies were in no way responsible for social and historically an integral and fully-rooted part of Germany's national life. Our representatives at least, and among them, the Polish none of the quality they felt about the Polish Corridor, the Silicia claimed by even Germany and Poland.

In Germany's mind, somethings to govern—things which did not, of course, figure in the League's Treaty—that vast, sprawling, and much else that belonged to Germany, not another dispossessed people of the time. But it was something incidental, and added nothing to the real reasons for the Allied decisions. It would be hard, for me to argue with General von Epp that there is any real parallel between the story of the Boers in New Zealand and the story of the Germans in South-West Africa, or of the Nootoos of Tanganyika who perished in the Maji-Maji rising in 1905. It might equally be possible for me to point out that the whole philosophy of the present régime in Germany is not easily reconciled either with the idea of trusteeship or of the towards self-government in which we have been hitherto, as I pointed out. Moreover, the point is not at issue. Germany was informed as far back as 1920 before she entered the League of Nations, that she was perfectly entitled to hold a mandate from the League if at any time she happened to possess territories in regard to which she wished to undertake mandatory obligations.

#### British Strategic and Moral Reasons.

The arguments on our side fit of surrendering those erstwhile German Colonies which are in the possession of the United Kingdom or of the Dominions are, to say the least, as strong as the whole bulk. The strategical reasons have certainly the most weight in the interval.

With Italy established as a formidable military and air power in Ethiopia, the re-establishment of Germany, now allied with Japan, across the line of communications by land and sea in that part of the world would gravely imperil the position in East Africa, in East Africa and in the whole Indian Ocean. To surrender Tanganyika would, in fact, be a deliberate blow to the security of the South African Union, and South African Ministers have not hesitated to say so.

Nor can we ignore the direct temptation which the re-establishment of Germany in those territories would give to a revival of the policy of Colonialism and naval ambition which Bismarck encouraged and which since the Herr Hitler has succeeded in reviving. After all, General von Epp's own demand for a Colonial Empire sufficient to enable Germany to buy her raw materials with her own money would never be satisfied without an empire far larger than any she ever possessed or than we think lies "dormant" to-day.

Moreover, the years that have passed there territories have become fully absorbed into the administrative framework of the British Empire. The exact status of a mandated territory makes no difference to the fact that a whole generation of the native inhabitants has grown up under British rule, but, in accordance with our principles and pledges under the Mandates we have accustomed them to our ideas of justice, made them see that they are being governed of their own sake and not merely in our interests have given them in a rudimentary self-government. We have a more right to have control over the country as a change in a political dynasty we have to hand over any other portion of the British Empire.

What applies to mandates applies also to our own colonies, for on the strength of repeated verbal assurances as to our permanence of our protection have settled in these territories or brought other money there is very nothing of the sort we have as yet done to Europeans which would not involve us in breaking up the existing European unity of South-East Africa.

So far as the moral issue goes there is no distinction for us between a mandated territory and any other territory under the flag. If it would be wrong to abandon Kenya and other Powers would be equally bound to abandon Tanganyika.

#### A Solution suggested.

Many speakers, and I believe that no solution, yet, has been found, is universal, are to some extent right. There is no doubt that the League of Nations, in its present stage of development, is not the best instrument for the protection of these former German colonies. It would be wrong to be too hasty in this. Indeed, looking at the long term, one can justify the inevitable imposition of German rule upon any subject territory.

A system of universal entente and restraint is not even in the interests of the League. It is vocal about their broad principles, but Germany, actually, will go on as far as the long run from the operations against Japan, China and India.

So, to reason, in the future of Europe, Western Europe should not follow and dominate and establish a system of mutual guarantees between those that have colonies capable of producing far more than their mother countries absorb and those which have none, and no Colonies. Belgium and Holland could well come to an arrangement of this kind, entered in Germany and Central Europe. This such a scheme could also bring in France, Russia, Poland, Spain, Portugal, and South-Eastern Europe having economic structures corresponding to those of the Dominions, indeed the countries in the West and North-West of Europe correspondingly.

#### Meeting Germany's Fears.

Nothing on a much smaller scale would meet the economic need which General von Epp demands. Some such scheme, such as economic and mutual trade agreements with countries like Brazil or Japan, would be sufficient to harmonise the market economies of the members of the League and with a large degree of stability, particularly efficient for her requirements. Such a scheme was not, anymore than the Entente scheme, to confine and preclude trade outside its confines but it was secure a wide area of balanced trade, equivalent to that trade on which General von Epp based his German economic life.

That Germany's Colony-owning friends in a Schleswig-Holstein also risk special difficulties. German contracts and German firms or plants would only be natural corollary of the fear of territorial demands was removed.

The only obstacle is the most frequent cause in most of the commercial treaties of this and other countries, as well as in the trade negotiations under the Mandates or the Treaties of the First World War. These were, however, these treaties in respect of any settlements of territorial differences carried into effect by the continental boundaries west of Russia, including their Colonies. We could give a lead which would be difficult for the United States or any other extra-European Power not to follow or, indeed, submit to. We should be making some sacrifice of trade but free of those political and moral difficulties which rule out the surrender of territories and still make all peoples now under the same roof.



in the 19th century, into Sub-Saharan Africa, which, at that time, was little known, and where the small drums were used by the Fulani tribes, the Bambaras, the Wolofs, and the Roberts (shallow drums), and the Gallas (deep drums) on the East Coast. At present, the staves, like the wooden drums, which are regarded as being of African origin, and which have been used to mark the routes from coast to coast, are still used, but, instead of being of wood, they are made of bone.

There are two forms of bone drum, the first being a long, thin, straight stick, and the second, which is more usual on the East Coast, is a straight, slightly curved stick, which is roughly hewn.

The first form is used to mark the route to the sea, and is a wooden staff, about 3 ft. 6 in. long, with a narrow end, which is beaten on a large, shallow, shallow bone.

The second form is used to mark the route inland, and is a long, narrow staff, which is beaten on a stick (not blown as a trumpet) for confirming a road, in addition to drums.

Down, in his "Drum's Signs," gives the names of the different other festivities, and the forms of the drums, which are used to mark the meetings of certain tribes, gongs and galls, and for the blowing of signals, as well as for the object (often symbolically impersonified) of making notice of the death of an individual or family, or of a person of note.

Most authorities have established that drums, when emitted by a series of brief percussions or short, sharp strokes upon the drum-skin, can give an exacting and elaborate message, which is sent over a distance of miles, as demands or commands, and so forth.

As to whether these drums, or others, exist at a distance, I am inclined to doubt it. In short, the African tribes claimed to be able, without exaggeration, to blow a signal, from a distance of miles, so as to make it understood to all who heard it, as though it had been spoken directly to them.

On the other hand, it is difficult to conceive how such a signal could be transmitted over a distance of miles, unless the signalers were trained to a high degree.

I have not seen any account of such a signal,

but I have observed a few signs of communication thus far, where there is no evidence of the African tribes in "magical" form, as in the letter of Liver, who fails to do in his letter, you, on the 1st of January, 1886. Of their many difficulties, their signalings would be included, and the sole association of drums with God seems to be that they are used in religious services. So far, however, I have had no personal experience of this kind.

Indeed, recent anthropological research has led more and more to the conclusion that all forms of "African magic" is purely African work. There is little, if any, evidence that there was an African, priest, or even that anyone had knowledge of, or acquaintance with, any kind of magic. There appears to be no belief, which is widespread, that African magic has anything to do with God.

Indeed, it is very difficult to find any one who tends toward the "magical" in African life. Although the people could, and did, believe in the African巫神, or spirit, they did not hold himself strictly with Me, such as it is in all races and creeds.

It may be, in any case, that this is nothing but the All-true new religion, and except in its purely religious sense, nothing else. Yours truly,

J. W. E. S. 1887.

*Tristes to the Nation  
of England.* See "The *Newspaper*  
for the Nation's Soul, Africa and Asia."

MAR.—Your recent issues have contained a noteworthy contribution by Adelbert Stoeber, which is well deserved, as it is thoughtful and well written. Captain C. C. T., speaking to us, at our Communion service, said that he had always regarded those

Colonel Wedderburn's books as always interesting, and that the South African is the best province in South Africa, and we have got a good deal of history to learn from him.

Colonel Wedderburn's books are good, but they are not the only best books. The African History of Dr. H. A. W. Stoeber is also good, and is much better than the "South African" in the "South African" which, however, is very different from the "Africa" of the same author. The "South African" is a good book, but it is not the best book, because it is written by a man who does not understand the South African people, and who does not know the language of the South African.

Colonel Wedderburn's book is not the best book, because it is written by a man who does not understand the South African people, and who does not know the language of the South African.

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## Africa of Rhodesia

Written by Sir Malcolm A. Stanley

It was first publicized before the Rhodesian Group of the British Commonwealth was held last week at the Royal Restaurant, 11, St. James' Street, London, W.1. M. A. MacDonald, Secretary General of the Southern Rhodesia Government, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, who was born in Canada, M. L. Stanley, who was born in America, and others who have been mentioned in the notes on the following pages were attending.

President Herbert Hoover's speech before the International Conference in Geneva, referred to the frequent meetings which the world was undergoing at the young age of 15, when the idea of freedom was being adopted and tried.

Allowing the idea of freedom to experiment in different fields, both individual and national, seems to indicate the opportunity for progress and development, so some 20 years ago when the idea of freedom was first adopted by the United States of America, after a long and progressive after-coming.

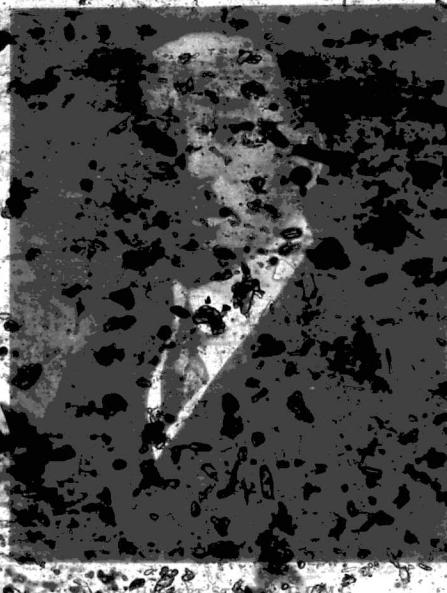
Sir Malcolm's early educational experience brought him into touch with social understanding and sympathy, what might lead to the difficulties and the dissensions of the world. His visit to South Africa, Rhodesia, and the U.S. gave him an opportunity to study life for the better and a more complete and more progressive program.

The formal interview of Sir Malcolm Stanley was conducted in his room in the comfortable old family home of the Governor of New Territories. For over 25 years he had been connected with the territories in one capacity or another — as Resident Commissioner, as Admiralty Commissioner, as Governor of Northern Rhodesia, as High Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, as Governor of Southern Rhodesia, as Minister of Home Affairs, and as Minister for the Colonies. All in all he soon returned to his old love, a long time ago, of politics, all through the atmosphere of Rhodesia, where he had devoted himself in all his good work and interests to the people who had devored all of him. One of his greatest pleasures has been to think over the wishes in his present days of those who had so kindly and sincerely assisted him in connection with his work, and those who had given him the love of his country, and for whom Rhodesians were his greatest affection.

As Secretary of State he has covered the territories.

Sir Malcolm MacDonald said in the course of his interview:

"I have come here in this special capacity, coming from the doing some 15 months of Southern Rhodesia, our great home to Rhodesia, during the last two or three months there have come to my desk in the Commissions Office a large number of resolutions from Chambers of Commerce and other organizations in Southern Rhodesia saying that Sir Herbert's period of office may be extended for a year or two, in view of the industrial development. We may have had a good many difficulties, and I do not remember anyone ever suggesting that I should



be retained. I was asked to stay longer, and I accepted. The reason for the extension of my services was the arrival of Mr. Lamont, the new Resident Commissioner, and the absence of Mr. Lambton, the former Resident Commissioner, who had been appointed to Rhodesia for many years. During the four months of his absence, Sir Herbert's position would be to pass over to Sir Rhodesian character, and he had been offered the post of other colonies.

"Sir Herbert's work at Rhodesia, I can assure you, the honest and hard working man he is, did much for the welfare of Rhodesia, and the present Resident Commissioner, Sir Edward Evans, who said it was 20 years since he had been to Rhodesia, will be a good man. Sir Herbert had no personal enemies, and he was a man of great ability, and he was very grateful to the Government of Rhodesia for the more than thin hair which always hung him. His (Sir Herbert's) merit was a true love of the country and a sincere desire to serve it."

"My association with both Rhodesias goes back to 1895, when I was sent as Lord Buxton's Resident Commissioner of the two territories. I lived in Salisbury, and had official functions in Northern Rhodesia also. In those days the Chartered Company had a great influence, and over many other things and institutions there was, to some extent, a check on the actions

the most interesting time, but he was a man who, along with the rest of his company, did his best to serve overseas. But he was very loath to go to tell his story and resign his services and his love and friendship to the people of the Rhodesias, where he definitely attached himself.

Southern Rhodesia is a country too dangerous, its success being based mainly on gold mining, for the highest rate of gold has ever gone to work at a point which could otherwise not have been worked at all, while other mines have developed their low-grade ores thus extending the life of the all-gold-giving gold-mining industry upon which our prosperity depends.

"Minerals," he was asked, "and we have to think of the future. What will remain when the mineral resources are exhausted?" Southern and Northern Rhodesia are necessarily bound together through hard times, and so have been. The cattle have given cattle diseases, docusis, and drought, but the prospects are now a much more bright one. Today, I think, owing to the great number of new farms being opened up, we have started a new era in Salisbury which has been well supported. The outlook is promising, and if we can persuade the European manufacturers to consume more and more of our coal, we need have no fears."

Main farmers have had a fairly good year. A short time in the past of South Africa and a rise in price of 10 per cent. though a smaller increase in the Australian market produced a bumper crop. The year is open now without any intervention by Government. The cost of food is considerably cut. People are eating better in the world generally, and some countries are now turned to import, but we are gradually getting away from the British market. The British imports are really of our products.

**Interest of White and Native Farmers.**—The salutes the most important part of our national economy. I have noticed that some people in this country have two opinions. The attitude of the white man in Southern Rhodesia, whom they erroneously represent as being representative institutions and the absence of a friendly spirit of fairplay. I should like to rectify that impression. I have considerable experience of Native affairs, in Northern Rhodesia, in the Union, and one year in the world, and the feeling between the races in Southern Rhodesia is, on the whole, satisfactory. We have found any number of bands of some regular, even more irregular, African tribes.

On our side, the kin do not encourage their members to go overseas. Those who think so are greatly mistaken. You Rhodesians are as good or better men as any in the fair-play as you are here. Certain difficulties are more difficult when you chose to leave your home in the diamondiferous, the goldiferous, the cotton, or other interests, or interests which might call for a heavy tax on the spot as when you are sitting in London or in your own general tributaries, in the application of which many difficulties arise. The task of judging such uncertainty to the race is not so simple as it might appear.

There is no absolute right or wrong. These critics who talk for terrible hell, but think they are acting fairly, but they cannot put the wrong conception that we in Rhodesia are not doing the natives in the best way. They are not critics who are in Rhodesia and批评 them. We ourselves are shallower than they are. They would record some of their concoctions with which they shall be satisfied.

The Government has given a lot of money to the Native Affairs Department, and it is believed, that amount of approximately £1,000,000, which will enable it to furnish the extreme of the Native Affairs.

**Native Affairs Committee.**—The Native Affairs Committee, which have been in existence since November, were naturally appointed to represent the native and to assist in the constitution of the European who were given a seat on the Native Affairs Committee. None of us is illiterate, and most of us have made by us-selves, are in this body, the greatest of the great Native problems, all known to us personally. We have not yet all been arrived at the goal of success in Native Affairs, but all play their part in the Native Affairs Committee, and return to the Mother Country

and its ideals and principles that Southern and Northern Rhodesia, as we all think of Southern Rhodesia, remember that we are people trying to do a difficult job in a beautiful country with perfect climate, and that these South Africanists, they are here in good faith, and in the end, the Group will have visible success.

Sir Henry Birchenough, in closing the last of the Chairman's speech, said that he thought he could speak as a Rhodesian, having given 30 years of his life to Rhodesian problems. He felt he ought to speak of the Rhodesian. (Applause.) Colonel Turner, who rendered great services to Rhodesia, for many years as general manager of the railways, and who had left the country before one of the most prominent men; now he continues his services through the group.

### Those present.

Miss Baden, Sir Harry and Lady Baden, Sir Henry Birchenough, Colonel and Mrs. C. F. Birrell, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Guy Bass, Miss and Mrs. A. Brooker, Mr. G. C. Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Castle, Sir John and Lady Cancellor, Mrs. D. W. Caplin, Captain Lionel Cohen, Mrs. John Creighton, Major Owain Culshaw, Major Clegg, Mrs. Henry Edmund, Miss E. M. J. Daniel, Miss L. A. Davy, Mrs. Horace Ellis, Miss Flood-Pare, Mr. G. H. Gilman, and Lady Gilman.

Mr. L. J. Gabriel, Miss Godson, Sir William Goode, Lady Gold-Adams, Mr. G. H. Adams, Dr. F. W. Grimes, Mr. D. Hall, Colonel George Hardinge, Colonel and Mrs. G. Hardinge, Dr. W. M. Headlam, Mrs. Hobart, Mr. J. H. Hobart, Miss H. Hitchcock, Colonel M. H. Hobart, Miss C. H. Hobart, Mr. J. Jacoby, Mr. F. Johnson, Colonel and Mrs. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Jones, Mr. G. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Lacy.

Misses Macmillan MacDonald, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, Mr. and G. R. R. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. Morcom, Mrs. S. M. Langton, Mr. O'Reilly, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Lady Muriel Parry, Mrs. Pilchard, Sir Abdul Qadir, Mr. and Mrs. H. Quinn, Mr. Eric Rice, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Rudolf, Mr. F. W. Sargison, Mr. C. T. Sowell, Miss Summ, Mr. Herbert Stanley, Mrs. C. T. Stevens, Miss Elizabeth Miller, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Stevens, Mr. Evelyn Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tissier, and General Sir Elphinstone Young.

### Group's First Meeting.

#### Birrell Re-elected Chairman.

At the previous meeting, the first, held in the office of the Rhodesian Club, the annual dinner in aid of the Native Affairs Committee, Sir Henry Birchenough, Chairman, said the amount raised by O'Leiffe's on early days in Rhodesia was £1,000,000, and that of about 100, which was about the average figure, bear about £1,000,000, or £15,000 per head. Fifteen people joined the Club.

Colonel Maxwell Hole, reporting the adoption of the report, congratulated the Chairman and the Committee on the Group's success.

Sir Henry Birchenough was unanimously elected Chairman with George Murray as Vice-Chairman and the following members of Committee, Mrs. Baden, Mr. E. Taylor, Mrs. Hobart, Colonel and Mrs. J. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Hole, Colonel C. H. Hobart, and Messrs. Devonish and Eric Rice, representing the various firms listed. A vote of thanks was accorded the secretary, Miss Summ.

**MINING-SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

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## Empire Scientists Propose

to Establish a Bureau of Empire Science and Industry

THE formation of Imperial Bureaux of Empire and of Forts will probably result from the recent British Colonies Conference at London, the report of which has just been issued. A conference of a Bureau of Empire Science, to be set up at an annual cost of £1,800; the Conference agreed that the Colonial Empire should contribute £337, Southern Rhodesia £22, and South Africa £42, the Bureau to be situated at the "Imperial Institute for Research" in Darby near London.

Proposals for the establishment of an Imperial Forestry Bureau have been under examination periodically since 1920, and in urging the importance of such a service the Conference proposed that £5,000 should be provided annually for a period of five years. Suggested contributions including £56 from the Colonial Empire, £27 from Southern Rhodesia, and £22 from South Africa.

### Transport and Storage of Foodstuffs.

An emphasis is placed on research on both the fundamental and applied aspects of the problems of transport and storage of foodstuffs. In the Dominions and Colonies, the Conference considered that there was need for an information service which would collect works on any best known work on the subject and encourage further research on these problems. The results of research overseas (p. 107), undertaken originally under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board, are already being applied commercially. When the Empire Marketing Board came to an end, various Governments continued their contributions for the continuation of the work by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, including £500 from Southern Rhodesia and £100 from the Colonial Empire.

A special committee is suggested to consider the possibilities of establishing a co-operative scheme covering research on utilization of wool and the extension of its use.

The Conference welcomed the offer of the Building Research Institute to receive officers from overseas Governments to enable them to obtain experience of the technique and methods developed for the study of building and road problems, and to determine support on a co-operative basis of the extension of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, founded originally by the Empire Marketing Board, to aid Empire countries to obtain parasites which might aid in keeping insect pests and noxious weeds under control.

### Memorial Hall.

Any Imperial Conference of Associations has undoubtedly adopted a suggestion that the Protectorates' memorial to the late King George should take the form of a memorial hall at Chichiri for agriculture and other work both European and Native.

### British Overseas Publicity.

Mr. G. C. Lloyd, who in the latter part of last year spent three months in Kenya and paid brief visits to Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, Portuguese East Africa, and Malaya, has formed a new advertising firm under the name of British Overseas Publicity Ltd., for the purpose of handling the advertising of British goods in the Colonial Empire, of most of which he is personally knowledgeable, and in the greater part of which he has arranged representation through established publicities organizations. The new company's associates in East Africa will be the Advertising Corporation of Nairobi, of which Mr. F. D. Leggatt is managing director.

## Loss to Uganda Miners

of a Geologist

THE departure of Uganda's chief assistant geologist, Mr. W. C. Simmonds, at the end of his leave is bad news for a country to which he has devoted himself so wholeheartedly during the past 22 years, and for which he has performed a great deal of hard and valuable work of a very original character. Mineral discoveries in the Protectorate owe him a great debt, and it has been said that his investigations into the genesis of the rocks in Uganda have saved many thousands of pounds by preventing futile search in certain areas, while they have already led to successful discoveries in others.

Perhaps the worst feature of his retirement is that his friends attribute it to disappointment that the Government of Uganda has been so slow to recognise and capitalise the excellent work of its Geological Survey Department, of the work in which he had for the past seven years ranked next to the Director. As a matter of fact, during that period he performed the duties of two different offices, that of senior assistant geologist and that of chemist and petrologist, the latter post having been abolished some years ago by the Government. His search for economics of extraction in the mining industry criticised it in a number of ways of economy, but their suggestions were not followed.

Editor of the "Geological Magazine," "Schools' Smoothstone," "The Geologist," "Devon," "University," "The Geologist," "Southampton," and the Royal Society of Science, Mr. Simmonds is an F.R.C.S. of the Royal College of Surgeons, an F.R.S. of the Royal Society, and a member of the Royal Society of Medicine. He was a demonstrator in geology at the University of Manchester in 1901, a geologist in the Geological Survey of England and Wales 1911-14, a surveyor of Uganda and Surveyor of Mines in Uganda 1914-19, a member of the Uganda Volunteer Rifle Corps from 1914 until its disbandment, seconded as assistant District Commissioner at Masindi in 1919, assistant Geologist in Uganda, 1920-22; chemist and petrologist to the Geological Survey Department, 1922-30, and senior assistant geologist thereafter.

"Old Bill," as he is known to his friends, was once described by one of them as "a man who had confounded Simpon and Lewisham." Simpon who "had a good account of himself," as Welsh in "Lever and Mr. Lewisham."

### Interesting Journal Records.

The creation of the familiar silver museum throughout the Empire for special exhibit to mark the silver jubilee of the Sultan of Johore, was composed of a fine collection of photographs of His Highness and of important events during his reign, the public also having access to records impressively styled the Great Book of His Highness's Visit to England in 1920.

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## Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

Mr. President, Canada

distress of nations, and I hope to do what I can to help in getting them to do so, and add to your leads. — *John R. Motley*, *Elizabeth City, N.C.*

"The elephant probably kills more human beings than any other African animal." — *The South African*.

"The man who loves Africa must be born in it or have spent his life there." — *A. J. H. L. Dyer*, *Secretary of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds*.

"As an Englishman, I am regarded as being a bit of a scamp, so does the same apply to Africans?" — *Naomi* — "The Native Life" — *The Native Life* — *Legislative Assembly, Kenya*.

"Colonel Martyn Hinde, one of the principal soldiers for the defence of Kenya, has been elected president of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society." — *The Kenyan Mail*.

Medical Services are not generally adequate for the country, and a far-reaching programme of educational progress and reform is under consideration. — *Annual Report on Mombasa*.

Nearly one-third of the Colony's gold production is contributed by the small miners, to whose indomitable courage and determination should be rendered all due credit. — *Kenya Gold Chronicals*.

"Noboby in this room would like to think that one day a young generation would come up with this notion that as regards the Kikuyus, there was no assistance to square." — *Mr. G. Kiuntau*, proposing the *Kenya African National Union*.

"The staff of the East African Railway have given me one of the most pleasant and happy afternoons I have spent for a long time." — *General Sir Trevor Lamport*, *Commander-in-Chief, South Africa, during the Viceroy's Reception*.

"I might have had better done one or two of those we've been discussing. In the Legislative Council has been devoted to defence instead of wrangling about taxation and economy, pointing out the absurdities of some of the things we are doing." — *Mr. E. C. G. Judd*.

"I am very well at my own little grange just outside Nairobi, where I have a nice garden and a house to live in with all her daughter is indeed a great pleasure." — *Major-General Sir Trevor Lamport*, *Commander-in-Chief, East Africa*.

"There are very few plantations whose area is not being cultivated in accordance with their original intention. It will take along time and a very large amount of money to get rid of the plantations which are not in economic condition." — *Mr. G. Kiuntau*, *Kenya African National Union*.

"Kenya and Rhodesia are countries of many and varied types. I find it a most hospitable and friendly lot of people. I form the opinion that the two countries are bound to stand肩并肩 in the same type of difficulties and difficulties which are within the ken of the Native State."

WHO'S WHO

Mr. President, Canada



## PERSONAL

Dr. J. C. Robertson is on leave in Zanzibar.

Mr. F. Baumann has been invited to go to Japan.

Mr. Murray and Mrs. Kay Munn are now on their way to Kenya.

Mr. C. P. Dhal has been re-elected President of the Uganda Nation Association.

Mr. G. W. Mackie, vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of the Shebel Oil Co.,

paid a short holiday visit to Kenya last week to record his maiden in Kenya Colony.

Mr. A. R. Wright, of Birmingham, is back on his return from South Africa.

The Son of the Sudan, Captain A. R. S. Surtees, of the Sudan Defence Force,

is now in England, having left Kenya Colony last week, leaving for the United States.

The Earl of Lovelace, who is returning after a long absence, has been on a shooting trip in Rhodesia.

Owing to ill-health Lord Lovelace was unable to attend the funeral last week of his son, Lord Lovelace.

Major-General Sir E. V. Bowes-Wilson may be the next President of the Rhodesian and Manx Club.

Mr. G. H. Bowes-Lyon and the Misses Bowes-Lyon, Montola and Ursula, last week started their way back to Kenya Colony.

Mr. C. O. Davis, formerly of Mafeking, has taken up residence in southern Rhodesia as Deputy Controller of Customs.

Miss P. A. P. de Beaufort, who has travelled extensively in South Africa, left Piccadilly on the Wallis Line.

Mrs. G. F. Sauerwein, Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika Territory, is outward bound for East Africa.

Sir Alexander Sykes, Governor-General of the Sudan, has been visiting Madras with Lady Sykes and Miss Sykes.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Petersen recently passed three weeks in formidably motorizing through the interior of Rhodesia.

Mr. R. H. Bartholomew, the former Arabi journalist and subsequently Chairman of the London District of the Institute of Journalists,

the veteran mountaineer, W. E. Ayer, formerly of the R.A.M.C., who died last week at the age of 87, served in the Indian campaign of 1857.

During the absence on leave in England of Mr. D. G. Hess, managing editor of *The Masai Land*, Mr. F. M. Withers is acting in his stead.

Mr. T. B. Clarke, travel director of the Auto-Pictorial Touring Association of London, has been taking South African holidays with Mr. H. G. L. Kellaway and Miss Gandy.

Mr. K. C. and Miss C. Gandy are returning by the "Dangubby Castle" to South African. They will probably return to England in the middle of March.

Mr. A. Sather has returned to South Africa from Australia and New Zealand, one of the Colony's delegations to the Empire Chamber of Commerce Conference.

Captain J. C. L. Sturges, who died in Dartmoor last week, was a pilot of the war or mercenary executive officer in H.M. Squadron in the East Indies Squadron.

Mr. A. R. Morrison, M.P. for Wankie, Southern Rhodesia, is paying another visit to his eye specialist in Zurich, expects to return to this country towards the end of February.

Captain W. J. C. Scobie, Southern Rhodesia Minister of Mines, is returning as Minister of Agriculture and Lands during Captain E. E. Harris' absence from the Colony.

Miss Elizabeth Amy Bowes-Lyon, second daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Bowes-Lyon, and Mr. P. G. Bowes-Lyon, younger son of Mr. W. G. G. Bowes-Lyon, are engaged to be married.

Miss Ruth Marrof of the Royal Order of Nursing, of Nairobi, arrived in London last week from Rhodesia, where she had spent her holiday. She will remain at the home of her brother by the end of January.

Mr. Alexander Godley, who served with the Rhodesian Brigade during the Boer War, and Lady Godley, left England last week for China and the Dutch East Indies. They expect to be back at the beginning of April.

A new engagement is announced between Mr. John Waugh, who visited Kenya a few years ago, and who went to Ethiopia before during and before the Italian invasion, and Miss Esra Herbert, young daughter of the late Hon. Aubrey Herbert, the son of the Attorney-General of Carlton Park, Devonport.

During his recent Southern Rhodesia tour, Mr. L. P. Edmunds, secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade for Great Britain, spent a few days in Nairobi before going on to Durban.

Mr. M. F. S. Hall, the former Tanganyika Provincial Commissioner, left Nairobi today for East Africa to visit his son inabora before going on to South Africa where he is now situated.

Mr. J. G. Abramson, senior Provincial Commissioner, Nyasaland, has completed his tour of the Protectorates under which Nyasaland's natives as employed in the mines and elsewhere work in Malawi and Rhodesia.

The Hon. Mrs. Gibbs, daughter of the late Lord Huddesfield and Lady Huddesfield, of St. John's, Herefordshire, and Mrs. Katty Gibbons, of Southern Rhodesia, as the guests of Sir Humphrey and Mrs. Gibson.

Sir Geoffrey S. Northcote, who served for many years as Kenyan and later as Secretary in Northern Rhodesia and has been Governor of British Burma for the last three years, has been appointed Governor of Hong Kong.

Mr. E. N. Fitzgerald, of Dawsdale School, younger son of Mr. T. Fitzgerald, until recently Postmaster-General of South Africa, has been elected to a fellowship at Balliol College, Oxford. As a family tradition it is to be congratulated.

Mr. Eugene Pimmin Gilpinster, of Southern Rhodesia and Mr. J. D. Smith, Minister of Finance, are to be Subsidiary Foreign Ministers in the All-African Council. The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia will therefore re-assemble earlier than usual and the Budget will be introduced on March 15 instead of during the latter part of April.

We regret to record the death of Captain Hugh Kaye, a gallant Royal Naval officer, born in Nyasaland. Captain Kaye, who was a barrister in London, was an Acting Adjutant of the Inn of Court O.C.E. during the War, after which he entered the Colonial Service, from which he retired in 1932 as a shipwright, and the author he wrote "The Inn of Court." His widow he wife.

## Rwanda-Sabu

"We shall not see his noble like again,  
Three stars of squalour in the mortal birth  
His passing left us poorer. Less than  
the day of judgment had he left."

## Do you know a "Buaha-San?"

The places of the noble birth and of the noble  
are sung by R.H.L. in  
**"RHYME OF THE CHATEAU"**  
a book of verse that will appeal to all who like Africa.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 91, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Mr. John Niss, a Hallidie, has been appointed British Resident in Uganda. He succeeds to Sir Richard Parkin, who is shortly retiring. Mr. Hall has been Consul-General of Palestine since 1933, previous to which he had served in the English Civil Service and in the Colonies.

Mr. E. Hadley, C.B.E., Chairman and managing director of the Victoria Falls and Zambezi Valley Co. Ltd., and a director of the Central African and Rhodesian Corp., England, last week visited Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by Mr. G. H. G. Gurney.

Lord Masley addressed the Royal Empire Society yesterday night on "Nationalism in Africa" and Albert Brooke-Popham, Governor Designate of Rhodesia, attended yesterday a meeting of the Imperial Society of the London Chamber of Commerce. Reports will appear in due course.

Captain S. G. Vaisey, who made such a fine flight from England to Rhodesia in the Johannesburg air race, has been presented with a cheque for £73, raised by the public in South Africa. It will be recalled that he flew from Portsmouth to Kitumu in 24 hours and just under 30 hours reached the point near Salisbury where he made a forced landing.

Gerald Tilken, President of the Institute for Geographical Studies in the Belgian Congo, left Brussels recently by air for the Congo. He intends to visit Kasai and the Rare National Albert, and to reconnoitre a large area in the Katanga Province which it is proposed to create another national park. He intends to fly back from Elizabethville to Belgium about the end of March.

Mr. A. L. Cole, who joined East Africa in 1929 as private secretary to Sir Philip Noel-Baker, who served for many years as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the B.B.C. in the Empire Service. He was previously serving secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and assistant private secretary to Sir Philip Noel-Baker (now Lord Swinton) when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Cole became Empire news editor of the B.B.C. in 1935.

We regret to learn of the death in St. George's Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. T. S. T. Cope, the missionary, teacher and educationalist, who served for 20 years in the East African Mission. Mr. J. D. Gee was for several years Warden of the Bishop's Locker Memorial Girls' School, a branch of the Wesleyan Theological College. He had been appointed lecturer in the Wesleyan church of St. George in October last and had just moved to the new home in the Rue de l'Orme, St. Germain-en-Laye, which collapsed and burnt down.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. G. Gurney, recently bound by the "Mandela" for a year to visit their estate in the Usambara Mountains of Northern Tanzania, have their home plantation near Nairobi, which was established by the late Lord De La Mare. Just before his departure Mr. Gurney was officially advised by the East African Association to the effect that the District on the frontiers of the colony of Kenya had been annexed to the Commonwealth, and that the frontier Chambers

## Mr. Martin Johnson Killed Cinematographer of East African Game

I regret to announce that Mr. Martin Johnson, the cinematographer of "East African Game," who was killed in Los Angeles, suffered following injuries received when an arrow in his back was stilling with his wife crossed his neck at Newhall, California. Mrs. Johnson has suffered severe injuries, but is recovering.

Martin Johnson's skill as a photographe combined with an eye for beauty and arresting background, made his pictures worth records of East and Central African fauna, through which he advertised the territories throughout the world. He declared that no skin, head, book or other trophy could compare with an artistically made photograph on film, and that there were no more attractive countries in the world than those of the British East Africa.

Cared with a facile pen, his books showed that his love of wild creatures was real. He disliked intensely the practice of confining animals in zoological gardens.

"Most apes," he once wrote to this Journal, "which I was an occasional companion, are cruel. They brought home to me during the past eight years, through captive animals from Africa, how very much they had suffered in their native land. As my wife and I have the most time in the time, I was forced to see the animals in cages, and now that I see them behind bars, I give them the same sympathy, and God often is not the correct diet. Her worst part, the monkey comes into the cages and throws like a tiger. I regret we brought them away from Africa."

On the subject of nakedness he wrote:

"I am not a prude, but when I am aware, say, of a monkey's desire to strip, I do not like it. I have, however, seen many monkeys in the wild, and I am not surprised if they could not care less about it."

On "Traveling and Filming in Africa":

Born in 1884 at Rockford, Illinois, he married in 1913 and soon afterwards sold his small business and set off, with his wife for the South Seas and the jungles of Malacca Peninsula. They roamed the South Seas for some years, for part of the time with the company of Tack's London. Mr. Johnson began his adventure in Malacca, and on the Continent until two years ago, when he sold his last "monkey." His summary was a "victorious record of the wild life of Africa and the Malayan Malayans of Thailand. His name in the world was done in another country, however, when he failed to successfully travel across the continent, and he died in Lake Paradise, that which has been known to travellers for many years.

"There," he wrote, "a wild elephant ran right in and swept Sootoos, in our skyway, and pitched him limply across the road when he impaled him with us. But audiences can't vote before the curtain, there a horse hopped three oaks. There is no carriage store. The nearest telephone is miles away, so we have sunbath and laugh and flavor the year round."

The exaggerated account of the party's sojourn in Africa was kindly criticised in this Journal, and was followed by Mr. Martin Johnson, who was mortified to find in the following days, that after the "monkey" had been published that he behaved with reference to this with both private and formal courtesy.

Now Lake Paradise is seen as one of the great

lost-up stories of wild animals which have been shown professionally. After seeing here one six months and visiting other parts of the Colony, he made a short tour of Africa and established touch with Mr. Eckermann, owner of the Nairobi Game Reserve, the subsequent first two visits being made in case of emergency.

In 1918 the "African" appeared showing elephants, rhino, lion, giraffe, and other game in its natural state. The first "African" in "Lake" which Johnson was the first to carry round, having apparatus of the "Health of Africa," followed with some shooting games and plenty of gaffes.

At the end of 1919 he again left America for Africa, this time taking with him two amphibious trophies, in which the barbs were composed of Africa and Europe without mishap. The outcome of this was highly satisfactory. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were honored as "Oscar" film-gods—had pilots needed them, the machines they were able to secure some remarkable pictures of African game, including some of the lions of the Serengeti, giant Taita-Tyakwa game, bolving round the airraft, in the act of picking up stones. The film "The Big Wild Africa," a soon-famous life, included photographs of Kenya, as the act of a rhino hunt.

### A narrow Escape

On the 1st of January, 1920, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, whom I married two days after their return from Africa, were staying at the Hotel Europa, Nairobi, where they had been for two weeks. It was at this time, while I was shooting, that the big elephant down the road, who so close, that we could see the mass from where I stood. One of their greatest escapes occurred in their early days in East Africa. Relating the story, he said:

"Once we had one minute of absolute space that permitted shooting. Looming above the tenebres was an old bull elephant, a gleaming pair of tusks. I whispered to Osa to stay by (because it was too close for a shot).

"As I crept forward I kept my gun at ready. Suddenly the big fellow glanced up and saw us. As I was very near, I fired. I thought I had hit him in a vital spot. He somehow missed the small brain area, and the bullet just penetrate to the fatal. The bull stampeded and charged."

"I ran at top speed towards Osa. She was sinking in remorse, gazing pitifully at me. I never in my life seem to the reader that I was so viciously frightened. I ran over rough ground to escape him. I ran quickly through the elephant's legs, and the big tusker staggered over me, the tusks that I had struck. Osa knew this as well as I. The elephant, on the run, ran over rough ground to escape him, running quickly and glancing over my shoulder and my shoulders forward."

"Our last corner of him, Osa and I watched on his progress, in her eyes, the atmosphere of suspense because of the nature of the animal. She was beside Osa, I, the other elephant, had already come after the big bull. Osa and the tusker, most animals when travel-

"I was enabled as long as she stared. Then she reached out a rabbit's ear. Her arm was too long, and she pulled at her start—but this time it was an no good to appreciate any of the other escape. In a split second she took the rifle to her shoulder and fired. It swerved as the mortally wounded elephant thundered past and fell with a thud that shook us all."

"Sitting afterwards, the herd were checked, and that our danger was over developed up to Osa, for a few moments. She was very pale, I guess I was not so much for a minute. Martin, she said, had just plain

"Never a robust, picturesque personality, and his tragic death will be widely deplored."

## Anti-Slavery Society.

### Suggests Free Soil White Settlement.

A time close at hand, when the majority of the white island about Australia, New Zealand, and the Colonies, and the Anti-Slavery Society of Great Britain, will be impelled to consider the question of the future of the colonies, it is fitting, inter-

The influence which forced the Native from his home to the desert and the mountain appear to be principally three:—taxation, trade, and love of travel and adventure.

The incidence of taxation is remarkable, but, as over large parts of the African and Indian territories, the incidence of a large tax on cattle, makes the potential earnings of the Native, so small, that it becomes impossible for him to subsist.

In order to understand this, we must become familiarly conversed at the present time under the colonial system, of a system of taxation of a system of exacting cattle taxes, is disappearing and being replaced by paying a flat price for the woman, a charge directly due to impact with Europeans. As far as we are receiving here this practice is in operation tends to show that the causes of poverty are increasing rather than decreasing. It seems, in that the Natives should be open as to the best methods to culti- and prevent this poverty.

The vista and scope before us is, as Alan Pim says, Bechuanaland and British East Africa, that the most urgent, and needed task, is to increase the energies of the Imperial Government to help these territories to increase their economic activity.

We believe that the best way to do this, is to make the production of both commercial crops, as well as for marketing of staple and common articles, to the Native products. As far as we are concerned, the undeniably undernourished condition of the Native is alleged by heavy taxation, and the lack of payment for the Native to receive for his labor and tobacco. But we believe that the best way to do this, is providing water supplies and by placing a tax on the excesses at the disposal of the Native farmers.

We suggest that the the  $\text{£}2\text{,000}$  could for at least a beginning on encouraging farm life and lack of employment. We are informed that certain companies are making experiments in this direction, and we trust that inquiry will be made to ascertain whether Government could give any financial encouragement to companies willing to carry out the elements of this kind.

We think, it would be the main issue would show that in some of these territories, more particularly, Niasland, a reasonable increase of white settlement of the same type would contribute to a solution.

### Rhodes Cottage.

Rhodes Cottage, Mombasa, is to be restored to Rhodes Trustees by the Rhodess Government. Since decreasing numbers have made it in Mombasa, the trustees consider that the maintenance of capital outlay is no longer required.

## Forthcoming Stragglers.

On Sat. Annual general meeting of the African Army of Overseas League, 1.30 p.m. Mr. Gerhard Schlesier to give his first African film at 4.15 p.m. At 5.30 p.m. Mr. Stanley G. Thorndike, Lord Astor, and Mr. R. G. D. Padday's Prince of Wales' Royal Regiment, will be present. Stand

by 2.30 p.m. Royal Army Society meeting. Sir Bernard Stanley, Governor of Uganda, will speak at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. H. S. Gurney, M.P., and Sir Stanley, Governor of Uganda, will speak.

At 7.30 p.m. Mr. C. D. Drury, M.P., and Mr. W. G. Smith, M.P., will speak.

At 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. H. S. Gurney, M.P., and Sir Stanley, Governor of Uganda, will speak.

## Italy in Ethiopia.

### Italian Troops Evacuated.

It is reported that the Italian troops, of British and French command, are now leaving, as British and Indian forces are now and can be seen in Indian native arm.

Wounded Italian soldiers are still arriving in Italy.

Transport is scarce, and the price of our last train are leaving with fresh troops for the interior.

The Italian forces, one with a capital outfit, too

theatre to be formed in Italy. They could luxury

hotels in Addis Ababa and other well-known towns in Ethiopia, while the other concentrate on secondary hotels in smaller towns.

Mr. P. Roberts, the British Consul in Addis Ababa, has left Ethiopia for England.

The Consul's son, who accompanied him, is to be educated at King's College, Cambridge.

Mr. E. Colson, formerly Consul in Addis Ababa, is continuing his work in Ethiopia.

There are still 3,000 families of the Italian Interior Mission in Ethiopia.

### Ag Khan in East Africa.

When he reached Uganda by aeroplane from Cairo on Monday on the first stage of his East African tour, the Ag Khan was greeted by thousands of Indians from all parts of the country. The first engagement in Kenya has to be postponed on account of the indisposition of the Ag Khan.

### Royal African Society Dinner.

The next dinner of the Royal African Society will take place at the Royal Empire Society's residence in Embankment Avenue on February 3rd at 8.30 p.m. The guests of the evening will be Sir Bernard Stanley, former Governor of Uganda and new Governor of Kenya, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor-designate of Kenya. The chair will be occupied by Sir H. H. Munro, M.A., Govt. Secretary of the Colonies.

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## REPORTERS



## *Lord Chesham's Scheme.*

LAST WEEK we reprinted "The Times" comments by a lieutenant-colonel, Lethbridge, on the proposed settlement scheme near Mombasa initiated by Lord Chesham, and have now written to the same newspaper:

"I agree that it is probably wise that to 'try to implement one's ideas by farmland on a large scale' is not a sure method at the present time. This is indeed one of the drawbacks of the scheme, which would be possible if small-scale farming has no place in it; where there is no room to move, the situation becomes static, and the marketing which would provide security with regard to produce."

"In practice, no large land-holders are held responsible for the scheme, but it has been held that a man who is a large land-holder is bound to be a large farmer. This is not true, and the question of the size of the plots will mean something in the distribution of the number of settlers required to be accommodated in the case of the proposed scheme. It is not the economic factor which is important, but the social factor, which is more important. Note that the last sentence of your article was 'the scheme will be successful in the long run if it can accommodate all settlers could be profitably employed on the land.'

## *The Giant Forest Hog.*

A SOME FORTY photographs of giant forest hogs, 1000 square miles apart, in the Yunnan and Szechuan provinces, were taken by W. C. Gordon Robins, Assistant Game Warden of the National Park of the Belgian Congo. He writes:

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Only this past month have I stayed in that region, and I am deeply sorry of those robbing the animals. It is a very difficult place to live in, as they are generally found in the forests of impenetrable jungle. On the other hand, it is quite difficult to approach a village without being seen, so in consequence there is a combination of circumstances which makes life difficult. In fact, the picture of life there is almost as bad as in the interior of South Africa. The weather is bad, the wind drives off other animals, and the temperature is high. I have been walking on the forest border for a week, suddenly saw three lions, but they were too far away to shoot, and as once again darkness had come, I returned them against the wall.

I have been staying for some time in the interior of the country, about 20 miles from the coast, and my effects, including my gun, were lost. I have had absolute absences, indexless until they were found seven miles from me. Then I had to walk back to get them. The biggest difficulty is that there is no road, and you have to go through the jungle, which is very thick.

## *Is the Elephant Doomed?*

RIGHT: An illustration of the African elephant, which is now becoming scarce in many countries. The elephant is the largest land animal in the world, and is found in most countries of Africa, excepting Egypt. It is said that the elephant is the only animal that can be tamed.

The elephant is the largest land animal in the world, and is found in most countries of Africa, excepting Egypt. It is said that the elephant is the only animal that can be tamed.

Many elephants are killed every year in the Belgravian forests, and the natives are hunting and shooting animals, and other African animals are also killed. The natives are also hunting the elephant, and the elephant is the only animal that can be tamed.

## *The Nile and the Tree.*

Right: An illustration of the Egyptian tree, which is the tallest tree in the world, and is called the Egyptian Tree.

Left: An illustration of the Egyptian tree, which is the tallest tree in the world, and is called the Egyptian Tree.

Left: An illustration of the Egyptian tree, which is the tallest tree in the world, and is called the Egyptian Tree.

## *Hail and Farewell.*

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## Copper Outputs Decontrolled

### Importance to Northern Rhodesia

THE record falling price of copper production is proof that the great companies operating outside the United States regarding debts in the immediate future is likely to be in an increasing position, and that it would not object to a further depreciation in prices levels. An anomaly emerged during the slump brought the foreign copper mines into operation, and it is not unlikely that a further fall in the price will occur in Northern Rhodesia, responsible for the introduction of new copper mining methods; for the producers have wisely arranged for the recompensation of copper at the moment when it seems desirable.

The great copper mines in Northern Rhodesia have been in a favorable position of their own accord, benefiting immensely from the present demand for copper at prices which, on the whole, are far more than double their costs of production. The copper miners of the Far East, however, have been permitted to produce for them abroad at prices which were, some years ago, three times under the amounts which allowed them to market only about half of what their plants would have yielded them at those prices.

China's output of copper in 1929 was approximately 1,000,000 tons, and fluctuated between 1,200,000 and 1,400,000 tons in 1934; between 1,600,000 and 1,800,000 tons in 1935, and has latterly been even above 1,800.

Today Rhodesia's copper output depends upon its copper miners, and the result is that the

country, like the employment of Europeans and Africans as a source of direct and indirect taxation, and for the revision of cattle taxes, will, in particular, hope that the copper market may long remain strong until such time as somewhat pessimistic views of the future expressed by the miners at the present session of the Legislative Assembly begin to disillusion.

## Mining in Rhodesia

### Germany Collaborating with Italy

ITALIAN EAST AFRICAN MINING COMPANY LTD., of Rome, will be instrumental in financing a German-owned asbestos company, the Rhodias group in Berlin, will take up the chairman, retaining a 40 per cent holding. German engineers and mining experts will be employed, and German machinery will be used. The German group has agreed to allow only the export of 20 per cent of the production, shall be reserved for Germany. This country will control 18 per cent of the asbestos output in the two major mineral regions, while other concessions will produce talc and platinum and other precious minerals.

Professor Oskar Mühlens, who is managing director of the Italian firm, said that the first stage of the negotiations had been completed early next year. The Italian, however, indicated the negotiations had not yet been concluded. The negotiations are now at a standstill, and the soldiers of the 10th regiment, who are occupying the forests, were ordered to put themselves in remote areas, mainly in Rhodesia and negotiate exclusively with Rome, respecting its sovereign rights.

## Vanuatu Diamonds and Gold

STRONGLY reminiscent of their properties in East Africa was made by Colonel J. Donaldson at the Annual Meeting in Johannesburg of Langon-Nka Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd.

Regarding the new and golden glory reefs, he said that the new and golden glory reefs deserved a small way, if not more, than the old ones, because they were capable of much larger sets of products. In case of consideration, the Directors had decided to make stops, especially in the area of the new and golden glory reef, to ascertain conditions, because it was important anything yet discovered to be kept secret.

The Langon-Nka diamond deposit, at Clara developed on the 120 ft. floor, was completely exposed by shooting, and in the development of that main shaft was exposed and sampled over a length of over 212 ft. The results show how this deposit is satisfactory.

The Golden Glory reefs, further, development is to be started on the main floor and on the 100 ft. floor. It is a suggestion of the Directors that a set of the new and golden glory reefs be developed in the area of the new and golden glory reefs. It concerns the diamond prospecting at Dargone, Kizima and other places. Mr. Whitman said that the prospecting had been carried out last December for the purpose of providing better information concerning the new and golden glory reefs. During the shooting, the diamonds were found and collected, and with a view to provide better information. Most of this work remained uncompleted, and Whitman could not express himself on the prospects. Although evidence of the existence of large quantities of gold in other parts of the territory met with good favor, the collection of samples at the ground now, receiving attention, would eventually reveal the existence of a mine of importance.

Good news was being issued by the Malveley Mining Company, based in Africa, in which the American interest is of interest.

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**Company Progress Reports****Mining Personnel**

**Natal.** - Gold output increased by 12 per cent., and there were 500 oz. of gold milled and 400 oz. of gold milled.

**Shanta.** - During May 1, 1937, 1,500 tons of ore were treated for a recoverable gold of 18.17 oz. The total amount of gold treated was 6,220 oz. to date.

**Shanta.** - Cabled advice has been received from London that a seminar on the Mutual Control of Mining has been set up by the Government.

**Tanaz.** - Flarey's Bowl shaft has passed through the top 60 ft. of the main vein and has yielded 15 oz. from the top and 35 oz. from the bottom.

**Witwatersrand.** - During December 1936, the mine advanced 55 ft. in the main vein and 20 ft. in the N.W. vein. There were 100 ft. of new workings and 150 ft. of new drivage. The main vein was advanced 80 ft. in the last quarter.

**Witwatersrand.** - The mining manager states that the 12th section advanced 40 ft. in the last quarter, increasing shaft seals to 300 ft. to strike South Zuluwa's reef (Beckers), but at the moment owing to water difficulties, it will not be worked further on the same strike. Main vein advanced 70 ft. to 700 ft. N.W. vein has reached advanced 100 ft. in wastes. No stone development has been done since the last drive advanced 30 ft. in the last quarter. 300 tons of ore milled daily. Gold output is 100 oz. per day.

**Witwatersrand.** - Shaftfield submits details of driving and stop-cutting done on the property during the last quarter. The advances in previous cuts and drives are stated, but no values given. The report states that the main vein has advanced 70 ft. for a 120 ft. depth and that there has been an increase of 20 ft. in the length of the section of the vein. The following is a summary of the work done:

Shaft 10, 100 ft. deep, has been sunk 20 ft. The bottom of the shaft is 100 ft. below the level of the fourth floor, "hot". In every case the ore is being removed before it is fully broken down.

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**NOTICE.** - This is hereby to give notice that, as Directors, on the 12th January, 1937, it was decided that the minimum dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1936, at the rate of 10 per cent. (1d per share) less income tax to be declared, and that such dividend shall be paid to shareholders whose names appear on the company's register at the close of business on the 31st January, 1937.

**NOTE.** - It is hereby to state that the transfer books of the company will close from 1st to 10th March, 1937, both inclusive, for the prevention of evasion of the minimum dividend.

**GOLD CHAMBERS STATEMENT LIMITED.** - Secretary: S. Stanley Bridge, Secretary, 29 Broad Street, W.C.1. London.

Smith, Ball & Associates have returned to the office which they occupied when they left the country. They are now ready to receive clients.

Mr. H. G. Thomas and J. L. Baker, the Canadian mining engineers, recently engaged through the firm of Smith, Ball & Associates, have arrived in Africa, and have been in touch with our clients.

The mining engineer, Mr. J. L. Baker, has now joined the staff of the Shabani Gold Mines, a small holder proposition in the Shabani Goldfield.

Mr. F. G. R. Geiger, of Dar es Salaam, recently engaged through the firm of Smith, Ball & Associates, has reached us.

The annual dinner of the Institution of Mining Engineers will be held at Grosvenor House, London, on Friday, April 21, 1937, at 7.30 p.m. The speaker is to be Sir Michael D. C. G. Howard, F.R.S., M.I.M.E.

Sir Michael has been invited to speak on a direction to the Royal Society on a visit to Southern Rhodesia, and it is expected that his lecture will be on Charcoal production and storage in the country.

On his return to London, Mr. Geiger, after attending the Annual Congress of the International Mining Engineers, Mr. P. T. Mac Mackay, of the Tanganyika Department of Mines and Minerals, visited mining properties in the Goldfields.

**Territory of Rhodesia.** - During the year 1936, 13,000 oz. of gold were produced in Rhodesia.

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**COUNSEL'S LUXURY HOTEL**

12, Newgate Street, London, E.C.1.

TELEGRAMS: "COUNSELLUX", LONDON. TELEPHONE: METROPOLITAN 7-9203

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COUNSELLUX", LONDON.

TELETYPE ADDRESS: "COUNSELLUX", LONDON.

TELETYPE ADDRESS: "COUNSELLUX", LONDON.

TELETYPE ADDRESS: "COUNSELLUX", LONDON.

## Letters to Correspondents. Latest London Share Prices.

Advice is given on the express condition that no liability is accepted by East Africa and Rhodesia, Ltd., in the case of direct and/or subscribers to "Africa and Rhodesia," and liability must be assumed by the coupon to be found at the foot of each letter.

Enquiry letters must bear the writer's full name and address ("undesirable letters, file"); but replies will be sent free of postage.

Advises the Bureau over the telephone, by telegrams or post, to be made to: M. J. H. GIBSON, "Africa and Rhodesia," 107 Finsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

F. H. HORN, LONDON (2d 10s). The gambler's bet recommended in my last report.

R. F. IN BIRMINGHAM—Have good opportunities under good management and direction, but not for excessive speculation.

J. B. N. J. PARIS—Although I previously advised you that you have missed the market by purchasing shares in the recent rise, it appears only justifiable to advise you to take a long shot East African Gold Min. Co. (10s) and to abandon those who buy at the present level. It is possible to buy away from me at the moment.

H. T. P. PLYMOUTH—The company is in a strong financial position, but the shares seem well bought at present price. The Kagera have prospects being developed in both tin and gold mining in Uganda.

E. A. S. WHITFIELD (1) Now backed by Sir Alexander (2) highly speculative (3) Worth buying (4) Advised to lock up your money for two or three years (1) Outlook obscure, more attractive openings.

S. C. R. CONNON, F.R.I.M.—Tanganyika Mining Slave had a very quick rise during the past month, but are talked higher. Just purchase now is necessarily more speculative. Application of oil to my mind regarding hideous developments and what sort of a future may be expected at any market.

### Prospecting in Rhodesia.

The Uganda Government announces that the Uganda section of the Eastern Province, bordering on Kenya, has been re-opened for prospecting, excluding such sections as may be the subject of existing prospecting or mining titles.

### Nigel Van Ryn Interim.

As will be seen from the notice advertised in this issue, Nigel Van Ryn Reefs, Ltd., in which a number of East Africans are interested, has declared interim dividends of 4% No interrim dividend was made for 1955, so nothing was paid for the year.

### Union Minerals Capital.

The Directors of Union Minerals (South) Katanga have decided to implement their increase of 10% in ordinary capital and the merger of its shares into one class. The limit provided by the shareholders concluded on March 15, 1956, with the Katanga Stock Committee.

### East African Zinc.

East African Zinc, Ltd., has been registered in London with the object of acquiring old metal for smelting and for new smelting. The company is a natural concern, £600, and the first directors are Mr. D. C. L. Hall of British End, Andover, Mr. G. T. Turner of Cheshfield Road, Liverpool, etc.

### Rhodesia.

Rhodesia Corporation produced during the six months ended September 30, 55,683 long tons of fine copper, 11,593 long tons of zinc, 1,612 long tons of copper, and 15,952 long tons of electrolytic copper, and 3,700 long tons of lead. For the half-year, April to September, after providing for depreciation, interest, etc., £242,582 compared with £250,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Last week This week

Angola Company (1s)	95	95
Banana Islands (1s)	95	95
China & African Investment Co. (2s)	105	105
Exploration Co. (1s)	105	105
East African Goldfields (1s)	105	105
East African Mining Syndicate (1s)	105	105
Gabon and Phoenix (1s)	105	105
Gold Fields Rhodesia (1s)	105	105
Katanga Mine, Ltd. (5s)	105	105
Kasai-Sudan Gold (1s)	105	105
Kavirondo Gold Mine (1s)	105	105
Kenya Consid. Co. (1s)	105	105
Kenya Gold Mines (1s)	105	105
Kenya Tin (1s)	105	105
Rhodesia (1s)	105	105
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s)	105	105
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s)	105	105
Rhodesia Kittanga (1s)	105	105
Rhodesia African Finance Co. (1s)	105	105
Rhodesia Exploration Trust (5s)	105	105
Rhodesia Gold (1s)	105	105
Rhodesia Ashes (1s)	105	105
Rhodesia Zinc (1s)	105	105
Tanzania (1s)	105	105
Tanzania Copper (1s)	105	105
Tanzania Mineral (5s)	105	105
Tanzania Gold (5s)	105	105
Tanzania Diamonds (1s)	105	105
Union and Rhodesia (5s)	105	105
Zimbabwe Collarly (10s)	105	105
Zimbabwe Exploring (1s)	105	105

### GENERAL.

Bateman (1s)	95	95
Bell Telephone (1s)	205	205
Boeing (1s)	205	205
Brown Brothers (1s)	205	205
Brownings (1s)	205	205
B. A. Port (1s)	205	205
Lewa Diamond (1s)	205	205
Mazambique (Bester) (10s)	205	205
Worlitz Chardland Exploration (5s)	205	205
Port of Berlin (1s)	205	205
Vizsl Estate (5s)	205	205
Woolworth (6s) Bref. (21s)	205	205
Woolworth (5s) (New)	205	205

### Ex dividend.

### African Stations.

have received the following price quotations from	last week	This week
East African Mining Co. (1s)	25s	25s
Eldoret Mining Synd. (5s)	25s	25s
Kenya Consolidated (1s)	75s	75s
Kenya Gold, Minerals and Co. (1s)	75s	75s
Kenya Tires (5s)	25s	25s
Kenya Zinc (5s)	25s	25s
Uganda Zinc (5s)	25s	25s

### Employing the Staff.

A proposed bonus scheme for last year's earnings was agreed between the employer of the Cape Companions and the before Christmas.

Bank Services Trust Co. Ltd. (1s) has increased its shareholdings in Nothern Rhodesia, which, having holdings in Northern Rhodesia, copper and zinc companies, and an increase in profits for the last quarter of 1956, decided to buy back some of the shares.

The building of a new isolation hospital at Kadoma, Malawi, has been completed, and the building of a new isolation hospital at Gwembe, Rhodesia, has been held up because of mining operations in the area, apparently due to

# HARDINGE



## THE SMALL DUTY HARDINGE IS POPULAR IN THE GOLDFIELDS

3 ft. x 6 in. diameter

1 H.P.

3 ft. x 8 in. diameter

7 H.P.

3 ft. x 10 in. diameter

15 H.P.

3 ft. x 12 in. diameter

For gold mining duty below the surface of three mills recently ordered.

3 ft. x 14 in. diameter

For pilot plant duty grinding

Ore: 3 in. feed; 600 lb./hr.

to 30 mesh; 5 B.H.P.

3 ft. x 16 in. diameter

Grinding Gold, Ore: 3 in.

Feed: 1000 lb./hr. to 30 mesh;

7 B.H.P.

3 ft. x 18 in. diameter

Grinding Gold, Ore: 3 in.

Feed: 1,800 lb./hr. to 30 mesh;

10 B.H.P.

Nineteen of these small mills have been shipped to different gold mines in the East African countries.

They are used for grinding from 1 in. to 30 mesh and fine for hot regrounding after roasting.

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION LTD.

100 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

AFRICA - EAST AFRICAN EQUIPMENT CO. LTD., P.O. BOX 51,  
KISUMU, KENYA.

## Commercial Concern.

The Uganda branch of the P.C.T. has ordered a motor ambulance.

This month, coincident with the anniversary of the Council, will be the tenth anniversary of the series.

An association of builders has been formed to start a scheme under the direction of the Royal Town Planning Institute.

Ndola Municipal District Council has agreed to pay for a loan of £50,000 for the extension of its corporation buildings.

Building plans to the value of £100,000 have been passed by the City Building Committee since November.

The Tanganyika Marriage of Girls by Marriage of Convenience Bill has been introduced into another session.

M. H. Baetz, managing director of the Uganda Petroleum Oil Co., a spending part of the works in the Uganda Railways, has been appointed to the board of the Uganda Railways.

The Committee of Trade has considered the financial aspects of Chamber of Commerce amalgamation, and has submitted a report.

The Uganda Railways has had a visit from a representative of the African Railways, who is here to study the working of the rail system and to advise on a rail-car service.

Kenya Government, agreed to the appointment of a committee to consider ways of preventing the destruction of timber in Africa.

Mr. E. B. Carpenter, a partner in Messrs. Whitehead & Co., is outward bound for South Africa en route to the Rhodesias and the Belgian Congo.

In view of the importance of alien Native labour to industry in Nyasaland, the Convention of 1900 is urging the Government to impose a tax upon it.

Lakipia Farmers' Association considers that the proposed Kenya import duty on applicable commodities is unworkable and should be brought into line with English practice.

As a result of publicistic in the East African Pavilion in Johannesburg, practically every grocery within a 50-mile radius of the exhibition is now stocking East African coffee. The prevailing retail price is £1.50 per lb.

Total earnings of the Rhodesia Breweries during September last amounted to £142,288 against £134,439 during the corresponding period of 1935. Gross operating expenditure amounted to £20,704 against £22,150. Overall net operating revenue was £164,288 compared with £132,139 in 1935.

Another point of interest is that the new plant installed internally since the Rhodesia Breweries took over the Caledon and Basutoland breweries, the Isle of Man, New Zealand, Australia, Northern Rhodesia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Union of South Africa.

In reporting on our latest news concerning Mr. E. Berry had been appointed director of Messrs. Robert Fleming and Company, we innocently added that that firm was interested in the African sisal industry, thus confusing that merchant banking house with Messrs. Robinson Fleming & Co., Ltd., the London fibre merchants.

## Late News Items.

A Forestry Department is on the point of being created in the Belgian Congo.

Mountain zebra, of which there are about 500 living, are to be protected in South Africa.

New prisons are to be built in the Buganda, Eastern and Northern Provinces of Uganda.

Postage stamps of Germany former Colonies form the chief object of a stamp exhibition in Berlin.

A Native is said guilty of a crime in Nairobi, but his trial has been delayed by a move.

The African Rhodesia Committee has moved to consider a bill to prohibit the sale of firearms.

The African Rhodesia Committee has recommended the provincial establishment of Native Councils in the districts of Kalomo and Mwambwa.

The Rhodesian National Amalgamated Fisheries is considering a proposal to build a team-boat to serve in Rhodesia.

On January 17th a day's fare of £155 (£135) was noted with tribute to the manager, Mrs. J. A. R. Parker, and her workers.

One of the largest passenger tenders ever used by Imperial Airways in its passenger and freight flights has been shipped to India.

Credit  
spare  
advice

REPOSITIT

N.W. INVESTIGATOR LTD.

# Bentia Railway Company.

## Sir Henry Birchenough's Address.

THE thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Bentia Railway Company, Ltd., was held last week at 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.

Sir Henry Birchenough, Bt., G.C.M.G., chairman of the company, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said:

"I will first of all deal with our trades. Gross revenue at £30,312, as you will see from my report, was higher by £3,404 than that of the previous year, but our expenditure increased by £2,352, so the net result has been lower. In a special report, I dealt with the increase of our business. For this slight increase in working expenses is due to the fact that the amount of the percentage of expenditure to receipts is 47·7, which is a saving regard to the industry of mining under the company, in forthcoming years. In my estimate, we may expect a further local management.

It has been the case, in the past, the main receipts

were obtained from shipping of general merchandise and exports of minerals, general merchandise having been the largest in fact, the tonnage increased by 332,446 tons, mostly low-rated goods, which will have saved much the cost of the steamer. Our

reduction scheme has been adopted, and our contracts from the Rhodesia Goldfields and the copper mines our amounted to 1,000 bar loads, a decrease of 18 tons. Shipping on iron, however, showed a very large factory increase; 1,000 tons were sent to Beira, compared with 1,177 tons sent from Durban, or 11,000 tons. Asbestos and slate 1,003 tons showed an increase of 1,180 tons. General traffic 21,750 tons was, however, lower than 1900, for the first time for some years, the export of coal being the only satisfactory increase that I can find in our reports. Comparing with 1900, there is an increase of 50 per cent.

"In respect of the hotel, the accounts say:

"The hotel and its servants, we will see that the net receipts of the house amounted to £42,181, or £3,800 less than that of 1900, but unprofitable is the hotel, and it is limited to the number of visitors, and during the summer of 1901, so little receipt will not appear in future. It is a matter of沉思 that there is no credit to interest on the capital account due to our loans having been repaid."

"On the hotel side, general charges amounted to £4,523, while subsidies for loss of the slaves, £1,000, so that what is given charging £2,000 for depreciation was £0,533, compared with £0,48. The business of the hotel is gradually improving, but not in a great little, more to enable her to make up to him, the additional amount of loss Reserve of taxation." Now the amount charged by our directors to be debited to the house in the sum of £100 per month. Under this head is naturally a greater view of the improvement in our position in the last two years. The prior year's rent charge is as usual, but this is the last time the item will be a debit to profit and loss, as the building, one thing is apt to be redeemed.

"The result of the year's working is the profit of £10,800, which is added in the credit balance of £35,48 10s. in the current account, gives a balance in credit balance of £46,382. Your directors propose that a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share shall be paid, but £2,000 be placed to reserve; and that the balance of £34,382 be carried for the next year, and we then stand at £22,000, which is sufficient to build up a substantial reserve."

"We are a public utility company, and the two companies serving the common needs of the public are very exposed to criticism. It is, therefore, and it is unavoidable that dividends should not exceed a reasonable percentage on our share capital, after we have made full provision for any reserve which we may consider it advisable to create. In my opinion that the maximum rate of dividend which we can pay without risk-

justifiable, cannot be very materially increased above this year's rate of 1s. 6d."

"Your directors have decided to give notice of redemption of the existing 5% Debenture stock on July 1, 1907, at par, plus accrued interest. A new 5% First Debenture stock of £200,000, or 10,000 cumulative debentures, will be issued, and the old stock will be offered subject to the existing holders of the old stock to convert into the new stock. The principal issue of each of the 5% stock as was not taken in exchange by holders of the old stock, the remainder stock being held to day, and the indications are that the issue has been successful. The proceeds of the issue, so far as is subscribed in cash, will be applied to the redemption of the balance of the capitalised value of the existing 5% Prior Lien Rent Charge at 105%, and for the redemption of such of the old stock as has not been converted. After meeting the expenses of the issue, it is estimated that a balance will be available for the general purposes of the company.

"The arrangements are completed for the sale of the old stock at par, which will be distinguished by annual coupons, will have been paid up by January 1st, and forthwith, and will be available for service when required at £4,000 per annum, or £333 per month, present."

### Agreement with Rhodesia Railways.

"Several revenue adjustments have been agreed with the Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways. You know the Rhodesia and Railway Company works one line, at cost, through the agency of the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. Two years ago informed you that we should have to make some concession in importation of certain imports

throughout Africa with Rhodesia, one of which this company had been receiving an allowance much in excess of that of the other companies. At that time this company agreed to enter into an agreement with the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., to limit the payment of the amount in October 1, 1901, such agreement to be in force for three years. At the end of this period, however, the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., indicated that they were unwilling to continue the cession in force from that date, and proposed a further reduction in our proportionate share of the rates (and rates) am not referring to draft, carried or otherwise) in accordance with what we had in accordance with established tariff, but only to certain trunks to and from Rhodesia, and at rates specially agreed.

"This company has benefited in the division of these rates during the last few years, in the expense of the larger amount of numerous passengers and the arrangement will be such that we will receive in respect of those special services, a substantially increased share of the traffic in those services. Considering, however, the difficulties for the time being, the property is incomplete, bound as we are of our interests in Rhodesia, and these adjustments must be made from time to time, as the portmanteau of each other day and hour. In a few days we may find the position reversed, and then we shall ask our friends in Rhodesia to repeat the terms. Of course we may be asked to accept the arrangements of the day, and upon the relative trading fortunes of the two companies."

### Position and Prospects.

"We have received draft returns for only one month of the current financial year, i.e., October 1900, with net receipts £1,247, which is a good average. Now the Northern Rhodesia Goldfields are working to the best of the agreed to form, and will give a tonnage of some 350,000 tons per annum. The shipping concerned with these fields is bound by the Belgian Congo during the current financial year, and at least 20,000 tons of chrome ore will be shipped, and anticipate an increase in asbestos traffic."

"Further, an entirely new traffic will be opened up by the Shell Company of Portuguese East Africa, Ltd., upon agreement with the Companhia do Porto da Beira, and Beira Works, Ltd., are erecting bulk oil installations at Beira, which are practically finished, and we are informed that the first tank steamer carrying fuel oil will arrive at Beira this month. This will mean that the oil requirements of Northern and Southern Rhodesia will be gradually taken from Beira instead of from Durban, and will, we believe, make a large and profitable traffic."

"A port was accordingly adopted."

## Banks' Good Trade Report

The current issue of the monthly review of the Bank of South Africa includes the following:

"The Bazaar from Mombasa for the Uganda cotton season has been well located, so that certain pieces goods have been in demand. As Jackson's manufacturers are now quoting higher prices, local importers with good stocks are holding out for a further rise in the favourable position financially, the Mombasa bazaar is healthy, and with the increased business of the Uganda cotton season, the outlook is promising. Elsewhere in the Colony trade is steady, and stocks on hand appear to be normal for the time of the year."

"Uganda.—Conditions in the steamer trade unchanged, but traders are now augmenting their stocks in anticipation of the cotton season, the opening dates of which were much earlier than in previous years; the cotton season will now be spread over a longer period, so that more regularity in the crop continue to be satisfied. The market for the famine grain is still strong, but the average prices obtained for maize and other cereals have not improved, though wheat, barley and maize are being sold at lower prices. Stocks were well maintained and supplies easily met."

"Southern Rhodesia.—Traders during the past six months period are satisfied. The position in building and allied trades is good and unchanged."

"Northern Rhodesia.—General business during December remained steady at most centres, but increased activity was evident at Ndola owing to the increase in the copper production quota, and the projected re-opening of the Chinga mine. Building and allied trades are well occupied, and it is reported that in addition to the European Hospital being erected, Sumbawila further expenses are over £30,000 less than same amount for the erection of houses to be built as soon as the necessary materials are available. The general trade position is reasonably quiet, and the weather conditions in tea and tobacco areas have been favourable, so outlook is satisfactory."

### Coffee Planters' Association

The members of the Tanganyika Government coffee association in memory of Archibald H. Hutchins and in appreciation of his invaluable services to the coffee industry of Nyasaland, this tablet was erected in September last in the Province."

### Tanganyika Exports

Approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during December were as follows: sisal, 8,84 tons; sisal tow, 400 tons; cotton, 45,930 pentales; coffee, 1,000 tons; hides, 260 tons; skins, 11,000; ground nuts, 1,000 tons. The latter item shows a considerable increase on the figure for December, 1935, when only 13 tons were exported.

### Model Trade Report

Tanganyika's monthly trade and information reports which "East Africa and Rhodesia" has already solicited to the notice of other East African governments, was mentioned at the last meeting of the Central Chamber of Commerce. Mr. H. G. Duff, a former director of a similar service by the Nyasaland Government, was instrumental in introducing new business methods.

### Masai Cattle Raiders

Following the recent Masai cattle raids in Nyasaland, 47 Masai have been arrested and 100 cattle recovered. Further raids took place in December and in the early part of January, when about 500 head of cattle were stolen. Two detachments of the R.A.M.C. went to the Massai and Barabaig country from Arusha and Tabora to support the civil power. Their presence and investigations are being conducted serving as a reminder of Government's intention to restore tranquillity and maintain peace and order.

### Training African Agronomists

Nine African agricultural students who completed their training at Malacca College in the year last year may be appointed by promotion to the Maua Agricultural Department as agricultural assistants. The Government is providing few vacancies for students attending the College agricultural course. The demand for Native agriculture assistants being much greater, and the supply of it has particularly derived from the fact that many of those who had such vacancies available have Anakel, where they could afterwards be employed.

### Colonial Coronation Stamps

A special issue of Coronation stamps for the Colonies is to be made. They will be valid from May 12 to December 31, 1937, when all remaining will be withdrawn from issue and destroyed. The designs will consist of three Commonwealth in one-colour design. All will be of the same size and value,即 1/- Silver Jubilee issue, and will be printed in white ink by the offset process. The design of the stamp includes the coats of King George VI and the Queen in a setting of Coronation emblems, including the Crown, orb, sword of state and sceptres. The date of the Coronation is inscribed at the bottom of the design and the name of the issuing colony appears at the base of the stamp with duty lines in the lower corners.

### Native Demonstration

Colonial Smallholding at the recent British Empire Exhibition in Lango, Uganda, demonstrates a permanent settlement which obviates the necessity for annual clearing of new land, with its consequent destruction of trees and of the inherent fertility of the soil. The holding produced an adequate food supply for an average Native family, the principal crops being cotton, maize and beans.

### Storks Attack Locusts

Swarms of locusts in the Shamba and other areas of Southern Rhodesia have been attacked by storks and other long-winged birds. Five swarms have been reported in widely separated districts of the Colony; damage has amounted to European maize in the Murewa and Lomagundi districts, and Native crop have suffered in the Zimba district. No reports of egg-laying have been received.

### Colonial Government Co-Operative

The Uganda Government is providing £10,000 towards the cost of the Jamatka Government entomologists visit to the Federated Malay States for the purpose of collecting the dangerous insects which cause such assistance in combating the banana borers. Since the banana is the staple food of large parts of the population participation has every justification.

“The wise man...will...not...be...afraid...of...the...business...of...in...a...terrible...place...when...he...may...do...it...himself.”

L. D. PARSONS

IN  
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**Passengers for East Africa.**

Arrived at Mombasa on December 1st, group of 11 London following passengers from Crawford Mr. & Mrs., De Heyt Mr. & Miss, Davidson Mr. F. G., Ferum, Mr. C. G., Foxes Mr. L., Green Mr. L. T. A., Hamond Mrs. A. D., Jones Mr. & Mrs., Lewis Mr. W. L., Main Mr. E., Mathias Mr. C. A., Nelson Miss M. C., Nicolson Miss J. M., Wolfe Mr. & Mrs., Steele Mr. G. D., Skinner Mr. R. H., Wenban Mr. G., Windsor-Hibbert Mr. & Mrs., Angier Mr. & Mrs., Hock Mr. T., Passengers landed at Mombasa and disembarked at Dar es Salaam.

**Passengers for East Africa.**

THE m.v. "Dunbar Castle," which left London on January 15, expects the following passengers for Mombasa.  
Bateson Mrs. V., Burmester Mr. & Mrs., Cunningham Miss., Finch Mr. & Mrs., Gandy Miss., Gandy Mr. & Mrs., Glancy Mr. & Mrs., Githae Miss. C.,

**An African Priest.**

The Bishop of Uganda has published a new edition of the late C.M.S. booklet "An African Priest." The book is the life story of Bishop Mowbray, young African priest who died last year in his native bishopric at Mengo, Uganda. It has been compiled largely from material supplied by Dr. J. J. Church, of Gadjah Mada, and obtained from anti-C.M.S. opponents.

**Notice to Contributors.**

The editor is always ready to consider short articles, sketches, stories, or news notes of general East African and Rhodesian interest. Preference is given to short stories of 1,000 to 1,500 words, and to good English. Longer articles are welcome, however.

Articles submitted should be clearly written, typed, or rewritten, or the ends of the paper only, and typed between the lines, and without ample margin. Return postage or stamp or International Reply Coupons, if required, must be submitted with the article.

**East African Mails.**

Mails to and from Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar will be received at London, at 6 p.m. on: "Nedaf," "Strathnaver," "Ranchar" Inward air mails to East Africa will be expected on Monday evenings, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa, via the G.P.O. at 10.30 a.m. each Friday. Outward air mails close at the G.P.O. London, at 10.45 a.m. each Tuesday and Friday. Inward air mails, arriving Sunday and Thursday.

**Tewkesbury Canal Dues.**

The board of Trade has decided that Canal dues on loaded ships will be reduced to 65 cents per ton, 1925 Egyptian rates, per ton up to 100 cwt., and those paid by laden ships in transit to the Suez Canal, 100 cwt. and over, will be reduced to 60 cents sterling; and passenger dues will also be reduced to 60 cents sterling, and those for children to 30.

**Sudan Almanac.**

The Sudan Almanac for 1927, H.M. Stationery Office, £1, can be conveniently recommended to anyone wanting a ready reference book on the Sudan. An idea of its comprehensive character may be gained from the following contents list of chapters: Notes on big game shooting districts; Game townships by rail, road and river; Geographical sketch of the country; Mahdist Adam festivals; Sudding; Steamship routes of Khatto's; symptoms of sleeping sickness; and weights and measures in use in the Sudan with their equivalent in British and metric measures.

**Lectures on the Colonial Problem.** The Colonial problem and the lessons of the War were to be given under the auspices of the Royal Observatory Lecture Course at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday morning at 10 a.m. during February and March. The programme is as follows:—February 1: "Britain and her Colonial Empire," by G. D. Ames, February 8: "Colonisation of Africa," by Miss Graves; February 15: "The Mandatory System," by Colonel C. E. Ponsonby; February 19: "The Demand for Colonies and Raw Materials," by Mr. J. D. Sutton; March 8: "Our Eastern Problem"; March 16: "Colonial Problems, Africa, the Peace of the World," by Capt. T. A. Chapman, M.R.A. The lectures open in minutes of the month.

**Wanted.**

Wanted. A man to go to East Africa, well known, experienced, have previously selected for some time as a port drinker, and to be one of the leaden will do. Gentlemen who are fit to go to the Company's service are invited to apply to the Company's agent, Mr. H. H. Smith, 10, Newgate Street, London, E.C. 4, or to obtain further information from Messrs. J. Steele & Son, 10, Newgate Street, London, E.C. 4.

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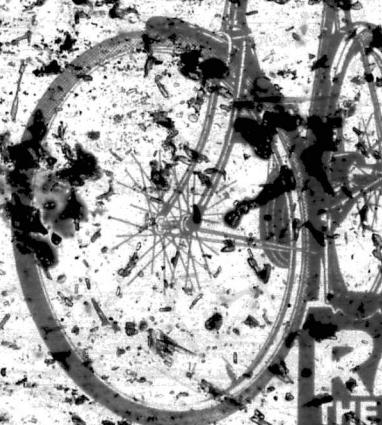
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**N**OBODY esteems very highly or treats very seriously the individual who complains in and out of season of the conduct of the affairs of the world or of some public body over which he is connected but who does

**German Delegates** thus refuses even invitation to **Boycott** the put forward constructive proposals or to join the committee

of the organisation in order to have every opportunity of learning all the facts and criticising in the inner councils, and so help to frame policy and take some responsibility for it. The man who in this way persistently refuses to contribute to the formulation of policies generally condemned as destructive can hardly expect attention to be paid. Germany, which has conveyed several unusual intimations to the League of Nations that she will send no representative to the conference about to be summoned to discuss the question of access to raw materials, would seem to reflect that the commanding role Germany is a little likely to win in the international economic relations.

It was intended that the strongest possible committee should constitute one fully representative of the countries which possess Colonies and Protectorates of raw materials and of those countries who demand them. Although they are not members of the League, the Economic United States, America, and Japan have expressed their wish to be represented, and Germany, no longer a member, therefore reasonably plead that her intended absence is the natural result of her resignation.

dropping her by the wayside. The first interpretation put upon diplomatic and published cables in London, Paris, Geneva, and Washington upon the news that Germany will boycott the Geneva discussions on raw materials is that for internal purposes of war propaganda the present leaders of Germany consider it necessary to be able to make capital at any sensible moment of the fact that the discussions are not moving sufficiently rapidly towards a conclusion favourable to themselves, a claim which it would not be so easy to make if Germany were a party to the study of the numerous and intricate factors involved, a study which must be expected to be lengthy. In other words, Germany is no longer hampered from the standpoint of propaganda than from that of economics.

Her refusal to participate in an inquiry which follows upon Sir Samuel Hoare's speech sixteen months ago, a speech primarily designed by Germany's enemies to reinforce

plaints, is particularly regrettable. Adherence to her present decision will do the Reich no good and may well transform into a new cause of tension something which was intended to alleviate German aspirations and anxieties. It is possible, though, that her action may have been determined to fulfil the rôle of a "martyr" in the hope that Great Britain will, in sympathy, accept a six-hour indulgence during the committee's plenary session. Colonial concessions, if this is the plan, German psychology is one which fails to find itself sadly at fault, and there is no

creating an impression of sincerity she has but reinforced the Anglo-French accusation that to yield in regard to Colonies would be inexorable from every standpoint.

Having duly addressed the Rhodesian Group, London Major Hastings agreed a few red manillas across the path to his neighbour, pot which became dedicated fish when the arrangement of boundaries was made. Major Hastings' attitude in this condition of affairs brought to him a number of opportunities in Africa and securing collaboration, co-operation and co-ordination among European States in Africa. In the lost German African territories now under Mandate the German is as free as the British to settle there, mine, or conduct research, and Germans genuinely anxious to collaborate in African development have found, and will continue to find, a very welcome base. That the African Powers are no longer interested in the way of Germany is the temptation of the position of, and which could, and they believe would be used as, jumping points for aerial, naval and possibly military attack in case of war. Whether Major Hastings' view of the British Union of Fascists' views in favour of Germany are recorded in this issue makes a convincing case, but there is no surprise when the weakness of the official line is set out. In the last issue by General von Epp, it is recited: "Herr Hitler is correct in his patriotic position." In his speech to the Reichstag on January 30th he notably produced a more satisfactory argument, for the reason that, as Mr. Amery shows, there is no real German case.

**A**T last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce Mr. Cuddeford criticised us for having adopted a statement that the Clove Sub-Section, of which he is chairman, had "criticised" us. A Criticism, completely, to convince Mr. Bauer Examined us on the justice of its criticisms of the East African Clove Growers' Association. The charge of complete failure was, doubtless, too sweeping and we regret that it should have been made. It is to adhere to the view that the Clove Sub-Section has a valid basis in its contest with the C.G.A. Before endeavouring to substantiate that judgment, however, reference must be made to a matter of some importance. Anyone who reads Mr. Cuddeford's criticism will assume—and those who heard him must have assumed—that his reference was to our editorial comments upon Mr. Binder's report. The truth is that his audience were not from our editorial office, but from one of the news pages in which we published leading extracts from the investigation words joined, for the convenience of rendering a brief explanatory paragraph, one of which is as follows: "After long leaving to stand unopposed the C.G.A. was criticised

by Cuddeford's words suggested, that brief concluding sentence was immediately followed by lengthy passages from the report itself, which showed how far from unmoved the Commissioner was by the Clove Sub-Section, even if a complete failure was to stand."

Mr. Cuddeford and his colleagues insisted in their trade will not deny that their major attack was upon the veracity of the C.G.A. It is clear that this criticism is interventionist. Past history tells the growers quite otherwise. Reassured of the C.G.A.'s intention with the constraints of so large a union, so that their East African Section, C.G.A. had to exercise continual restraint upon them, in particular they should be grateful to Sir Humphrey Bogart, chairman of the Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and for his insistence that the two Sections of the C.G.A. should be kept distinct. This, though not without difficulty, separated the two. The Section proceeded to throw overboard the last part of the case of its cause, merely adding that, in forming their views, the critics stood favourably to the Government, and for the reorganisation of the existing side of the industry, and the Section, as such, came to be blamed what it had been invited to do.

The measure of success with Mr. Cuddeford may fairly claim to be gauged by comparing his own demands with Mr. Binder's findings. In his memorandum, January, 1935, Mr. Cuddeford will be seen to tell the East African Section that the demand of America had raised the new standard of living in Zanzibar, and that the standard of America had raised the new standard of living in Zanzibar. As the result of the entry of the S.A. in 1934, the Clove Sub-Section had opposed to the C.G.A., and sought equality to defeat it, and he stated bluntly that it had been decided in "the best policy was to do nothing until the Association found itself in financial difficulties". The Clove Sub-Section might have hoped that Mr. Binder would make its finally critical study and make recommendations which would weaken a body for which it had no admiration. The result is exactly the reverse. The Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State has the C.G.A. well organised, ably and economically managed and controlled by a Board employing a small staff which likewise impressed us, who would certainly have been intolerant of such horrid aerotoxic methods! A wise French proverb suggests that he who cannot have what he liked should like what he has, and we pay a tribute to the Clove Sub-Section that its leaders have determined to make the most of minor concessions which accompany the rejection of its major claim that the C.G.A. was from desire to do.

It is unusual for a Government or a newspaper to express its appreciation of some services so it may be wondered to what cause which the British Empire is accustomed.

But last and certainly the first service of the British Empire to the African Continent has been the creation of a better and more varied and abundant food supply.

Reference to this shows the following. It appears in the *Standard Production Review* of this issue. What is most remarkable is the importance of the services rendered by the Government and the assistance from the people.

In the British South African Colony and the Union Territory we unique, while the rest of Africa it has been our privilege to announce that such a fact should have remained unnoticed for so many years to the Government and to the public of Tanganyika was incomprehensible as its gravity and it will be interesting to see whether at the next meeting of the Legislative Council an explanation of the mystery is forthcoming.

Whether the Bechtelite trustees have been invited to use for spiritual purposes the slaves they were not previously known to possess, the extension of the Slave Code of Africa to the territories, and the finding of resources of the slaves if the over a bank New Rhodesia, East Africa and Africa.

EDP's purpose in this is to associate with the problem of raising the standard of native production, and a medium to do this the soundest and quickest of achieving which could possibly be the establishment of a system of

Raising the Standard of Native Production. On the border between Germany and France the Natives such system is claimed in the Agricultural Department's annual report to have been introduced in Kenya and adopted as a system. It cannot be denied as competitive with a system of more primitive tendency, but it claims to have prompt and immediate effects. Briefly, the quite simple matter is the control inspection of all exportable produce, the merit of which is its effectiveness as a practical demonstration of the importance measured in billions and cents, of improving the standard of production. The Native having been told in his own language that his better crops will bring him better returns, receives a better cash return, and as in every other country, money in Africa speaks louder than words.

Colva's experience of organised Central Inspections, the value of which is appreciated by the slaves to such an extent that they have in some cases paid for the inspection.

Solving the Problem—This has been attained by the slaves, but in who are associated with the development and improvement of Native Agriculture. Better and more varied and abundant foodstuffs are now to be found in the market, and the disappearance of superannuation.

Such as is pointed out, the whole basis of increasing production must depend on the welfare of the workers and the outlet largely.

On a sample of 100 families the average per family is 5.6 persons, and the average per family per season 5.0 persons.

The average income per family per season is £1.00, and the average expenditure per family per season £1.00.

It is a demonstration to students of the family economy that the economic share of the African peasant, for example, is direct and effective as appropriate to the

size of the family, and to the African of the importance of good farming to the family circle.

\* \* \* \* \*

America's visit to Northern Rhodesia, by Dr. W. H. Wright, an interesting experiment originated in the United States.

Describing his recent visit to that country, he spoke of

the following:—The wider world will have

seen the report of the American children, in America were recently sent, which

wrote in Japanese, concerning his practice to send

over 100,000 boxes of describing the people and their way of life, the country

he is visiting, the home-made of the schools, stories, foods, games and amusements. In

relation to his impressions, there are said to be

schools all over the States, which resulted

in the young American children, a very

desire among foreign people to make them

world-conscious and to develop in them a sense

of human brotherhood.

From the African standpoint this is an

interesting experiment in publicity. A adaptation

of the idea to English educational

The Empire system is a basis of course in

Life Behind Colonial Pastoral Geography,

economics, strengthened by

numerous personal contacts between pupils and their travelling correspondents would be a

class stimulus to that world-consciousness which

is dependent upon inspiring the youth of this

country. Great is the leading Imperial

Power of all countries in this era of international drama, and active in making

known to his own race. I say nothing of other

races whose understanding and goodwill is worth

seeking — some of the fundamental facts of the

Empire. This last word is misjudged by vast

numbers of citizens, simply because they regard

it a synonym with racism. Of that the

trustship which is increasingly practised through

British Africa, of that leading towards self-

government in parts of Africa, they know nothing

of the political parties, of the movements, of the

sentiment, of the

## NOTES BY SAY

### *Robert Williams*

MR ROBERT WILLIAMS, the old colleague of Rhodesia whose plan for the restoration of Africa he says he has sought to implement, has celebrated his Seventy-seventh birthday day last week. There are not many men left who are vigorous in mind and body and few who have passed the three score years and ten who would have been willing, at his age, to commit himself to a big participation in the affairs of Kenya and Tanganyika. His many friends in and connected with East Africa, the Rhodesians and the British Congo will wish him many more years of health and happiness.

### *Good Manners*

THERE must be few places in the world where the collapse of an orator & soap bubbles descend to the feet of his audience would not provoke a roar of derision. But what is most serious is the speaker's subject or, how, was the surprise of his audience. Such an incident happened at a missionary demonstration in Farotseland, the village being a Swiss mission of great nature, but in the hands of Native v. f. Northern Rhodesia who surrounded him remaining perfectly still, noted thickly on their faces. Mr W. H. Hind-Spratt of whom it was said he had been born in a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the same day said the Native v. f. had done the best thing in all through the night, and throughout the day, the time between the coming of the sun and the setting and mutual calm, in mea-

### *And New Trends*

EDUCATION, which has been a problem ever since schools were schools, is once again in certain Arab and African countries' discussions. In Zanzibar, The last at the time of the Education Department's handing over the state of affairs, the education, particularly in Pemba, being such that a school had to be closed and the project of a new class of two others cancelled. In reports and the announcement of the purpose of free aid is one of the reasons for the further deterioration, but the return to the past, using the police as a punishment and as recommended, there is nothing to prevent from attacking himself again. Day after he had fought back to school by compulsion imposed from without, is recognised as a measure of punishment, and it is hoped that the introduction of the Jean Guitton may stimulate a real demand for education in the community itself.

### *Men of Speed*

MORRIS J. HASTINGS, the Southern Rhodesian M.P. who spoke recently in London on the future of Africa, is a man of speed in thought and speech, and when he mentioned the possibility of travelling at 700 miles an hour, certain shorthand writers quietly hoped that he would remember the human element in this form of speed. Despite the rate at which the spoke, however, he was able to repeat, as are many fast speakers, to have the ability to state them clearly and with emphasis in the proper place. M.

I. O. D. of the M.L.C. of Kenya, is another. The speaker of the day was not a bit hurried and was stamping his feet before he said that the audience "the Arushians" considered the place, in view of the fact that the Arushians, the tongue is surrounding them, and that they speak of some things in common of its own country. Under the guidance of the speaker, the audience of the East of Africa, the M.L.C. of Kenya, and

### *Good Dress*

FROM THE first, and surely unique, post-war clothing record, Men's dress shirts were wanted in Salisbury and more colour-pies were bought in that attractive town during a recent stay than ever before. The student, following a local newspaper's authority for his shirt-washing statistics according to which 46% of the students in variety, the number of a leading laundry above Christmas, though only 100 appeared to need treatment, compared with the 1,000 Year Festivities. A Scot, however, when the figures were shown commented that well, while the foregoing estimates of the Jewish population of the town must have been correct, but, recollecting his past, he began to develop a desire which had attended his unwarped dietetics and dress-shapes statistical and other figures, to go to the Army and the Navy, and the like, and that the figures of the last do not stand so well. He added, "Not only does a well-dressed pie, and indeed a well-dressed Scot, make a better picture, but to arrange the same in different instances,"

### *Good Dress and Good Works*

EVERYTHING witty, and thoughtful, Dame Sybil Thorndike, better known to the world as actress than as a Rev. Churchwoman's daughter or as a former Canon of Rochester, and author of "Hell and the Stage," spoke at London last week on the work of the Church in the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia, and Sir Herbert Stanley had also appeared on the same platform had he not been commanded to appear. His Majesty the King, Sandringham, on the day of the meeting in the Palace House, Dame Sybil regarded the King as a "joy" for the opportunity it gave him to repay some of the debt she owed to the Church in Africa for the teaching the company kindness, she received there. She spoke earnestly, and with knowledge gained from first-hand experience, of Church work among Africans: "I took a large, mixed party last Friday, of course, you don't choose actors because they are regular communicants," was one of her remarks. "Jewish people care for the theatre, are as apt as any other race to be Hitlerites," said Bernard Shaw. "Don't say that this is odd, because I have never been Hitlerite myself." "When you go round Africa, and visit the little outposts of the Church, you begin to realise that Christianity is being tried."

### *Shorely Not!*

They were camped on the shore of Lake Nyala and, from the direction of the station news-paper,

## The Sultan's Silver Jubilee

### Celebrations in Zanzibar.

By MRS. ALICE TURNER.

DURING the last week of the old year, when His Highness Seyyid Ali Khalifa bin Harub bin Thuweneh G.C.M.G. celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Sultanate, every man, woman and child in Zanzibar appeared united in the demonstration of their loyalty and devotion to a beloved ruler.

None but the eye witness could realise to what heights the enthusiasm rose; indeed, it almost seemed that, with joy so full, rarely could there be anywhere, in these sunlit islands of Africa, the numerous communities, with such felicity, vivacity of expression of their feelings. Through-out Christmas-tide the main streets and the tortuous winding alleys buzzed with preparation. Good humour and gaiety were in the air, and some vendors of the curios of Zanzibar are famous for their jocund company for their trade.

#### Christmas Eve and Day.

The silversmiths and ivory workers were filled with unfeigned happiness. Privileged workshops were decked with colour of mystic orange boughs to obtain a respite from some of the bustle for His Highness. Gifts upon gifts, skins, hands were studded with gold and silver, bright of their glaze, in the proceedings.

By the morning of December 25, the Sultan's Palace, the Residency, the Belvedere, practically every Government office, house and shop in the city, as well as in the main streets, was a living illumination, which, at night, by its lustre, reflected the illumination beneath a tropic January moon.

The celebrations of the Silver Jubilee opened officially December 27, with Thanksgiving services in the mosques and churches, and, later, in the day, the mass of Moslems attended the morning service on the reception grounds, while many passed the night, so that at the parade of processions, and, boy-scouts early next morning, the whole park was thronged with multitudes of people.

His Highness, accompanied by his son, Seyyid Abdulla, stood on his adjacent *sumaniya* to receive the salute as the police marched past, and his pride in the men was very evident. An incident typical of the acts of grace that have endeared him to his subjects was his beatific acknowledgment of the salute of a row of small East African boys lined up near the saluting line.

#### The State Baraza.

The State Baraza held the same morning at the Palace took pride of place among the other celebrations. According to Muslim custom, no woman was present but all available space in the Great Hall of the Palace, and its adjoining anterooms and verandas were thronged with members of the various communities that had been invited.

The colours of the Bishop's robes, the turbans and robes, and the glitter of gold and silver on the plumes and swords of the various races, mingling with the white uniforms and decorations of the European officials, made an unforgettable sight, and every eye was focused on the dignified figure of His Highness, who was supported on the dais by his Executive Council and the British Resident. Sir Richard Rankine, K.C.M.G., who, through seven changing and difficult years, had by his wise and understanding counsel, strengthened and broadened



the rule of the Sultan, whom he is bound to serve.

It was at this ceremony that the receipt of a grant of a brilliant medal, from His Majesty King George V, was announced, and that His Excellency, on behalf of the King, presented His Highness with the insignia of the G.C.M.G. and Miss Seyyid Abdulla with the insignia of the M.V.O.

Following this, His Excellency, the British Resident, and Seyyid Abdulla, with the highest tier, with this gift, the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar First Class, and also bestowing a number of Brilliant Stars of lower classes, on distinguished members of different communities, as well as on the officials specially cast for the occasion.

#### State presentations.

Following were a number of valuable presents, containing formal addresses from the Government of Zanzibar, and from His Highness's subjects, were two gifts of considerable interest, one from the Government of the Union of South Africa, which was presented by the South African Commissioner for East Africa, and the other from the President of the French Republic, who was represented by the Consul for France. The Chief Secretary presented a handsome piece of plate on behalf of the members of the Executive Council.

At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the shore battery, and later in the day, Lady Rankine and her representative, Zanzibar, hosted a luncheon at which Her Highness, the Sultan, was present, together with his family. Each lady was then presented with a brilliant medal.

In the evening His Excellency Seyyid Abdulla attended a brilliant reception at the Residency. The extensive gardens looked like a garden of Malabar, with the moonlit shade of the trees in contrast with the brightly illuminated Government steamers, whose lighted inscriptions made a perfect background.

One of the most striking and inspiring features of the celebration was the State tree round the

town, on the morning of December 20, 1906, Highness and the British Resident occupied the first carriage with the Amwilla and his two sons in the second, followed by all the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and heads of Departments.

The same route which took over an hour to complete was lined with cheering crowds, and those who were able to catch their attention in the crowds, and those who, a few moments before, peering from behind the trees and graves, witnessed even the start of a formal court-martial, saw the enthusiasm of this auspicious occasion, while the flat roofs of the great and small houses were densely packed with children.

#### Salute of the Mass Amba.

One of the most interesting features of the day was that which was observed at 1 P.M. by the picturesquely dressed Muscavado plantationists, who had come from all parts of the island to pay their last respects to their loved tributary.

The numbers were estimated at some five thousand. They had brought with them all kinds of presents, and these were given away freely. His Highness, however, was not present, and the chief interest was the hand-woven cloth, which causes the men to intimate and divide in the sun, lighted by the noon-day habitat, pitch or poor, clad in the inevitable gaudy sarong or ditto rag, or with usages of dress which impresses herero, Zulu, and Swazi. The wind and clouds, however, paid no heed to the sun, and though the day these plantationists, though all they marched, paid

visits to the Palace and the Residency, where they gave exhibitions of their native dances.

#### The State Banquet.

The State Banquet and reception given in the afternoon at the Palace was the most magnificient ever witnessed on the Island of Zanzibar. The Sultan, his family, the Governor, the Vice-Admiral, and to the strains of his band, dancing to the large number of dances in the shape of ballroom, through the windows of which could be seen a procession of illuminated boxes containing richly dressed ladies and gentlemen, and led by His Highness the Sultan.

Guests of honour, Dr. F. R. Rankine and other other ladies were received by the Sultan, who, with the other members of the Royal Household, dressed in a gaudy silver lame. Among the entertainments provided by His Highness was a native women's dance, or *natala*, which took place in the small garden of the Palace, the guests being seated with His Highness on the balcony.

Big gun jamboree, a regatta, and a display of fireworks were among the other festivities, organised to the honour of the Sultan, who was joined by the British Resident, attended by all. Such bad weather prevented the departure of the steamship, but the day was a glorious one, and the sun was bright and warm. He is an expression of the power and influence of England throughout his temporal dominions. The Duke of Connaught, His Highness has been duly cemented to the soil of his kingdom, but has won the hearts and minds of his subjects.

#### French in East Africa.

ONE OF THE most interesting features of the Royal Empress of Africa's visit was the French in Africa, embodied in the course of a visit interesting comprised in British, French, Belgian, and Portuguese methods.

Everything that France does is consciously directed to produce an African whose whole outlook is towards France itself. French schoolboys sit down in the schools. The avenue to even the humblest official recognition is in the use of the French language. The legal system will be extended; look forward to the time when extension of French law will give in its colonies of common law code with in the same and equalization. The dominant character of Native troops from Senegal and the Sudan, out of their three years' stay in Europe, in full term, with French soldiers. They have names in West Africa by a Native who is a former Acting Governor and now an African member of a Veterinary Department, in the policy of France to turn the eyes of the Native away from Africa towards France, and vice versa, and to show them up to the world as the French West Africa.

This is the reverse of the Belgian tendency, to turn the eyes of the Native away from the European to the African. The Belgian tendency is described as a native physician, and the French. The Belgian tendency is less.

The objective of education seems to be to produce a good soldier and the usual farmer or workman after the fashion of Belgium. But can one doubt that the day will come if their mood of assertion continues will seek in their turn to impress on their subjects the anti-Italian outlook?

The British tendency is not the same. I do not speak of our policy, because our policy is always stimulated after the event (laughter); but our whole principle is to encourage each unit to develop on its own lines, and though we may then hope that Africa will be a good member of the British Commonwealth, we positively hope against the idea that he should be a Britisher. Our spirit is not to produce an African-European, but what is described as a pure African. I do not think anyone hits us hard in for himself the picture of that the African is to be in truth it is not wretched. An Arab himself, who will find him guilty.

I hope that the objects of the various countries of African areas can be clearly defined. What would Africa then find? All the European powers which govern African colonies have to themselves are being begged off the continent. Are the native nations of Africa to withdraw their political existence and become incapable of being transferred there also, tempered only by the fact that in these English possessions, which are held on lines which are not necessarily aiming at representing the same that African nations can for themselves under a gendarmerie.

WEST AFRICA is the next to get into the hands of groups of Englishmen, and still the recent appearance of Moroccan troops in Africa will a political quarrel be repeated on a larger scale. Africa is already occupying more than a quarter in European affairs. Some continental ambitions are attributed to France to be a superluminary on the European horizon, will play a different role in the drama. There are European nations who see in maintaining African territories an integral part of their economic and cultural structure, and in the

adm. of the simplicity involved. Finally long hesitated to extend the vote in general. She has refused to extend the grant of citizenship in West Africa beyond the four colonies to which the title was given under the inspiration of the old Republican theories of the Right of man. Her attitude has already begun to be described as reservation rather than assentation, and she is right. While she says that her African territories will develop along the Western civilisation, she believes that the same is realized in more subtle detail.

Where there are signs of movement towards African consciousness which might anywhere challenge the integrity of European authority. At the moment the singular aspect of such a movement is greatest, and the obstacles to its development most

#### The Question of Colour

Where there is inequality of race, there is unique insistence on colour superiority, and they look to racial growth of resentment when they feel itself reflected. This is often the case in the relations of Negroes and Moslems, and in the relations of Moslems and Christians. In the increasing sense, racial transnational action, is one of the strongest forces, making for political cohesion. Again, the freedom movement, involved by material conditions, and made for comparisons, the differences caused for us in the scale of wage earners, in the growth of political rights, or maintenance of social relations, with the inevitable demand for ample space in the new sphere.

African nationalism based only on a sense of injury, may easily become a dynamic factor in the world's politics in a few countries. It may be a force to help the people. But a consciousness of race, an awareness of higher standards in intellectual life, and expressing itself in a sense of self-respect, can be a force which, if less dramatic in its manifestation, may be deeper and more enduring. Thwarted, it can be dangerous; and in the right spirit, it can be guided into fruitful and constructive channels.

In the conflict we have, and very experience we have acquired, warns us that we should do all in our power to give no option to the growth of the one race, and equally that we should reshape our efforts to make full use of all the advantage which a brother can offer, alike to the African and to those who are with him in shaping of his future.

#### The Ethiopian War

Sir Sydney Baker, former British Minister in Abyssinia, in opening the discussion, said that, having been in Ethiopia during the recent conflict, he was certain that one result would be the growth of the nationalist spirit in Africa. The nationalist movement in Africa already owed much to the pressurised statistics, and during the war in Ethiopia had been most interested in its conduct and outcome were the representatives of the coloured races. There were Americans, Turks, Arabs, Indians as well as Negroes from all parts of Africa. No human being could have seen the spread of African national

consciousness in contingencies, in Harlem, in Negroland, in New York, in clearing-houses of African sentiment, in which he came to Addis Ababa three years ago, some 60 people calling themselves American Ethiopians. About equally divided between African citizens and British subjects from the United States, they had been led to believe that the America of representatives of the Ethiopian Government, were entitled, in invitation to educated

Africans, to be the open, independent, knowers in Africa, in whose counsels could be given the advice and influence of the Empire. So an African, who had come to originate in the Attorney General in Trinidad, was appointed to lead this party in the House of Commons. His task in life should have been that of his own proper mission, to be a wise and good man.

It is often forgotten that in similar days for 500 years Christians fought up their Christianity against the Moslem in Africa, sometimes fighting at times to be. But the race of Moslem Christians in the Moslem sea, did not allow them to die. With all their faults and all their bad sides, it was a definite something to live for, unparallelled in any other portion of Africa.

'The Emperor' in his marvellous 'days'—for they were marvellous—to safeguard his country, independence, secure its progress, and bring it to a fine line with modern requirements, drew one of the main inspirations from the original race of his land, who as Christians, were the best.

I have metted many Africans, and I can never go through Abyssinia without finding a race of men, but really (feeling African nationalism in their own way).

#### Dr. Leakey's Plea for Racial Contracts

Professor L. S. B. Leakey said: "I speak only for East Africa, where I have lived and brought up my African language children. I speak considerably better than English. Nationalism in Africa is, I think, far from being one and the same. There are many quite distinct movements which I think cannot be put into one classification. Nationalism in Africa, as I understand it, is a great possibility that in East Africa may develop something like co-operation between the British and the African. As we encounter African leaders with one consideration, we shall avoid many of the worst mistakes of South Africa, and the brand of nationalism that results may be something of great potential value to the Empire."

"In the past, unfortunately, for the most part, we have acted unwisely. We left the leaders of African national thoughts in East Africa. Those in control of the Government and those who represent settler opinion have considered the African leaders instead of being friendly with and guiding them."

The next few years will be critical in this matter. The effect of the Abyssinian 'conflict' has been great upon thinking Africans. Many now read our newspapers, but they do not read enough, or well enough, to get the full significance of articles they read. I was in Kenya when the conflict began. What Africans said was: 'The English supported Abyssinia as a member of the League, and then when the fighting came, they failed, because, and only because, Ethiopians were black.'

"There are African leaders—I think particularly of a young East African Native who is an M.A., now taking a post-graduate course at Cambridge—desperately anxious to help co-operation between his own people and the Government. He is returning to Kenya at the end of this year. Will he find there are others like him—be cold-shouldered by the whites, with whom he, and they are, educationally equal? This man spent a large part of his last vacation with me in my home, and whatever respect he is in, equal, let me not turn them from working for co-operation, to working against us. We must forget colour, and where a man has shown his equality, treat him as an equal. I am not in favour of inter-racial marriage, but in all other matters we should treat them as equals."

## Africa in the Melting Pot

### Major Hastings's Survey

ONE of parallel in regard to "African Affairs," has descended on British officials," declared Major L. M. Hastings, a member of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, when addressing the Rhodesian Group in London last week. He urged Great Britain to answer the Italian challenge in Africa by proving that Colonial possessions were of economic value to the possessor. The address was addressed "Africa in the Melting Pot."

"He said further:

"There is in Africa to-day a collection of semi-pathetic states, and there must come in some time a great change in the situation, which more important than anything else will be the coming of the white man to Africa."

This is possibly the most dangerous moment itself, but Africa to-day is also the centre of like disturbance in international affairs. The world's solution of world discords lies in Africa. The enormous acceleration of scientific invention and scientific discoveries, the tremendous increase in speed of transport, and the invention of wireless, are having an electrifying effect on the economic and social structure of Europe, and still more on their impact on Africa. This is far greater than in civilised countries.

### From the Bronze Age to the Age of Iron

"Africa made one step from the Bronze Age to the age of vases and a pottery. This impact will have a much greater influence in near future. An eminent scientist recently told a learned audience that in their own lifetime they would be able to travel at the rate of 700 miles an hour. An aeroplane can travel at 400 miles an hour; you make an hour would bring Salisbury within six hours of London. That is something which will affect the whole future prospects and values of the great African plateau and its problems."

"Those people who talk to-day with a view only to present disadvantages and present factors are blind to the possibilities of the near future in regard to these inventions. Fifteen years ago the only available settlement in Africa was the extreme detachment from civilised centres, and the settled life to go out and grow many things which made the world what it is. There was also the retarding influence of the bush, the bush being a real force, a barrier, especially of civilised African tribes, the Bushmen and the Hottentots, which had the same position as if they had been left in the stone age civilization."

### Population in Africa to be Studied

"Major Wilson, an Ethnologist, has a profound influence throughout Africa. With him a force of 120,000 white men—French, English, and Mussolini has arranged for large surveys of the rural, mineral, and other resources of Africa. Thousands of Italians are already settled in the country. I think the European will meet with considerable success because Italy can use every available scientific and economic machine to help them. The Italian people are the best equipped in the world for the analysis of the African climate, and

they can do it on a great scale, and that the ultimate result will be an immense coloured population."

"It has been constantly charged that the possession of Colonies by Germany and Italy would not be to their advantage. Italy will be able to prove conclusively that possession of Colonial territory is greatly to the advantage of the possessor. The idea that the possession of colonies is not to the economic advantage of the countries possessing them is a fallacy. Italy has thrown out a challenge in respect of Colonial territories, and by England in Africa Italy has set off to show that the possession of Colonies of any sort can confer advantage."

"We must do what we have to do in the past—we must make the fullest use of our colonies' contribution to the sum total of civilisation, and to the improvement of the economic structure of the world. We must answer the challenge, and show that we can make as much of our Colonies as a racist State can make of ours."

### Germany and Africa

"Africa presents an immense opportunity, despite the troublesome problems that beset us. If you can settle the African problem in the proper atmosphere, settle the political problem and the political boundaries of Africa and bring about a consciousness of interested States, of which one must be Germany, to consider such changes as will give Germany her opportunity in Africa, and spur Germany to co-operation and coordination among the African States in Africa, you will make the greatest possible advance, and by achieving harmony on Africa, you will achieve harmony in the colonies of Europe."

"To the Native of Africa it is not so important who rules him as whether there is a power sufficient energy and skill brought to the task of defeating the disease which has affected him much more important than political strife. Problems of disease in Africa, African diseases, are so effectively treated unless there is international co-operation. It is an injustice to the native that the great scientific discoveries of Germany should be denied him, and the scientists of that country precluded from using their skill and energy in solving that race of the African problem."

### International Co-operation

"There are other problems of transport, the control of the insect locust, and a whole range of other problems which will require international co-operation. That is the secret of the African plateau's great economic potentialities and the secret of the great economic opportunities in Africa. A reduction of some kind of the cost of living too as an incentive to bring back into the Continent, you will have to go up towards the solution of these problems, and you will have to go up towards the solution of the problems of Europe and the Mediterranean, probably the establishment of a central bank will be one of the first steps."

"Different interests in the Waters of Mankind."

"The Italian people are the best equipped in the world for the analysis of the African climate, and they can do it on a great scale, and that the ultimate result will be an immense coloured population."

~~LETTERS TO THE EDITOR~~

## The Thanks of Tanganyika To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia:

SIR.—The announcement in your issue of November 25 regarding the Peix Trust was distributed at the meeting of our Chamber. We are instructed to convey to you the congratulations of the Chamber on this important discovery and to record their appreciation of our efforts on behalf of this Territory and of East Africa.

The announcement came as a welcome surprise to all, and no more appropriate gift to this country could have been devised for the approach of the Christmas season.

In the past the Territory has suffered from lack of funds for major developments, and there are few matters of greater importance than adequate communications for a young struggling country such as this. The knowledge that it may now ask for substantial sums of seed gifts for projects which are beyond its means is a particular satisfaction. As we stand in need of finance, we feel sure that it will not be long before Tanganyika puts forward sound proposals for consideration by the Trustees.

The name of Beit has had a long and historic interest to Tanganyika, so the news that Mr. Beit's son is still alive and more interested in his beneficence than ever before is most welcome. We hope that he will continue to do his best for the welfare of Tanganyika. We are sorry that Mr. Hitchens' letter did not reach us in time to allow us to thank him personally for his kind words. We are sure that he will be pleased to know that he has been responsible for a marked step in the progress of this country.

Yours faithfully,

ESLIE STRACHAN & CO.

Secretary,  
Duke of Saliam Chamber of Commerce and  
Industry.

## Magic and the African Mind

### *Mr. Hitchens Controverted*

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*:

SIR.—I am often asked to give my opinion of Mr. Hitchens' article "African Magic," published in your issue of November 10, which states that African magic is bunkum. But the fiction, the assertion, that man as a thinking animal less the white man only, can do something of the Maskelyne and Dibdin type.

Here are the lectures on the Philosophy of Religion, which have had a wide circulation among all people, and African magic is discussed with approval by an Englishman in "The Magic Art" (1911). Dr. W. G. Kendal in "A History of Magic and Experimentalism" (London, 1913) Thirteen Confusions of ours, while disbelieving in white magic, in the ultimate decision, has filled twelve volumes with his own magic. Why should I, nor have others, be afraid to face the facts?

As far as I am anthropologist, I have not yet met one who goes the mania with me, but I have raised the question who supports Mr. Hitchens's assertions. When I was trained and educated in Britain, I thought that magic tended to become a religion, and this is a product of magic that

anthropologists sometimes called "the magical impress." mental state. Moreover, and not precisely, with people like the majority of tribes in Africa, that mental state exists and so consequently does magic, as yet largely undeciphered, and at the International Anthropological Congress in London, 1934, the late President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, Sir E. W. Saville, openly maintained his belief in the existence of magic in Africa.

There is no Bantu word for magic, says Mr. Hitchens. On the other hand, there cannot be a Bantu language that has not a word for black magic and one for white magic, and one for the variety and form of either. They are, I think, explained in Hickey's "Bantu Beliefs and Gods" (Part II), in my own "In West African Africa," and in many other books. We Europeans did not invent these names or descriptions. The fact that there is no equivalent for the English word (derived from *maga* in Persian, Babylon), which conveys two contradictory ideas in Native minds, proves nothing more than the common lack of words for right and "left" suggests that the Bantu have not got them.

Mr. Hitchens wrote a good letter in *Our Sunday Best* (c. 1935) also in *Pygmy and Negro Hosts*, pp. 93-5, for a fair class description, and then, in my last word, I am bounded for saying so, am I have got out of my subject and the end of my life is imminent, and my death is imminent, I misunderstand

### The Viewpoint

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*:

SIR.—Having omitted to place an opinion of mine in *Our Sunday Best* on the subject, and varying use of terms in his letter on the use of new words, I will do so now. Here I understand by "bunkum" the following:

According to the Concise Oxford Dictionary the usual meaning of the word is "a trifling or unimportant act or series of events by official or popular authority, or by a person in authority, or by a person of influence."

That is to say, the word is used to denote a trifling or unimportant act or series of events by official or popular authority, or by a person in authority, or by a person of influence. This is the meaning of the word as used by Mr. Hitchens in his article "African Magic" (1937).

Among the things that are called bunkum are: "a trivial or trifling act or series of events by official or popular authority, or by a person in authority, or by a person of influence." The whole article "African Magic" is not of magic, surely, but on the other hand, persons can use.

It is not of magic, surely, but on the other hand, persons can use. The whole article "African Magic" is not of magic, surely, but on the other hand, persons can use.

I agree with Mr. Harrison that there is nothing mysterious about drums. I have seen them by drums, otherwise known as "drum code." It is quite mysterious how they can be learned so rapidly.

I am not sure that it was ever swift, though, unless where there was no possibility of its being achieved by a drum code.

But I entirely disagree with the view that there is no room for "magic." Every African language with which I am acquainted has a word to describe the activities of those who profess supernatural powers, which may be translated in English as "magic" or "witchcraft." Whether these powers are regarded as rational or mere charlatany depends on the belief or disbelief in their reality.

Dorchester, Dorset.  
Yours faithfully,

## A Challenge to the Church.

*The Rev. Wingfield Digby's Proposals*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR,—Only a short experience of Church life in East Africa, whether it be among Africans or Europeans, suffices to impress upon one the enormous possibilities of that life. But until Africans are ready to assume leadership themselves we must continue our appeal to the Home Church for men and women of wide outlook as leaders and teachers. The Church at Home really palliates its weight in upholding the needs of eight missions so long unstaffed since Bishop Heywood retired from the Episcopate of Mombasa. After many refusals and much unfortunate delay, a Bishop ready to shoulder the responsibilities has been found for this diocese. In spite of all the talk in England about the importance of the Church's work overseas, it is still as difficult as this to get a man to accept a post which is certainly no sinecure, either on the score of stipend or personal comfort, but which would nevertheless be a definite service to the Christian cause.

What is wrong with the Church at Home? Is it not time to make one or two suggestions? Is there too little sacrifice demanded of those being admitted to Holy Orders?

It should be burned into a soul's desire for something better than a quiet existence serving over seas, a quietness upon which to do so. This is nothing more than the record of some of the best-known names in the mission in one or other of our Seven Provinces.

They should also be systematically changed out throughout the world, so long as the world-wide Anglican Church. I am not suggesting merely an exchange of pulpits. That is plain to the thing. The change of place, if it suggests, could extend over too long a period, possibly a few years! How excellent would a system work where for many, including England, who have given blood to their pulpits' members, and whose pulpit members have given more of them! The system might well be extended to other professions, and especially to those of teaching or acting.

What present brood who have willingly responded to the call are serving overseas, and the undue course within the British Isles, are painfully conscious of the fact that however efficient they may be, and however much experience they may have, in the world of work, they are not. But the present tests are not far off, and when Britain's sons have remained at home, and have done

good work. Many of them are fortunate in they get nothing at all. Surely experience Overseas should count for something in the choice of leadership.

Kiamala, Vhura, Southern Rhodesia  
Kerry Digby, S. H. WINGFIELD

## Public Works in Progress.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR,—You report that the Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, when referring in his budget speech to the public debt of the territory, said that in present circumstances there is small justification for raising further loans to finance the creation of assets other than the active assets of a self-supporting order. It appears, however, that he has a list of highly desirable, and in most cases urgent, works, the estimated cost of which is no less than £700,000. The present need, now of a few weeks ago, the Tanganyikans are entitled to benefit from the distribution made under the Bell Trust must have heightened the Tanganyika Government, and many settlers, miners, and other individuals will hope that the fine opportunity thus presented of getting these works in hand without increasing the public debt will not be lost.

Yours faithfully,

T. D. HARRISON  
Such assistance as the Bell Trust may have available to certain categories of work, and, in particular, the improvement of communications; but doubtless a number of the projects to which the Chief Secretary referred come under that heading. Ed., "E. A. and R."

## Electricity and Mining.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR,—More than once you have referred to the establishment of a work of the Electrical Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia as if it were an important development from the economic standpoint. Will you explain why?

Yours faithfully,

LONDON, S.W. MILES INVESTOR  
A provision of power is essential for mining and smelting in Southern Rhodesia. I had complained with insistence that my output demands were being met only by a minimum of 10 per cent. in the order of 100 kilowatts per ton of ore. I have had to check my statement, and I find that I have been in error. I have since

## NOTES FROM LETTERS.

The fine "East Africa and Rhodesia" in its new and enlarged form very considerably and gratefully adds to its attractiveness and scope. —*From a reader.*

—I cannot get you to do your paper in the walking blue after so many years in khaki. It is as good as new again. —*From a reader.*

—I cannot get you to do your paper in the walking blue after so many years in khaki. It is as good as new again. —*From a reader.*

**Germany and Colonies.**  
I am very glad you keep this question of the German claim to Colonies well to the fore. —*Great Britain has no right to hand over German Africa to its own blood brothers' and sisters.* And what about the many Jews in East Africa?" —*From an ex-Kadavar now in London.*

**Poor Farming.**  
Many farmers have themselves to blame for their present parlous state, for they have allowed their farms to steadily wash away thus depriving themselves of valuable top soil. If this goes on the Government must immediately take steps to devise methods to assist local farmers to combat this scourge.

## Fascists and Tanganyika.

### World Settlement Territory in Germany.

THE FASCISTS, the British Union of Fascists and National Socialists of the Joint East African Board's memorandum on Mandates has resulted in what lengthy correspondence between those two parties, from which we are able to publish the following passage:

"The British Union does not accept the British Versailles as sacrosanct. If you a deflated seal and signed by the Germans under protest, none of its articles going against the fourteen points of President Wilson under which the Armistice was signed."

While the principal Allied and Associated Powers took over the German Colonies, they demanded to give to the over 100 sovereignly states these mandated areas under the sovereignty being surrendered to the League of Nations. The German Government, however, Powers submit to interpretation of Mandates as a mission and have to submit annual reports.

The point of sovereignty is fairly well established. Mr. Baldwin stated in a speech of his on February 17, 1921, "After arranging the boundaries and delimitation of the territories, etc., between themselves, the Governments concerned agreed to accept the respective mandates and to exercise them on behalf of the League of Nations." Mr. Chamberlain stated on April 6, 1921, "that if there was to be any transfer, there would at least be required the assent of the Mandatory Power, the assent of the Powers whom the territory was to be transferred, and finally the assent of the Council of the League of Nations." Surely this assent of the mandated areas resides in the League.

"The British Union do not feel that British citizens and British money should be taxed for the benefit of all State members of the League. The first duty is to ensure that Great Britain is able to develop her own territory and receive some profit from this development. The British Union therefore demands that the holding of these Mandates in many cases be given neither Great Britain nor the Natives."

#### The German Claim.

In no way can be surmised that Germany would administer the mandated areas under a different conception of trust.

The German claim to the colonies he held in the colonies is based upon their economic development under the care and energy of German scientists and German citizens, whereby such colonies been supplying raw materials to Germany, that, in increasing the property of the Native population will increase the possibility of increased production and thus of employment in Germany itself, thus giving to the German people the stability of existence in a more dense basis of population than at present. Our raw materials required by Germany to-day at least five could be fully supplied by her old Colonies and portions of her remaining 13.

It is merely hypocrisy to hold, the Native population of Africa, because in how we were the population approached and invited to give an opinion as to whether they wanted a change of Government administration after the European War. There was no case of insurrection against German administration in any German African Colony during the war, and the Natives fought most loyally on behalf of Germany.

In the Corporate State British citizens in these mandated areas would be offered, in the event of Germany repossessing them, an alternative settlement in other British Dominions or Colonies, and no defense would be incurred by these settlers by the Germans, but would borne by the State.

#### Wanted to Think Germanic singer.

To imagine that Germany would be a greater friend re-established herself in the mandated areas of Africa to the rest of the European Powers there, is a wicked and definitely war-provoking suggestion.

With regard to the importance of having an All-weather route to the Congo, it should not be difficult to come to terms with the German Government, whereby all the Tanganyika territory were to be restored to the German Government. Any of this Territory would be allotted to the British in Central Africa. And I suggest that a line from the centre of Lake Victoria to Lake Tabor, thence to the southern point of Lake Tanganyika would be an acceptable compromise.

Mr. Pirow, a prominent South African Minister, has recently stated that it would be to the advantage of other European colonizing Powers if Germany were brought back to assist in the development of the African continent.

#### Community of the League of Nations.

The British reply said,

"The British do not agree that Germany and the Associated Powers refused to take over the sovereignty of what were the German Colonies, in default of Tanganyika, or that that Sovereignty was surrendered to the League of Nations. The British agreed to be the sole power, or, at least amounts in practice, the same thing, the power of protectorate, these territories having been at the end of the War usurped by Germany into the hands of the Principal allied and Associated Powers, were in their turn usurped by each other, each taking the territories in the hands in the rest of Tanganyika to represent the League of Nations being a military association of sovereign States, not the League of Nations exercising any sovereign power, or, at least, were needed in respect of ex-German Colonies, as a matter of fact obtained the League of Nations in a rather hasty manner, and the principal involved, although the mandate may have been given."

Germany's claim was before the League of Nations, Brussels, 1920, and is now under consideration of the International Court of Justice in respect of the German and Protektorate of Tanganyika. Whether or not the Congo Basin area only in accordance with the documents, but Great Britain, being bound in the same way, obligation to the other State members of the League to exercise their sovereignty in respect of Tanganyika a certain way would be violating that obligation. But the British of those States, as far as they had power or power to do so by diverting attention to the Southern Rhodesia over that territory. The German claim of 1920 is therefore perfectly assured.

If anybody has suggested that British Colonies and British money should be utilized for the benefit of all the members of the League of Nations, the British colony has not.

Not does the Board in its report of expedient to insist the argument, which must be offensive and irritating that Germany is a dominant and intrusive in the field of Subject races. On the contrary, the Board has written that, "Germany is a friend's matter to us, neither Germany is or sympathetic state towards Native people in various parts of the world. The fact that in 1914, an uncommitted Member of the League of Nations would fail to qualify as a Mandate Power."

#### British v. German.

In the practical question before the League and in important legal questions of International law of a dramatic nature, it what concerns itself with which country, and whether more in the field of interest in which they should be satisfied the interests of the League and Germany.

It is only right to say that Germany should not be regarded as a source of supply of raw materials and that there is no absolute freedom in Germany's trade owing to the difficulties of currency rates, hindering the world trade. This condition in the board's view is sufficiently disposed of by the fact two major areas of British Africa. Since in the years 1923-25, the trading value of these territories is to be accepted by between 10% and 40% of the exports of the British dominions from there. Today, that trading has been ample, and currency of which to day, the raw material which the Germans can obtain.

It is also right to say that Germany has no means of communication with the outside world, and that the German, for the time being, is very limited. It would seem that the British Colonies or British territories, which are under British rule, would be in a position to conduct a foreign policy, and that Germany would not be able to do so.

The Board surprised that your Prime Minister of South Africa, your question to the British is correct as far as it goes, but what he said was announced at the declaration, deluged with every acceptor

emphasis, that in its present state would be Government of which he was a member, contemplated the moment the introduction of Langanya. There may be other methods than that of bringing Germany back to assist in the development of the African Continent, but it is a matter for regret that it involves no respect to the German people with whom it should of course be an object of British policy to live on the friendliest possible terms. To affirm that the British Empire which is the product of history, is not a fit object for partition.

#### Mandated Territories not Part of Empire

The Fascist rejoinder was too long for its quote in full, but the salient points are as follows:

"I would like first to comment on the final terms of your letter. I do affirm that the British Empire, which is the product of history, is not a fit subject for partition. Herero resists the status for the cleavage in the most strenuous of the Board, and the British Government later believes that the mandated areas will

form a part of the British Empire, as they do nothing to the German population or more of these areas no accusation can be levelled at the British Union with respect to the yielding up of portions of the British Empire." The Congo Basin Treaty created no sovereign authority to which the signatory Powers were responsible. Thus there can be no parallel between the Treaty of Versailles and the Congo Basin Treaties.

"The British Union cannot accept the page 6 of your brochure disposes of the German question based on political interest. The British Union believe that Germany would be in a position to develop these mandated areas, and especially East Africa with a greater interest than has been the case by the British Government, if she was in a position to employ her natural resources development and favourable balance of trade areas by the Board's Germany's trade with Langanya the last few years is of no great significance, probably having been utilised to some extent by other countries.

"The German question is a common one of people and the Empire, and it is not surprising that

energy of its citizens in the development of the British Empire and that in the social development of these mandated areas the British Government is efficient and hindering the incensed development of the British Empire."

"With regard to the question of strategic dangers it appears to the British Union, and to Germany, is definitely to be resisted as the prospective enemy of the British Empire, but the British Union will consider such a point of view, and does not consider that in Langanya there are the potential danger factors such as Madagascar and other African territories, notably those of North Africa bordering the Mediterranean, a still more potent factor of the British Empire. Such a view as this, however, regarding Germany as a potential enemy is bound in the end to lead to hostilities between the two countries."

#### Joint Board Pointed to Johnstone

The final letter from Colonel Ponsonby, Chairman of the Board, was brief and to the point. He wrote:

"I can find no point of substance in your last letter but it was not covered by yours of November 27 and I will make on January 18."

"Any right of inquiry lies in the administration of Tanganyika which the League of Nations has claimed is derived solely from the treaty obligation towards our German States into which Great Britain entered with Great Britain assumed all rights of protection over the Territory. That act made Tanganyika as then a part of the British Empire as is any other British Protectorate, for example Uganda, the League of Nations which has not made subject to no possible sense a sovereign body."

"I have said nothing of any other of a military which could suggest that Germany is definitely to be ranked as the potential enemy of the British Empire; I was dealing therefore with the specific suggestion that Tanganyika should be ceded to Germany, the suggestion being the subject of this correspondence, but there also well be no less objection to the cession of Tanganyika or of any other part of the British Empire to any foreign Power."

Agreed. The Chairman ruled accordingly and the resolution was carried.

Mr. Percy Barnes was received as temporary Treasurer. Mr. G. J. Jennings, Secretary, and Mr. William Gurneys was cordially thanked.

#### East African Film

MR. GERALD SCHLUTER's new films of his stay in East Africa were shown at last week's meeting of the East African Group.

While in Kampala, said Mr. Schluter, he heard that an elephant had might have dangerous to visitors because shot by a game scout near the Murchison Falls, and that it had fallen in the rocky path leading to the top of the falls. Mr. Schluter was being sent up with natives to move the carcass. His son and he decided to accompany the party which landed some boats on the rocks, from which they saw a couple of lions scuttle away while as they got nearer the lion, about a dozen crocodiles fastening on the body of the elephant. The son had his tail bitten off. Had it been devoured another crocodile or by one of the lions?"

The Native three days later in the same place was still sick with a fever, and would not have been literally possible to cross from one side to the other of their backs.

The film, which contained its journeys through the grandeur the Southern Highlands of Tanganya and back to the Serengeti Plains, offered great pleasure to large audiences. The pictures of the Serengeti lions in the lantern slides were first rate, and showed Mr. Schluter to be an expert in handling of his cameras, as well as an artist in the selection of his scenes. Some of the scenes were in colour.

#### African Group

##### Col. Crichton-Elected Chairman

LORD DORRINGTON was last week elected Chairman of the African Group of the Over Seas League. Substituting General Sir William Nurse.

Lord Dorrington was re-elected President with acclamation, and the retiring chairman paid a tribute to Mrs. Dickinson, who was leaving the honorary secretaryship because it was sensible that the holder of that post should be his own. A welcome was given to Captain F. H. L. Hammond, who had undertaken the duties.

Two members of the Committee, says Mr. William Nurse, were due to retire, those who had served longest being Lady Eleanor Bowes and Mr. F. S. Joelson, who had been members since 1932. Mr. Joelson and Harper and L. J. Johnson, who had both been members since 1932, had indicated their readiness to stand for election, so, he said, the Committee, within the limits permitted by their rules, would still get great help from Mr. Joelson, whom they would certainly desire to nominate again if he stood.

The Chairman's proposal was seconded by Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Harper moved an amendment that the Committee be increased and the co-opting members re-elected. Mr. Johnson had a point of order, showing that any proposal to increase the Committee demanded notice of motion and that Mr. Harper's amendment could not therefore be carried.

**Statements Worth Noting.**

WHO'S WHO.

The mosquito was the pest, finally.  
*The Nyasaland Times.*

Sabzilah Hadjib was one of the first authors who were the pioneers of conservatism in East Africa.—*Mr. W. H. Groom, on Social Doctrines in the Islamic countries.*

The United Party is a strong unit, having iron extreme Socialists and crusted Tories.—*Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and leader of the United Party.*

A people of the Mwera Mavasa in May, 1927, measured 14 ft. in height, with a girth of 7 ft. at the shoulder, and weighed about two tons.—*The South African Daily Mail.*

I am not able to say whether I am looked upon as healthier for men or women.—*Miss Gifford, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

Another investigation warrant has been issued that the British government advances, and that it will add its place to its ultimate addition to the Colony's mineral total.—*The Rhodesian Herald.*

Methodism shares with the Church Missionary Society the glory of the pioneer in East Africa, for its missionaries Thomas Woodfield landed there in 1822.—*The Rev. J. H. Ross, in Meru, writing to the Methodist Press.*

Prior to the Margate conference of the Conservative party, several members of Parliament were quite unaware that any British people were living in Tanganyika.—*Brigadier-General T. E. Adams, speaking in London.*

If the rate of mortality among our troops were the same as it is done in the United States, our gratuity would now be seen to be less than in a German overseer's family.—*C. L. H. Hodge, writing in *The Birmingham Mail.**

In transports work issued to Africans, there may be an additional industry for Africa printers and photographers. Africans would willingly pay a sum equal to twice the privilege of being a passenger.—*Mr. H. P. Mathews, in the *Nyasaland Times.**

There are indications of the presence of the metallure of a wide range of minerals, including mica, gold, silver, iron, copper, silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tin, cassiterite, bismuth, manganese, and earth minerals, according to the *Annual Report on Uganda.*

The title is not given to me by the Natives of Southern Rhodesia, but I have to know all the slate required for roof construction and have to supply it myself as well.—*Mr. G. Samuels, Glass Specialist, Southern Rhodesia, writing to the *Empire Cotton Goods Review.**

The Ceylon tobacco industry is strong and satisfactory, and increased sales must be made offering a healthy company favourably with that of other countries abroad, and the sales of Adana, in Turkey, our latest station at Madras, are devoted to smoking tobacco, and this can be done.—*Mr. D. V. Sankaran, Secretary of the Ceylon Tobacco Company.*

433—**Mr. Peter Ervin Andersen.**

One of the best-known Scandinavians in East Africa is Mr. P. E. Andersen, Royal Danish Consul in Nairobi since 1924, who first went to Kenya early in 1922 with the intention of making out a holiday of six months, but has since adopted the Colony as his permanent residence. He has a son, 10, and a daughter, 8, born out here, and the local office he served throughout the East African colonies before which began four years ago.

Having gold deposits in the Kajiado, he exploits them at his leisure, and has developed his mine, and in his spare time, he writes and paints. The Royal Danish Linen Company, of which company he became Commercial Manager, recently. He also associates with the firm of Messrs. J. & J. A. Alford, Portlands Central, East Africa, being an original member of board, and heads a committee with a number of other local enterprises, including certain mining concerns. He also farms through the firm of Lima, on the Shambengop.

A keen sportsman, he likes to spend his time in golf and tennis, and is a member of the Nairobi Country Club, and a former president of East Africa's

## PERIODICALIA.

Sir Guy Graham has been visiting Kenya.

Dr. and Mrs. L. S. B. Leakey have left for Kenya.

Mr. E. W. Plesner has left Limuru, and is now residing in Nairobi.

Mr. H. R. Price has been appointed to the Nyasaland Rugby Board.

Mr. F. M. Clarke has been appointed Acting Game Warden of Kenya.

Lord and Lady Cawdor are now residing at Eaton House, London, S.W.

Mr. D. Macleod has been installed in the chair of Lodge Nyasa, No. 65, Blantyre.

Campbell G. Webb has been installed as Canon of the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Justice Hearne, of Tanzania, is on overseas leave pending transfer to London.

Sir Abe Bailey expects to return to England from South Africa this beginning of March.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Landau and E. M. Wilson have been elected to the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Sir Charles Belcher, who served in East Africa so many years, has left on a visit to Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Swann Cowling will be in country next month on their return to Nairobi.

Sir Bernard Eckstein, director of Sudan Institutions Syndicate, is shortly leaving for the Sudan.

Sir John Mansy and Miss Barbara Mansy are staying at the Palace Hotel, Nairobi, until February 11.

Mr. G. E. Macleod has been appointed Captain representative of the Royal Automobile Club of Scotland here.

Mr. B. Ashton Warner has left on his return to England and Mr. and Mrs. R. Peart are on their boat to Kenya.

Mr. and de V. Wade, Acting Governor of Kenya, and Mrs. Wade have been residing in Government House, Nairobi.

Miss Marion Perham, the well-known writer on Native affairs, who is making another East African tour, is now in Rhodesia.

Major Arthur Sutcliffe, District Commissioner of Nairobi since 1948, left yesterday for Kenya with his family after leave in Scotland.

Mr. T. N. Barnes, who has been co-opted to the Livingstone Municipal Council during Mr. Sir Knight's absence, has returned to Rhodesia.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Methuen has presented to Untali an anchor from one of the old sailing ships which traded with Beira in the early days.

Miss E. J. Shaw, Mayor of Croydon, on her way to England with Miss Daphne Shaw, who will complete her studies at the University of this country.

After a long absence from the country, the author of "The Last Days of the Empire," Mr. G. K. Jackson, has returned to Kenya very shortly from America.

Sir Donald Cameron, former Governor of Uganda, has been co-opted a member of the government of the Imperial Institute of Tropical Agriculture.

Colonel R. B. Turner, Commandant of the forces in the East African territories, and Mrs. Turner have returned to Nairobi from their visit to South Africa.

Captain Roger Montague Jones, R.E., and Miss Anna Gough, youngest daughter of General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, were married on Tuesday.

Miss Meredith Chapman, daughter of Mr. H. Chapman, general manager of Rhodesia Railways, and Mrs. Chapman, is shortly leaving England to return to Mozambique.

Sir Howard Stephenson, the Kenya Administrative Officer, is leaving the country today with Lady Stephenson on furlough, part of which will be spent in Scotland.

Mr. A. B. Clegg, secretary of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce of Eastern Africa, whose home on leave is staying in his birthplace, Southgate, near London.

James Salmon, 1000s of Wilson Airways Ltd., who recently completed solo flights include Nairobi, King's, P. H. Masan, S.M. and 1000s.

Colonel Herbert Stanley Kotekor and Commander-in-Chief of Southern Rhodesia, who had the honour of being received by His Majesty on Monday last, to-morrow on his return to Africa.

Captain R. A. S. Parker, R.N., has assumed command of the cruiser "Euryalus," which has returned to Chatham to refit and to commence another service in the East Indies.

To commence the first course of the General Hospital Death Row, the first course of the first year of the Army Veterinary and Veterinary Constabulary Training School on Tuesday.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Elliot, the well-known entomologist and former consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases, left on Feb. 11, with his personally engaged party, to proceed to Mombasa, where he will be present at the opening of the African Medical and Parastatal Hospitals, and the Southern Rhodesian Veterinary College.

Mr. G. H. Mitchell, proprietor of Messrs. Mitchell's African Booksellers, has opened a branch office in Southern Rhodesia, and will be in business there for the next few days.

Mrs. M. L. Lampi, J.P., an Commissioner D. C. Lampi of the Salvation Army, and a close student of African affairs, has lost her position on the Supreme Court after 27 years' service as a magistrate.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. C. Hunter of Mbeya, Tanganyika, have been spending the holidays in Northern Rhodesia. Mrs. Hunter is a sister of Mr. Lionel Smith of Abercorn, and of Mr. Ronald Smith of Mbeya.

Mr. R. S. Appleby, chairman of the Kenya Board of Kenya, is due to take Kenya to the U.K. to spend a holiday in the country. Mr. Peter Norry will act as chairman during Mr. Appleby's absence.

Mrs. D. J. B. Scott, Mrs. B. Wilson, Miss E. Smyth and Miss A. Malpass, Mr. R. Robert Smith, Mr. E. Chalmers have been appointed to the Management Committee.

Mr. V. M. O'Grady, Agent Magistrate, and Mr. G. D. Jobling, Crown Counsel, have been appointed Acting Justice Judges in Tanganyika and Mr. F. E. Bramwell, Crown Counsel, has been Acting Solicitor.

Among the directors of Standard Investments & Co., the London banking house whose managing director resigned last week was Mr. J. Wilson, who was previously with Kenya where he has family interests.

Lord Hailey has been elected a member of the Athenaeum Club under Rule 1, which empowers the committee to elect annually a certain number of persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, art or for public service.

Colonel and Mrs. T. C. Holland have left for Switzerland. Both are members of the Committee of the Rhodesian Group of London University, recently they had lived near Salisbury. Mr. George Knobell is their personal representative.

Mr. J. Johnson, of the Uganda Education Department, addressed the Casino of Dr. H. H. Hasselt, with his people, at Kampala. He was able to give a good audience the work being done.

Sergeant James Basnoch was killed in the Sudan last week when piloting an R.A.F. aeroplane which crashed at Pibor Post. He was Captain Leslie René Warton, of the Royal Dragoon Guards, and following the injuries he received.

H.M.A. Louis Camerons commanding director, Sir Alexander G. C. Ltd., left Southampton on Tuesday by Imperial Airways new flying boat "Cassiopeia" for Alexandria, en route for Uganda on his annual annual visit in the interests of his company.

The Reverend G. Fraser, who studied with C.M.S. in Uganda many years ago, and who until recently principal of Achimota College in the Gold Coast Colony, is now warden of Newbattle Abbey, represented the Marquess of Midlothian at a residential college for adult education.

Colonel G. Godfrey Brooks, General Manager of the Keurau and Uganda Railways and Harbours, left Southampton on Imperial Airways flying boat Tuesday on his way to Africa. He has taken advantage of the air mail service suspended short while in Switzerland to develop sports.

Mr. H. McLeven, of the Tanganyika Police, who was K.A.R. Bandmaster in Dar es Salaam for 10 years before its disbandment, has now has been recruiting Natives for the new K.A.R. which is being organised. Mr. R. Jamieson, former Band Master of the British Forces

Mr. Duncan Lavender, M.L.C., manager in Kampala of the National, and the Standard, bound by the Uganda Railways, has been offering golfers in Uganda, which has in the past President of the Uganda G. & C. Club, and of the Uganda Tandem Club, and a Vice-President of the Kabanda Sports Club, the Uganda Kobs, and other Kenyan clubs, and the Standard and Commercial.

Mr. H. F. G. Brown well known to East African golfers, Kenya's leading golfer, and a member of the Royal Standard Golf Club of South Africa, has been invited in order to become manager of Messrs. Haiglock and Company, a commanding and general merchandising House established over a century ago in the City of London. It intends to leave England in April for a long tour of East Africa, Rhodesia and South Africa.

Mr. R. G. D. Ure, general manager of Sir Richard Williams of Riba Motor Cars, his wife and daughter of the Riba Hotel, will also present the Belgian and Portuguese Ambassadors, Lord Stowmarket, the Permanent Undersecretary, Sir Joseph Alderson, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, O'Keeffe, Mr. Henry M. Aspinwall, Sir Henry Harmsworth, Mr. Ernest Winch, Mr. Edward Verney, Mr. Hubert Stretton, Mr. W. G. St. John Samson, Wilson, Major General Sir Edward Gubb, Sir Julian Gubb, Sir Harry Brzeski, Major General Sir Patrick McCarraher, General H. D. Hammill, Commander-in-Chief, Commandant the Lamerton, Mr. Nevile Bishop, Mr. J. C. Mather, Mr. Michael Holland, Mr. Stanley Christopher, Mr. Tandy, Major G. J. Alexander, Mr. Compton, Mr. Lionel T. Buscot, and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson.



## The Great Co-Operator.

of Panosity on Kenya's New Governor

THE CHIEF MARSHAL—M.R. NUGENT,  
C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., P.O.T.R.A.M., Governor, Despatch  
of Kenya, has issued the following statement of  
East African policy by the London Chamber of  
Commerce:

"Major Sir Humber Leigh, chairman of the  
Section who presided at the meeting of the  
fifth Government within the past two years who had  
visited the Section."

"I always find it a pleasure to speak of our  
Section and the work which it has done in  
the interests of the members and the development of  
the industry. First of all, I would like to speak of  
the general state of the economy of the country. We have  
seen the stagnation of the economy during the  
last two years, and so, these few words will be  
useless."

"The economy of the country was found to be split up  
into two distinct parts, so will be the economy of  
Kenya, a balanced healthy and rising force of commerce.  
We used to say that East Africa was in backwardness  
of the Empire, that idea is not on the increase. In communications  
now, the territories have come into key  
position in the Empire, especially in finance and in  
reward to certain important countries."

"The Section, through its friends and colleagues,  
planting and mining companies, and through  
our members, see that those of our companies  
in Kenya, Germany, Russia, India, and Ceylon, in  
mining finance and other sectors, have a broad  
view of their commercial problems, and above all, by co-  
operation with the people on the spot, to bring to the  
people of East Africa some of the understanding and ears  
of experience of the City of London and of worldwide  
connections. So, congratulate your six hundred  
members on the opportunity which the greatest  
empire in the world offers to you."

### A Suitable Block for Siam

Mr. Wigand, who came to himself with the Gaur-  
man's blarney still in view, the future of the sisal  
industry with complete exactitude. "Production is going  
upwards in Java, Sumatra, Mexico, and anywhere  
else where they have been taken by labour scarcity and  
water on the one hand to cultivate the plant, but  
not in Rhodesia, so today, and therefore, we will  
have to look to the budget which will be in Kenya  
to find the money to several new factories  
to meet the needs of the Kenya and  
Rhodesian market. This is the only way to  
keep up with the rest of the world."

"In the case of the East African territories  
the record is good, and that in coming years would  
not be continued." Having regard to the  
record that Mr. H. H. G. pulling people together  
will amply qualify so East Africa in  
one or two years' time that it will be  
able to stand on its own feet. (A  
Major H. H. G. pulled together the  
Section, he said, only that the Section  
had never had a chairman, young though  
the Kenya colony was.) As far as Ceylon is concerned  
was not once mentioned, nor would this cause me  
any qualm, and leaving the section to do many things  
he called Major H. H. G. a "great  
man" and the "best man" in the  
country, and he said that he had  
been very frank and  
honest in his attitude to the  
territories, and that he had  
done a great deal for them.

"Knowing this, would be sufficient. The  
Gaurman probably would not care. The Section  
had argued that the best thing would be definitely to  
have a central organization, but that that  
would be highly undesirable now. This could  
certainly keep up the same percentage of representation  
as the system which is a great deal less efficient  
now, and the three territories would be  
able to work together in minute detail.

"What would be required in minute detail  
is a closer and more effective commercial  
co-operation between the whole group of East African countries, ever working down  
into Nairobi as the centre, and he had been sunk in  
difficult hours and days dealing with that, as vice  
the Secretary of State does not indicate any desire from  
the government to do so."

"We made the point that the ease of taxation  
should be a guide to the territories, and that there should be  
a single tax on imports, which should be justified  
by the fact that the compensation reached in  
the past shows that the territories are in mind. It is  
particularly necessary to have a low taxation on  
existing industries."

"The development of the clove industry  
is reviewing developments in the clove industry during the  
past four years. Sir Alexander said that when Sir Richard  
Rankin went to Zanzibar, production were being good  
outward capacity, and more demand.

"He had to go over most of the country to  
the moneylenders, and to the planters, and to  
cloves—when he seemed in danger of  
losing his life. Richard Rankin  
was a good man, and he had  
entrusted with the clove seed, so  
the producer should be asked ahead  
of the sellers, so that they could  
have a good crop. That was also a problem  
in the case of Elze, and in  
and McCudden had infinite trouble to  
overcome, and he was very  
anxious to get up a good crop, those planters had  
a complete association and exercised what  
was done. Otherwise, on many occasions,

"Sir George was asked about the colonial  
report, but he did not know what it said, and it shows that he is main the chief agent at the  
time in the case of the commercial  
territories, and Mr. G. A. is the main  
mercantile and mercantile, and import  
elements and recognises that the country selling the export  
by the G. A. should be controlled by such agents  
who should be advised, other than the most important  
units which the G. A. selects, and that he  
recognised. The thanks of the Section are due to Messrs  
Gifford and Bent for handing over their  
and great efficiency."

"On the other hand, the African territories  
are not rewarded, and the G. A. has  
not been able to do much under command  
of the G. A. in the case of East Africa,  
which is the case, and the critic in the G. A.  
made to say that the clove situation failed, and  
please, said Sir Alexander, in this connection, educational  
rectify the understanding.

"He had to have great sympathy for the  
colonies, because at the time he had investigated the  
case of the clove grower, and the particular  
recommendation of Mr. G. A. was that the  
colonies should be a company of companies, and  
encouraged by Mr. Gifford, and  
should be independent of Government  
assistance, and pleased that the territories  
that were being represented by America should be  
absorbed and, accordingly, to pay a fee. That  
was reasonably to ease the position that large  
sums of money were spent, and  
from the same association, and a large  
percentage of the money was lost, and the  
territories had better understand the position of the  
territories, and the G. A. under

Indian community, who could not have read the report of the Select Committee, moved that the recommendation of Mr. Under-Secretary of State for India, to the effect that one or two members of the Indian delegation should represent the exports, should be carried out in the same spirit as it was put right all remaining difficulties.

"We are greatly indebted to Mr. Binder for his courtesy in coming to us, listening to our views, and discussing his, and my committee's, under his chairmanship. I hope that the Zanzibar clove industry and these recommendations carried out will now go on the break after a period of prosperity."

Mr. Denz said that while recently in Zanzibar he had discussed matters with the Resident and the Government, that things were now on a better basis of understanding, and that the London Chamber formed a valuable channel through which the producing and marketing sides could make contact. So many things get off the air, and there is no understanding! Might he appeal to Sir Robert Broomes Popham to increase the contacts between government and commerce in Kenya? If the Government would do so, for commercial views, progress would be speeded up. Coming to the main question, that they were conservative and therefore welcomed the policy of the Moslem Association. Departmental officials did not like the Moslem Association, which

Major Dale suggested as a potential rival election for the existence of the East African Association.

It was resolved to send the report of the Five Sub-Section of the Colonial Office Committee to Mr. Under-Secretary of State for India, and the Five Sub-Section.

That Empire goods only should be shown at the forthcoming Mombasa Trade Exhibition was again considered, but it was pointed out that this was an exhibition privately organised by the Moslem Association, and the Government could therefore not make representations.

Sir Humphrey Bogart said that this Committee had called an Imperial Conference in London, which, in its initial concern with problems of Japanese defence, would doubtless discuss the Ottawa Agreement, which will be due for renewal this year, and which contains a series of points concerning East African trade. He would like to invite the views of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Empire on this subject.

Mr. Denz said that the Committee had agreed to

a complement or corollary, an international economic convention, providing for compensating outlays for the concerns involved and the labour employed. There would also arise the question of equipment and great European technical and financial works—that is, material and technical assistance, the cost of credit, and financial participation.

The Chinese-Tan Centenary Committee, in conjunction with the Timire Industries Association of which Mr. L. C. Gray is President, has just issued a booklet entitled "Timire Award," the section dealing with Mandate rights, thus clearly defining the position of the Chinese in the territories which were taken over by Great Britain:

"The possibility of the transfer of the sovereignty of a mandated territory from one power to another, one which would have to be consented to by express written agreement, is conceivable that in instances such as this, not to transfer the sovereignty of a territory to Germany without the consent of the Associated Powers, and especially of the League of Nations, would be illegal according to the principles of international law, and the terms of the Mandate."

The demand for colonies by Germany has been the question of whether or not her Moslem Colonies now under mandate should be returned to her. Apparently the legal difficulties there are grave, and indeed, probably insurmountable, objections to such a situation. For one thing, these territories were retained because neither was nor the Germans directly concerned, were prepared to give up the leasehold rights fully involved in German occupation, and danger has been born less.

#### Social Services for Africans.

The Methodist Church Synod recently held in Bulawayo, South Africa, has decided to take every step to secure all reasonable legislation to protect the Native South African medical services, hours of labour, payment of wages, and other social facilities.

### Trade Be Amone!

#### British Ansatz to Germany.

Mr. WALTER RUNDHORN, president of the Board of Trade, is reported to have said on his arrival in New York last week, that all the former German Colonies were now under the flag of that nation, it would not create a revolution in Germany if Germany's prosperity.

Asked whether Great Britain was prepared to make an aggressive move to ensure compensation for the partition, he said, "I don't directly refer to Germany, but it could not be a correct interpretation of British foreign policy. We are not going to make any methodical, whichever conducts our foreign policy. We are not going to let anybody to leave us alone, we will though what it means to those countries. In the case that shall go further than that."

When he received the news in Washington a few days later, he was questioned about raw materials, and rapidly replied, "We can get anything we pay for." This opened up another line of interrogation, which brought from the President of the Board of Trade the assertion of his conviction that neither the United States nor Great Britain would be a party in the exclusion of important nations from honest raw materials. "You mean," said one reporter, "by 'important' and not by association of 'colonies'?" To this Mr. Rundhorn assented, stating that Great Britain forsooth does not fit the open door.

Those who expected Mr. Ernest Bevin, Prime Minister of France, to make a "Good Will" tour of Central Africa in his anxiously awaited vacation, were disappointed, as he announced that they would not be able to go. His object is the following:

"It is proposed to pay a visit to the African nations, particularly to the French colonies, and to the Belgian

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## African Production in Africa

By Sir Bertrand Bovill, M.A., F.R.S.

SIR BERTRAND BOVILL, the former Governor of Rhodesia and the Governor of Nigeria, wrote the following article in the African Colonies and Protectorates at a Banquet given by the Royal Empire Society in Liverpool, on November 11, 1918.

It is the fashion, in the African Colonies, to have vast estates which are the result of development by an investment of the largest amount of capital, and the contents mineral, valuable and brilliant, should be extracted as quickly and entirely as possible," said Sir Bertrand. "The exploitation of the African Colonies must be carried on in the same spirit as the mining of alluvium, or the growing of sugar, or the cultivation of cotton, or the raising of cattle, or you have living serfs. If we were playing this game, as I said in colonies, I would say, 'Oddly enough, the master labour would say, "I have many of raw material which could be the basis of a brilliant and successful colony." That is quite reasonable. So far, our considerations are taken into account. The African Colonial View ignores these other considerations. The European View puts them first. The main idea is this—that the estate and whose development is to concern the cultivants with legal rights of ownership have to respect the rights for whose general welfare we are responsible."

"Mineral development can be a serious menace to native agricultural production, and in some parts big mineral developments attracting big agriculturalists from Europe to the south may have most serious results. The introduction of cultivation and bush grazing in those areas has led to devastating epidemics of sleeping sickness.

### European Native Production

The controversy in East Africa is regard to European coffee production centres round Lake and about. The land difficulties of course will be to obtain Native labour is generally to take men for a long period of time, and more expensive and difficult of access between the Europeans and those who belong to him. It is also the Native's desire for his own lands that a farm labourer by someone else is inevitable.

It was suggested in East Africa at one time that the Native should be induced to grow coffee because the world has more coffee than wants, and that cultivation of coffee is careless work, may result in disease spreading to European plantations; and because the coffee of Native production enables Natives to get the benefits of coffee from European plantations.

The arguments of over-production against European Native alike. The fear of diseases, something like the inter-breed disease, as well as that of the Arab planter, is another that Native coffee is not good enough to stand the carefully regulated and supervised trade, prevent the introduction of new disease which have gone up to time, as in the case of coffee in Ceylon, is completely obliterated. The third argument, the danger of theft, does not appeal to me as a reason for taking the extraordinarily drastic step of forbidding the Native from growing what he wants.

"My real scheme is production by the Native on his own land of coffee, and this is what it can and should be. It is the purest commercial product, and is as good a production as possible, the best quality that can be obtained of those produced which there is a steady demand, and desiderate clearly, and the development of adoption of modern methods of cultivation and industry, the Native should be allowed to do this according with his own ideas, and thus fulfilling Native custom thought.

"The Native, however, says, 'What makes? Every increase in price or improvement in the quality of coffee is a loss to us, and the producer is to be blamed for it.' He is right when he holds that the Native is not to blame for the increase in price, for it is the European who is to blame. The Native is not to be blamed as a mere slave labourer.

"The Native, however, says, 'What makes? Every

### The Right Policy

"We must lead, not drive, to shade, not compel; and must not force that persuasion may come very near to compulsion, especially when applied through the hands of subordinate Native officers anxious to please, however kindly you may always be too particular as to their methods. We must be as very rough with methods which lead to the breaking up of tribal organization. This de-tribalized Native is a very difficult problem, and though he may indeed be less dangerous than his tribal father, his freedom is limited as the man who is still a loyal subject of his tribe, or of his King, or of his God.

"We must go in the right lines if we want to get the idea of making the Native producer do something, but of making him do it in his own way. That is the only way to get him to do it. He must be most interested in getting the Native to do it, and he must be most interested in proving the Native can do it. This is the only way to prove it. He must not try any new experiments. He will be very ready to adopt a new process if what success he has had in any one certain direction, but he will not succeed if he tries something else. He must be better educated and educated. One certainty in this connection is that we must be quite sure.

"Among those British with the African and Rhodesian interests were Prince Maria Louis, Lady Somers, Allen, Mr. R. W. L. H. Dyer, G.C.H. Dale, Sir Edward Johnson, General Sir John French, Sir James Wilson, T. Penruddock, General Sir Charles Warren, and others.

### Native Representation

#### And Rhodesia's Constitutional Changes

THE Rev. J. W. Gould addressing the Southern Rhodesian Missionary Association, urged Government to set up a Native Chamber of responsibility for Native affairs. He said, "I am sorry to say, and I say the time has now come for this sitting Parliament with complete confidence to pass legislation in the Colony, including that affecting the Native peoples."

"Many did not consider that African Parliament had the experience of all that was required in the Native question to be entrusted with so bold a responsibility. Certain happenings in the possession of Rhodesia had increased their confidence that it could be charged with so solemn a trust. There was no record of the missionaries ever agreeing to the proposed changes where there was a division for direct, adequate and representative representation. Now the interest of Native affairs had, in three main ways, increased—of Native affairs and of recognised compatriots of the Native population, men who should be nominated by the chief of their tribes, and the responsible to all European shareholders. The suggestion of a Native Chamber in which Native interests would be sufficiently safeguarded, was a most important one."

"I would, therefore, advise a Native to be confident in his government, as I have done, but the judgment of the European and probably of a good many others is that he cannot support the present system. The Southern Rhodesians, Miss Mary G. Gifford, said, "that the most advanced and progressive Native in the Colony, most energetic and unceasingly expressing their opinions, would feel it might be unsafe to move in such a matter until the overwhelming majority of both European and Native could speak in favour of the proposed changes."

"I maintained that the people of Southern Rhodesia were better able to understand and legislate upon their own problems than the people of England, and had concerning Native affairs and Native representation, fully discussing the

## Ethiopian War Continues.

The Italo-Egyptian forces are preparing for the most extensive military operation in Ethiopia since the occupation of Addis Ababa in 1936. Marshal Graziani, directing operations from his new headquarters near Gondar, against Ras Desta's reorganized army, 8,000 to 10,000 strong, which is reported to be holding a line laid in the plateau from Wuk Tana to Lake Tana. Ras Desta, who has established a number of bases in the highland areas in which he has a force of 10,000 to 12,000 men, has suffered a heavy defeat, 30 miles west of Addis Ababa and is retreating to the mountainous region in the west. His troops, having abandoned 700 rifles, are marching south and their wives and children back.

Over 20,000 people of Italian descent living outside Italy themselves are reported from Rome to be going abroad from Syria, Egypt, Morocco, France, Belgium and Holland.

The wife of an Italian sergeant of police has been arrested by Marshal Graziani, for assisting troops to capture the Italian bullock, who attacked a train on the Abyssinian-Sudan line.

A new Ethiopian Army incorporating Italian and Abyssinian units has been formed recently.

By arrangement, the British consulate in Rome jurisdiction over Addis Ababa, has been handed back to the Italian Consulate of Tripoli.

A service of coach service is to be inaugurated by the Italians between Massawa and Addis Ababa, and another between Massawa and Gondar, near Lake Tana.

The former Ethiopian military leader, and Benito Mussolini's Tigray, arrived in Italy from Abyssinia last week, shortly after they had been taken to the island of Ponza, some 65 miles west of Naples, where a number of political offenders are detained; and where the two Ethiopians will spend the remainder of their exile.

Speaking at an Abyssinian Association luncheon in Bath last week, Harry S. Smith said every effort was being made to close the curtain on the most hideous crime ever committed, and all were asked to stand "hand in hand with the criminal."

"He that raises false hopes to serve a present purpose, only makes a way for disappointment and discontent."

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## Questions in Parliament.

ASKED if the latest information regarding the position in Ethiopia were correct, Anthony Eden, Minister of Colonies, said that since the end of the rains at the end of November the British forces had marched direction of the frontier of the areas previously uncontrolled.

In the western provinces, Tigray, Shewa, Gojjam, Gore and the Ethiopian custom states of Kaffa, Oromia and Oruwa, and the latest information indicated that these forces had also penetrated in to the northern section of Beni Shangul, adjoining the Sudan frontier.

In the Southern provinces progress had been made though with considerable opposition, by the Italian columns advancing northwards from Mekele on the Kaffa frontier and southwards from Addis Ababa.

The greater part of the province of Bale, however, will be an area immediately to the west of the lakes which border on Addis Ababa, and parts of the provinces of Arsi and Shewa appeared to remain unoccupied, and there were still a number of foreign missionaries unable to move owing to the insecurity of communications and the general disorders which have continued during the past six months.

Asked by Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher whether any decision had been reached regarding the future status of the British Legation in Addis Ababa, Mr. Eden replied that in view of the fact that the Ethiopian territories where British subjects had interests were under control of the Italian authorities, H.M. Ambassador to Ethiopia had informed the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs on December 21 of his decision to leave the British Legation at Addis Ababa and to substitute a Consulate-General.

Asked by Sir Walter Smiles whether there was any difference in the amount of duty on cotton piece goods from Lancashire imported into the Sudan and Egypt, and whether these were real reasons for the want of Lancashire trade with the Sudan compared with Egypt, Captain George Allardice, Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, said that the duties levied by Egypt and the Sudan were not on a comparable basis, but that the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1890 provided that the imports of U.K. goods must not exceed either 40% of the Sudan's imports or 10% of the goods imported into the Sudan from a Japanese origin.

### A Tenant of Coal Rhodes.

Tom Dhlamini, an aged Ndebele who had died, was a servant of Coal Rhodes, the Englishman who founded Umtata and the East African Camp, received from the Southern Rhodesian Government a grant of 100 acres of land, near Gwadlupane, prominent Rhodesian officials and settlers in the general region being in favour.

A party of about 200 Italian tourists recently visited Mombasa on the first of a series of excursions by to the East African territories. Mombasa residents invited on board the steamer ship to meet them many of whom were residents of Italian Somaliland and other Italian colonies.

### The King and Tropical Medicine.

Sir Austin Chamberlain announced at last week's meeting of the Court of Governors of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine that the King had become Patron of the School.



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## LAWIT MINING NEWS

## Uganda Mining Progress.

Uganda mining statistics from Uganda show this year's production exceeded the £1,000 mark, the figures being over £1,000. For several months in the early part of 1936 the gold production ranged between £1,000 and £2,500, increasing to £3,000 towards the end of the year. The total gold for 1936 should not be far short of £60,000, which is approximately three times the 1935 figure.

Production of tin has been fairly steady throughout the past two years, the total for the first 11 months of 1936 being £7,501, compared with £70,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year. There was no recorded production of tungsten in 1935; the figure for the first 11 months of 1936 is £4,700.

The total mineral production of the Protectorate in the first 11 months of 1936 was £1,000, or £300 above the figure for the corresponding period of 1935.

## Tanganyika Minerals.

There was a standstill in the shares of Tanganyika Minerals, due to the lack of a setback of £100,000, such as occurred in a few hours, and was attributed to the continued delay in the publication of a progress report which has been expected for some little time, and the anticipation of which was partly responsible for the recent rise in the share. Good news of satisfactory financial accounts developments is expected, and what is now important to the company confirmation of the Stock Exchange belief that the provision of the necessary further funds will be disclosed, thus banishing anxiety on that score.

A considerable number of representations have been made to us by shareholders and by prospective purchasers of the shares, who can only be advised that a circular which we are informed will now be issued within a few days.

It is unfortunate that the Melia should have caused nervousness in the market, but the present value of the shares is, of course, based on the fact that there is no financial interest known to be immediately involved in the company, the shares of which they expect to see standing at considerably higher levels. The upward swing from about 20s. to 25s. was very rapid, and a good deal of profit-taking naturally followed.

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Manager

## £7,000,000 Turn Exceeded.

Mining output in Southern Rhodesia during 1936 showed a general increase over 1935, possibly due to the fact that output in 1935 was unusually large. Gold output £13,587,000 against £13,300,000; asbestos £10,068,000 against £6,662,000; chrome £3,208,400 against £2,740,800; pyrites £13,041,000 against £11,714,000. Other minerals produced were: Mica, £2,035,000 (previous year £2,119); nickel, £1,440 (£563) tin, £7,000 (£1,540); tungsten, £6,200 (£3,260); ochre, £6,000; antimony, £1,450; copper, £297 (£7); lime, £2,427; and diamonds £70.

The total value of the mineral output for 1936 was £463,200 compared with £455,500 in 1935; £5,687,000 in 1934, and £4,039,55 in 1933. The value of minerals suffered since the occupation of the Colony is £11,563,680, of which gold accounts for £100,740,430.

## Mashaba Asbestos.

A circular to the creditors states that it has been decided to extend the time of application for the debtors to January 20. When the date for receiving applications has expired the directors will carefully consider whether the sum of £100,000 is sufficient for the immediate needs of the company, and unless they feel that the company's position can be consolidated by the funds provided, the subscriptions will be returned.

The circular continues: "As explained at the annual meeting, apart from the sum of £100,000 to be paid to the creditors in Rhodesia and the amount of at once available for the erection of the mills and the necessary working capital for the company's business, the position as to the Homeland (Shabari) property has now become critical."

"The vendors who have a mortgage on that property for the balance of the purchase money have instituted proceedings, and, unless the mortgage is discharged at once, the property will be lost, including the £100,000 already paid and the large sums spent amounts developed."

Shareholders are therefore urged in their interests to make use in forwarding their applications for the debentures. The directors are confident that sufficient financial support is now available for the shareholders to deal with the immediate position. The balance of the finance necessary will be obtainable in order to keep the company in a position to be consolidated, and the shareholders are asked to co-operate in this regard."

In preliminary figures the latest available Northern Rhodesia for December gives the following: Coal is 1,315,000 tons; iron 30,000 tons; manganese 3,550 tons; gold 1,540 oz.; silver 10,000 oz.; zinc 10,000 tons; lead 10,000 tons; copper 1,500 tons; tin 1,000 tons; molybdenum 1,000 lbs.

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East African Goldfields (s.)		
Elders Mining Syndicate (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 3d.
Fanti Consolidated (s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 6d.
Gabalt Goldfields (2s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Gloucester Phoenix (2s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kagera Mine (1s.)	6s. 0d.	5s. 3d.
Kessala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Kavirondo Gold Mine (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Nentan (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Peninsula Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
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Leonora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Lunyah Gold (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
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Lyndhurst Rhodesian (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
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Mashaba Asbestos (s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
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Masela Broken Hill (s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Masela Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	3s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Mutumba Katanga (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Anglo-American Corporation (s.)	35s. 3d.	35s. 3d.
American Selection Trust (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Amalgamated (2s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Amesman (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	40s. 3d.	38s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Tsumeb Gold (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Uganda Central Gold (3s. 0d.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Vanuatu Concessions (s.)	9d.	5d.
Zatajka Gold (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Thistle-Etna (s.)		
Wells and Rhodesia (s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Union of Haut Katanga 6% Bd.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Watende (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Zambesi Exploring (1s.)		

### GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	12s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Central Line Steel (5s.)	20s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisal (5s.)	48s. 9d.	18s. 0d.
East African Land (s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
E. R. Power and Lighting (s.)	11s. 3d.	11s. 3d.
Imperial Airways (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Lewa Doid (1s. 6d.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Mozambique Searcher (s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Port of Durban (s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
(6% Pre. 21s.)	22s. 11d.	22s. 11d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (s.)	47s. 6d.	47s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	70s. 0d.	70s. 0d.
Watterson's (s.)	42s. 0d.	42s. 0d.

### Shares Received

#### Nairobi Commodity

We have received the following prices by air mail from the *East African Mining Journal*:

	Last week	This week
Edwards (1s.)		2s.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (s.)		2s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Kenya Ports (s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Magadi Gold Minings (s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Palmarus (1s.)	2s.	2s.

### Overseas

The great Kilo-Moto mines of the Belgian Congo had a bumper crop production in 1936, totalling 21,272 kg. copper and 13,500 kg. manganite veins.

### AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Advances are on the express understand that no liability exists to "Buy" East Africa and Rhodesia.

Each subscriber of street capital subscribers to "Buy" Africa and Rhodesia is entitled to be compensated to the amount of 100% of the cost of

the inquiry must bear the full name and address of capital letters clearly legible with it desired by Burchill under a postmark.

Advance will not be given over the telephone or telegram or letter. Correspondents should mark their reply "HOLDING" (DRAFT) and address them to "Buy" Africa and Rhodesia, 91, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1.

A. A. Burchill, Ltd., 1, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W. 1. Agents: Abelsohn, K. C. B. Plymouth, L. Bamford, J. B. Chappell, H. H. M. R. A. G. Vale, M. P. J. Johnson, H. S. J. T. L. Kensington, P. A. Holloman, S. and elsewhere in this zone, concerning Tin and Minerals.

**AFRICA.** The following of Selsby in East Africa, 1936, show the issued common share capital of this company, 40% of the issued share capital of the Selsby Miners, 1936, and 40% of the issued capital of the African Selection Trust. The issued capital of the Trust is £100,000.

In London there has been no trading in the shares of the African Selection Trust Exchange for some weeks, business in the Fair of call-over has been very quiet, and you would hold in the circumstances. A considerable recovery would be expected, or twice quite on the cards.

"A.F.T." (A.M.L.S.) (1) Why not ask the secretary of the company about the Selsby in creating a rumour which is very unlike the truth. Should advise you to exchange (2) Calculate that they are not worth more now than £100 per share. We should rather sell than buy.

"C.R.C." (B.B.C.) is speculative or about, but attractive.

R. S. F. is bound to regard the report as reliable.

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## *Germany and Colonies*

The American point of view has been most interestingly put by Mr. Walter Lippmann, one of the best known of American journalists, who examines Dr. Schacht's article in *Foreign Affairs*, in which the President of the Reichsbank pleads that Germany accepted the Armistice not only with President Wilson's Fourteen Points in mind, but also counted that they would be interpreted in accordance with a secret memorandum agreed in October, 1918, by Colored House for the guidance of the Allied leaders.

Assuming that the Germans fully were aware of that highly confidential document at the time, Mr. Lippmann shows that Dr. Schacht's quotation from it has been either full or fair. For instance, he omitted its statement of the British and Japanese League against the return of German Colonies because they could be used for Japanese purposes. Nor did he recall that President Wilson rejected both the U.S.-Japanese view and the German view that the colonies had been of a "colonial nature" and that their conquest was a violation of the principles of the League of Nations. He also omitted the fact that the League of Nations had decided that the colonies should not be militarised, that negotiations should be conducted on the principle of the open door, that the forms in which the Colonial Administration should be conducted be a matter of international concern.

It is quite certain, writes Mr. Lippmann, "that what President Wilson had in mind was not the return of the colonies to Germany nor their seizure by the conquering Powers, but the institution of the Mandates which were inaugurated in the Peace Treaty and entrusted to the League of Nations."

There is no warrant in the text for the idea that President Wilson promised Germany or had any idea of promising her the recovery of her Colonial Empire. He had a wholly different intention. It was to use the territory taken from Germany and Turkey as an experiment designed to banish and to all Colonial Imperialism.

What he really wanted was to terminate gradually the whole Colonial business, to treat backward countries as they are administered by Powers accountable to the society of nations, and he meant that these lands should be administered on the principle of the open door to all nations, and in order to prepare the Natives for self-government.

## *Women for the Colonies*

SUGGESTING that women should be allowed to serve in the Colonial Service, Mrs. D. M. Noghes, of the Women's Institute, Glasgow, writes in the *Glasgow Herald*:

"We have already seen in their capacity in the field of Colonial Service that there seems little reason to prohibit their entry to administrative and executive posts. In many they have served in countries remote from civilization, as doctors, teachers and nurses. Women missionaries have entered undeveloped areas and established friendly relations there."

Some women have acquired a specialised knowledge of conditions in Protectorates and Mandated Territories. Deputations from women's organisations have represented to the Colonial Secretary the gravity of the problems relating to the conditions of women in some of the Colonies, and their request for the application of women in the administration has not been uniformly favourably received.

Surely it cannot be to the public advantage that the State should be without the services of women for this type of work, more particularly when they have already demonstrated their worth and competence in it."

## *Santa Claus Up-to-Date*

THE Foundation Day had been announced in the incoming arrival of Santa Claus, who had come to the aid of Father

## *A Rhodesian Home*

It was the sort of scene which would have rewarded Ceres' shades for all his toil to make Rhodesia a land fit for man to live in. In *Rhodesia Herald* in reporting a visit to Mr. A. R. Morkel's home, "Ceres," near Shanga, following the opening of a large swimming pool in his grounds,

Mr. Morkel, who was then prospecting in the neighbourhood, chose the site for his farm just over 30 years ago, and in the development of the property built a cement-lined tunnel through a hill for the irrigation of some 700 acres. At its earliest days the tunnelling enterprise was known as "Morkel's folly," but it has proved an outstanding success, irrigating the homestead with beautiful lawns, orchards producing oranges, pawpaws, bananas, pineapples, sugar cane, and guavas, and assisting the growing of tobacco, wheat and maize.

## *The Ruins of the Game*

DESCRIBING the adventures of Kenya and Tanganyika administrative officers engaged on the round-up of Masai cattle raiders recently, the *Tanganyika Standard* states:

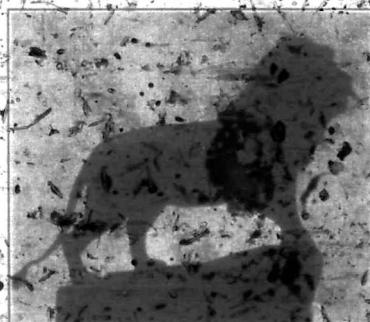
"On one occasion a party of officials and their men reached the only waterhole within miles just as night was falling. They found a pride of lions had arrived first and would not move, thus denying them the opportunity of slaking their thirst. As the lions belonged to the world-famous Serengeti savanna, shooting was out of the question, and the injunction of the Game Department to 'shoot before shooting' was strictly observed. This particular pride, however, seemed to be well aware of the rules of a closed reserve, and yawningly declined to budge."

## *E. GERRARD & SONS*

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**Late News Items**

A Transvaal baseball team may shortly visit Southern Rhodesia.

The discovery of a parasite which devours societ's eggs is reported from Natal.

Natal City Council are organising a horticultural show to be held in Feb.

New post office works in Bulawayo will be expected to be opened in April.

Salisbury City Council are considering the building near the Native Hospital of a Baptist Tabernacle.

The local Women's Institute is co-operating with Shukura Tafisa Mawere, Botswana, the planting of trees in various parts of Africa.

£2,500 has been set aside by the Southern Rhodesian State Lottery Trustees for the promotion of healthless neighbourhoods in Goyet and Khami.

Surveys have been made in the Matabeland districts of Southern Rhodesia for a site for a tuberculosis hospital to be built and managed by the Lottery Trustees.

The situation has been made in Sabinyi, the on Corbridge, a section of one of the principal streets, could be repossessed and enlarged to accommodate 100 houses.

During October 186 non-Germans entered Tanganyika, of whom 13 were British, and 29 German. The total of 72 visitors, 60 were British nationals, and 14 German.

A model of the Victoria Falls is being made at the request of Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, for exhibition in the Livingstone museum in Blantyre, Scotland.

There was keen bidding for the Rhodesian pavilion at the Johannesburg Exhibition, which was to be 12 ft. x 18 ft. Zimbabwe Rocks of the same height as the original, but only half as wide. It was sold for £600.

Two trains carrying the arms of Southern Rhodesia have been presented by the Southern Rhodesian Government to the London Midland and Scottish Railway for display on the L.M.S. locomotive No. 5595, which has been named "Southern Rhodesia".

Addressing last week's annual general meeting of the Empire Press Union, Sir Stanley Reed said that progress had been made in the interchange of journalists within the Empire, and that a Rhodesian journalist was among those from other countries more widely worked in English newspaper offices during the year.

**Blackiff Case**

Admirer "Landaff Castle" went ashore on a sandbank on Tumbatu Island off Zanzibar last week, but was floated the same night and reached Zanzibar for survey the next morning. Mr. H. G. Gandy, the Captain, while she was around Mr. H. G. Gandy, the Captain, Castle against Mombasa, and Captain Soma, assistant postmaster in Zanzibar, made an aerial inspection of the ship.

**African Refresher**

The African Society of the Royal Society for the African Education and Culture states that income, £10,000, amounted to £10,008, and expenditure, £10,000, including £1,000 for research. It was the 11th year for which the original grant from the Rhodes Foundation was made, and the new grant, £1,000 for a period of three years, will be on a diminishing basis. Economic has been made where possible in order to build up a reserve for future grants. Details of the available funds will be published when the successful outcome of the present work is known.

**Of Commercial Concern**

Coastal flights damaged early stages in the north were a cause of the northward shift in flight direction of swarms over Lusaka being a factor.

A description of the operations of the Lusaka Transport and Supplies Co., which operates at Lusaka, appeared in last week's issue of this journal.

An approximate revenue Kenya and Uganda Railways for December amounted to £20,200, compared with £198,540 during the corresponding month of last year.

Gross receipts of the Benguela Railway Company for December amounted to £25,180, compared with £28,577, for the corresponding month of last year.

Net earnings of the Bangangata Railways for 12 hours during the first 11 months of 1936 amounted to £605.37, the surplus £59.87, the estimated revenue £500, £53.50.

Exports from Tanganyika during the first months of 1936 amounted to £4,621,808, compared with £3,020,254 for the corresponding period of 1935, and £1,548,851 for 1934. Imports totalled £3,081,550, against £2,666,620.

**Income Tax Committee**

The Committee appointed by the Government to report on the provisions of the Income Tax Bill with view to their incorporation in the recommendations of the Standing Finance Committee, Mr. J. G. Murray, General as Chairman, and the following members: The Treasurer, Capt. H. E. Schwaite, M.P.; Mr. C. Cavaghish Bentinck, M.P.; Mr. H. R. Andaya, M.P.; Mr. G. Stace, Secretary.

**An Offer to Subscribers**

They are renewing their subscriptions a surprising large proportion of regular readers write annually to "East Africa and Rhodesia", which they often receive in the hand every week by express with an intelligent interest in East African and Rhodesian affairs.

We think the time is ripe, and, in the interests of recruiting new subscribers, therefore offer the offer explained below.

For a sum of £1, £1.50 or £2, "East Africa and Rhodesia" will be sent by express to 51, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

If the above mentioned funds are not ready on your part to subscribe the journal would like them to have the opportunity of seeing the same. Basing this on an appreciation and no potential subscriber that he would be willing to send us a sum post free for £1, £1.50 or £2, and we will pay for the postage and attach it in respect of such a sum.

The name and address of the subscriber should be given.

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## More German than British Bank's Good Trade Report

### Landholders in Tanganyika

TAPIS-HUS showing in detail for the first time the British and German landholdings in Tanganika, mainly and by acreage are given in the last annual statement of the Department of Lands and Survey. It is clear that through the Germans have the greater number of holdings, the acreage, both leasehold and freehold, British ownership is considerably larger.

The 493 British holdings (other than British and South African Dutch) covered 380,366 acres leasehold and 260,811 acres freehold, a total of 641,177 acres. British owned holdings numbered 240, totalling acreage of 375,302 being almost equally divided between leasehold and freehold. Some 15,000 other holdings, numbering 47, totalling 10,430 acres, were German holdings, owned 332,162 acres leasehold and 1,667 freehold, totalling 343,829 acres. All other holdings numbered 266, totalling 30,000 acres. Missions held 110, amounting to 1,000 acres, of which 200 were leasehold and 900 freehold. The total number of smallholders and pastorage holders was 11,281, amounting to 1,930,992 acres of which 1,000,000 was leasehold and 930,992 freehold.

The generally improving economic position of the country has been reflected in a considerable increase in demand for agricultural land. The purchase of land in mining areas and the opening up of new mining areas and the increase in the use of small mining requirements have been responsible for a demand for smallholdings of from 5 to 15 acres, as well as for a number of other types of land and land-ground. The report records that the largest individual alienation was in the Northern Province where the Secretary of State approved a 15,000-acre lease to a company of cotton planters. Alienations in the Eastern Province showed a continual demand for smallholdings of about 20 acres each for cotton. The Minister of Lands and Mines states that the tendency to alienate for large farm leaseholds is not quite so noticeable as over years, and that there are still large areas of freehold, particularly in the Tanga Province, which remains undeveloped and subdivided, which would be in the interest both of settlement and development.

### Big's Kenya Factor

MICHAEL MCCARTHY, chairman of the Uganda Meat Company, speaking at a recent meeting of shareholders, said that, with a view to reducing the costs of supply of the raw materials on which its factories in Europe depended, the company had been examining possibilities further afield, and that as soon as appeared to offer the most favourable field for development of their objective, they had intended to proceed without delay for the acquisition of such a plant, but similar to those existing in their plants.

Negotiations with the Kenyan Government have now been completed, and a formal agreement concluded whereby the Uganda and Kenyan bodies, The East African Meat Company, and Big's, are to enter into a joint venture, the former to supply the latter with certain raw materials, while the company would enter an agreement with the Uganda Government to the supply of the materials on which its business depends for the preparation of its finished

products. The Uganda Meat Company will be entitled to 50 per cent of the profits and the Uganda Government 50 per cent. The new plant will be situated on the coast near Mombasa, and will be built on the site of the old factory which was destroyed by fire in 1936.

*Uganda:* - Returns during the first half of 1937 were beneficial to the trade, according to the previous adverse weather conditions having reduced 230,000 bales against a normal average of 300 bales.

*Tanganika:* - Trade was good when, with some fluctuations, it reached a new record in December. The main market is the coastal port of Dar es Salaam.

*Southern Rhodesia:* - During the conditions prevailing during December, Rainford was quiet. Trade continued steadily throughout the period.

*North Rhodesia:* - Trade was quiet during December, but the general improvement in the outlook improved. The forecast for 1938 was favourable.

*Kenya:* - European trade fluctuated a little in December, but stores indicate that the volume of business was about the same as in the corresponding month for some years past. Trade is now continuing steadily. Head office is in Nairobi, and branches are now established in Mombasa, Kisumu, and Nairobi. Trade is firm, but a shortage of staff is reported.

### New Trade Conditions

Under new leave conditions approved by the Secretary of State, senior officers in Kenya will be granted a leave of absence for four months, accompanied by their wives or by their dependants. This is in addition to the normal leave previously granted. The leave will be provided at a cost of £100 per month, payable by the Public Works Accounts, and will be available to all members of the armed forces and to naval and civil service personnel serving abroad in public groups.

### Bonds in Mail Crash

A record that the Belgian air-mail service from Brussels to the Congo, via Aden, Algeria, and Muscat, after an eight passengers and four members of the crew had died.

### Rubber in Mining

The Rubber Owners' Association of Great Britain has issued a memorandum of the various methods which may be utilised in mining industry. Copies may be obtained from the association at 19 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 4.

### Trade with Britain

Having a car under one's nose is certainly the best way to get about, and the latest motorist's guide to the roads of Britain is "The Motorist's Guide to the Roads of Britain," published by the Automobile Association, and priced 10/- net. It contains maps of the roads of Great Britain, with distances, and is intended for use on long journeys.

It is also intended for use on short journeys, and is suitable for use on the roads of Scotland, Ireland, and Northern Ireland. It is also suitable for use on the roads of Wales, and the roads of the Isle of Man.

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**East African Market Report****Rainfall Report**

THESE were good demand for East African blues, and some sales to London.

At present, sizes 1 B. and 1 B. sizes are offered in 10 lb. bags at 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per lb. 10 lb. bags at 14s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. per lb.

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These are to be found in:

Port Said, 10s. 6d.; Suez, 9s. 6d.; Bombay, 10s. 6d.; Calcutta, 10s. 6d.; Madras, 10s. 6d.; Colombo, 10s. 6d.; Madras, 10s. 6d.; Bangkok, 10s. 6d.; Singapore, 10s. 6d.; Batavia, 10s. 6d.; Shimbala, 10s. 6d.; Tukuyu, 10s. 6d.; Utendo, 10s. 6d.

Natal: Durban, (Wesgango), 10s. 6d.; Cape Town, 10s. 6d.; Britons, 9s. 6d.; Balafayo, 0-17; Bikito, 0-17; Camba, 0-17; Fort Victoria Hill, Gataogma, 0-63; Gleneden, 0-17; Gwelo, 0-17; Hartley, 0-63; Kweka, 0-17; Marandela, 0-17; Mazoe, 0-17; Melindzi, 0-17; Nelspruit, 0-17; Polokwane, 0-17; Shambu, 0-17; Shymava, 0-17; Singwe, 0-17; Umtali, 0-17; Vryheid, 0-17; Zulu, 0-17; inches.

**Secondary Industries.**

Statistics of South African trade for the remaining months of last year show that small quantities of hosiery and lace manufactured in the Colony were sent to South Africa and Northern Rhodesia, and that the latter's purchases totalled £14,216, or £1,000 more than those of the Colony.

**"Cape Town Castle."**

The Union-Castle Mail Service Company has decided to name its new motor-vessel the "Cape Town Castle." The liner will be similar in type to the "Aphline Castle" and the "Sir David Gascoyne," and will operate on the South African service. It will bear the same name of "Castle" with a South African twist as was the first ship of that name of the same company, which has now been renamed after the King of the United Kingdom.

**Increasing Spending Power.**

An interesting section of the latest game and miniature report shows the currency circulation in the Protectorate month by month since 1923. In 1923, the circulation was £13,318,000, and reveals that in every month of 1920 there was substantially greater sum in circulation than in the corresponding month of the previous year, the greatest ranging from as much as £2,780,000 in the early months of the year to an average of £3,800,000 from the middle of 1924 to the end of the year. The figures also show the issues from and returns to the currency office in each month.

**5. Rhodesian Financial Outlook.**

Referring to his preparation of the budget for the next financial year, Mr. Huggins, Secretary of Rhodesia, said: "At present we are in salutary position that our demands for expenditure exceeded anything that has happened in the past, and there we bound to be a great deal of difficulty in many quarters when the estimates were made." The Colony's financial position is as follows:—The trustees of the public purse have determined to take no deficit for the year. They could go with a deficit of 10 million pounds, and could even do so without seriously impairing the financial position of the Colony. But

can necessarily be spared in the event of any emergency after picking up a result of world-wide economic conditions. At present we know the best methods of proceeding for market. Let us assist you.

## EAST COFFEE

### COFFEE & TEA

### COTTON & JUTE

### INDIA & CHINA

### GENERAL TRADE

### KENYA & UGANDA

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

JANUARY 22

*Passengers from East Africa*

LISTED below are names of persons on board the following steamers:  
 Allott, Mr. & Mrs. J. G.  
 Baldwin, Captain Mr. H.  
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 Bell, Dr., & Mrs. D.  
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 Bridger, Mr. H. G.  
 Clegg, Miss. J. H.  
 Goshorn, Mrs. D. M. de C.  
 Connolly, Mr.  
 Dowling, Miss. Mrs. F. J.  
 Stamford, Miss. I.  
 Sturges, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. B. F.  
 Curle, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.  
 Dalgleish, Mr. & Mrs. J. J.  
 Davis, Miss. R. K.  
 Davis, Mr. S.  
 Fox Verdi, Mr.  
 Dykes, Miss.  
 Evans, Mr. & Mrs. D. E.  
 Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Fox, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
 Russell, Miss. A. M. L.  
 Macrae, Mr.  
 Goldbergh, Mr. S.  
 Gorski, Mr.  
 Grace, Mr. F.  
 Haldeman, Lady  
 Hobbs, Mr.  
 Hopkins, Captain  
 Muller, Mr. A. A.  
 Humphrey, Mr. N.  
 Ireland, Mr. J. E.  
 Jackson, Rev. & Mrs. H. S.  
 Jones, Mrs. & Mrs. J. H.  
 Joseph, Mrs. E. M.  
 Kean, Mr. J. C.  
 Keer, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
 Keer, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
 Kemp, Miss & Mrs. D.  
 Langton, Mrs. M. E.  
 Mardon, Mr. & Mrs. L.  
 Newthorpe, Mr. F.  
 Lovell-Lloyd, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.  
 Galloway, Mrs. & Mrs. J. V.

Glover, Mr.  
 Hill, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
 Lewis, Mr. H. G.  
 Lunger, Mr. & Mrs.  
 MacDonald, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Mollie, Mr. J.  
 Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Richardson, Mrs. K.  
 Robinson, Mr. S.  
 Ross, Mr. L.  
 Shattock, Mrs.  
 Stebbins, Mr. H. C.  
 Stowell, Mr. and Mrs. E.  
 Payne, Miss. & Mrs. J.  
 Peacock, Miss. C.  
 Pedras, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
 Phillips, Miss. J. F.  
 Pritchard, Mr. C. G.  
 Proctor, Mr. D. P.  
 Pye, Mrs. J.  
 Ramshaw, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Row, Mr. M. S.  
 Reynolds, Mrs. K.  
 Sangster, Miss R.  
 Sharpe, Mr. J.  
 Stevens, Miss. H. S.  
 Stuart, Captain J. D.  
 Swetbie, Major & Mrs.  
 Sutherland, Mr. A.  
 Sweeney, Lt. Col.  
 Thompson, Lt. Comdr.  
 Toulon, Mr. J. S.  
 Town, Mrs. V.  
 Vernon, Captain G. G.  
 Walker, Mrs. S. H.  
 Whitter, Mrs. A. W.  
 Whittaker, Mr. H. W.  
 White, Mr. A. E.  
 White, Mr. G. T.  
 Williams, Mr. & Mrs. J. P.  
 Williams, Captain J. P.  
 Wilson, Mrs. J.  
 Sonley, Mr.  
 Johns, Mr. & Mrs. R.  
 Roberts, Miss. M. A.  
 Schiger, Rev.  
 Thompson, Miss.

*Passengers from East Africa*

"The s.s. 'London' which reached Marseilles yesterday from East Africa, carried 100 British passengers.

*Dates of Arrival*

Pointe-Noire, Jan. 12; Mombasa, Jan. 15;  
 Dar es Salaam, Jan. 18; Kisumu, Jan. 21; Nairobi, Jan. 23; Mombasa, Jan. 25; Mombasa, Jan. 27; Stone Town, Jan. 27; Zanzibar, Jan. 28; Mombasa, Jan. 30; Kisumu, Jan. 31.

*Air-Mail Passengers.*

OUTWARD passengers on the mailship "London" on January 19 included Captain and Mrs. Kellett, for Nairobi, and Mr. N. Bayonet, for Mombasa; Captain McVille, for Khartoum, and Mr. Dowling, for Nairobi, on January 20.

Inward passengers on the mailship "London" on January 21 included Mr. Dunbabin, for Nairobi, and Misses Mashihi, Mr. and Mrs. White, and Mr. and Mrs. Broome, from Kisumu, and Miss Chinnery, for Nairobi. Arrived on January 22 included Mr. Drummond and Mr. Suley, from Nairobi, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, from Kisumu, Miss Swindall, and Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

The much-dreaded typhoid on January 19 struck Mr. Scott and Mr. Donlon.

Outward passengers on January 23 included Mrs. J. May, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. S. Gandy, from Khartoum; Captain and Mrs. Kew and Broadcast General Secretary, and Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, from Kisumu. Passengers on the inward mail were Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Ryle and Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Ryle for Kisumu.

*East African Mail*

MAILS for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar received at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m.:—

Jan. 28 per dlv. "Stratovar"  
 Feb. 4 per sea. "Rachid"  
 Feb. 17 per sea. "Gomorri".

Inward mails from East Africa are due Feb. 2.

Mails for Nyassaland and Rhodesia land, Poortvliet and Durban, received at the G.P.O. on Jan. 30, 11.30 a.m. on Friday.

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the  
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2,455,000	10,000
5,497,000	10,000
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