

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Mr. J. Nelson

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Sir Herbert Stanley

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Sir Herbert Stanley

MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHETHER a new outcry for October 2 to be the main theme of Herr Hitler's address to the Reichstag on January 30 remains to be seen, but the obviously inspired statements made in the Berlin Press during the past week are rather obvious, and I think it is safe to say that they will be the subject of the coming year's campaign. The German Government's excuse for the present is that the German people, but how honest an excuse can it be? It is evident to anyone who compares the substantial name of General von Pop's position on another page of this issue with the former of Mr. Amery. It is evident that Germany has been "driving" herpots that France might be "joined" into speaking with the Egyptians and the Jordan - the possession of which would give Germany space and air in West Africa, and it is therefore not surprising that Mr. Amery, Minister for the Colonies in Mr. Blain's Government, has declared categorically to a Paris newspaper that France is not prepared to "give" any colonial territory in that direction, though she is willing to collaborate with Germany in the economic field. As the League of Nations is expected to appoint a commission to investigate the present question, it is good to know that the world is getting a good deal about the economic situation of the current year, and it is curious that an

inquiry is that 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 the Royal African Society's recent number the German Colonial claims, and one of the most influential men in the British Empire has stated with authority that the only way to settle the question and its presentation of which will certainly be read by those who have studied and rejected the German side to reconsider their confusion, and bring over to the German side the large number of Britons who have to view their views on the question.

Mr. Amery, the ex-acting General on Africa, with a counter-claim which leaves none of the British Colonies to go was Sir Amery's speech, and one of the most important provisions in the Mandate for Tanganyika, and who helped to promote the British side regarding the future of the German Colonies when that

matter was under discussion by the Allied and Associated Powers at the end of the War, has completely and resolutely resisted German overtures and the same loyal representations of a just case to his fellow countrymen, while knowing of the long solution about the fundamental of the problem have sporadically launched his German youth fronts in the British Press or from British platforms. But never has he dealt more effectively with the topic than on the present occasion. On moral and material grounds he has set the German position in a completely convincing manner.

Then, far much greater length, Mr. P. J. Ortiz de Sotomayor, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, gave his country's view. He dealt with the case of the Congo and with Mr. Archer's Blundy statement, expressing himself much less than Mr. Ortiz de Sotomayor in scolding the habitual treaty-breaker of Germany, scolding the idea that the Reich would hold to any undertaking which it might suit her to ignore, recalling the constant use of German designs upon the Belgian Congo, and declaring that the peace of the world and the peaceful development of a League colonisation like demand that Germany must be kept out of Africa. To return to former colonies would be a direct step towards the re-ignition of Africa, the political disorder prevalent in Europe, with all its attendant misdeeds.

We should like to see this pamphlet widely circulated to public and public bodies, and to every newspaper, in order to give the world a more complete and in particular, so that the world's opinion is formed by provincial organs. Circulation of this pamphlet should be made to be made, this is the first time in the world of our recollection that it is 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 unimpaired dissemination. What Germany was press her claims of what she considers the most favourable moment during this year, is to be expected, and it is therefore essential that public opinion in this and other countries should be kept in the line of the truth, first in a wave of sentimentality, the public should at the first moment be informed of this issue with the Empire to the world.

THE EAST AFRICAN has been the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg was opened we urged general participation by the East African territories in the fullest co-operation, made various specific suggestions which were subsequently adopted, emphasised the importance of the showing of such films and the presence of a rate bilingual representative

and that the large increase in the number of exhibitors could be arranged to East Africa, and the opportunity of the benefits of the exhibition, the exhibition of ideas and information in effort. Every nation which was invited to the exhibition from assistance to the Exhibition, we have seen last week had a very good complaint to the East African, the Indian, the Africans, which are General Secretary, having 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 past few months, and in particular to stimulate the flow of tourist's northwards from the Union, and the sale in South Africa of East African coffee.

There are good grounds for believing that the recommendations of the East African Territories Committee, the desirability of establishing permanent representation in the Union, and Mr. Archer's that effect may at an early date be given to that plan. Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, to whom the charge of the Exhibition was entrusted, made such excellent use of his opportunity, and by his personal example inspired his staff to so high a level of zeal that he has marked himself out as an admirable man for the post, and though his absence from Kenya would be widely regretted, the knowledge that such a great potentiality was in his hands would be welcomed by the many East Africans who know his long record of successful public service.

AT 10 DAYS' notice, the meeting of the African Group of the Overseas League, the retiring Chairman is, on behalf of the Executive Committee, to propose as his successor Lord Cranworth, who has shown a few Lord Cranworth Kenyans, settled in England have given so generously of their time to public bodies which seek to secure the interests of Eastern Africa, the group have always felt it was wise to provide that it should be a man who would be a man or more than two years in succession, and how that General Sir William Fyfe's successful term of office to the group will be general satisfaction that it is now time to pass to one so well known to the group as Lord Cranworth. On all East African matters the interests of so an individual, and with a large circle of friends and dependants, the group will be justly used abundantly and a body which provides a very fitting place 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 the good of us diminished as business men, and as a

Colonies: The German Case Solved by General von Seeck

GERMANY is extremely restricted compared with the population of mines nor 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 which to begin her industry. In comparison with the Colonies, possessions of other countries, Germany is deprived not only of the raw materials necessary for economic expansion. Even in 1914 Germany, with Colonial lands, scarcely the size of the mother country, ranked after many smaller nations. England was already in possession of an Empire ten times larger than Germany, France and Belgium in Colonies were respectively 65 and 70 times as large as the motherland.

Germany being cut off from the possibility of procuring necessary raw materials from her Colonies has had particularly tragic results: the more tragic because the density of German population has increased intensively, industrialisation of the country essential to feed her 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 by the necessities of the Colonies imposed by the Treaty of Versailles, which imposed a onerous administration on the former German possessions. It should also not be forgotten that the rising standard of living which began to be possible in Germany before the War is to be attributed to the possession and exploiting of Colonies.

Germany's New Nationality with Own Currency.

Other economic life Germany is essentially inferior to other countries which will produce raw materials which her own money will be legal tender, neither willing nor able to accept her own money compared to other countries. To make the necessary purchases with her own money for her own necessities and to pay for her own reserves of foreign currencies is a task as difficult for us to buy anything from other countries with foreign money. The transfer has to be made through the attention of a bank which would become self-sufficient and a national market is crossing difficult for Germany to export her wares.

In the most recent event Sir George Curzon proposed for summing up international relations to deal with the distribution of raw materials could even if the proposed was another parcel of land provide Germany with additional territories from which to obtain the necessary raw materials to meet German demands for raw materials. Hence proposals of this kind, however well intentioned, are not only unworkable but also unjust.

Germany is permitted to have her own currency and to have her own national bank. The General Assembly of the League of Nations has agreed to the principle of the right of every nation to have its own currency and to have its own national bank. It is not only a principle of justice but also a principle of national sovereignty. It is not only a principle of justice but also a principle of national sovereignty. It is not only a principle of justice but also a principle of national sovereignty.

Germany cannot provide the raw materials which German economic life so urgently needs.

But quarters have admitted to classify various territories into "haves" 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. "This is not Germany," which is termed to obtain possession of Colonies, or by hook or by crook, and these insinuations have widespread effect. Political suspicion is widespread in France, Belgium and Portugal, and as a result of these repeated statements in the foreign Press about Germany's intention to appropriate Colonies by forcible means, other countries which had hitherto not been particularly interested in colonial matters suddenly began to take an interest in the question.

It cannot be stated too emphatically that Germany would never seek world opinion in annexing foreign territories. On the contrary, when Germany thinks up the question of Colonies she is thinking only of her own possessions which the Treaty of Versailles arbitrarily placed under the imposed control of the League of Nations. For the latter in its turn demands them over to the present Mandatory Powers. The German Colonial Administration at most wishes more than the return of its territories, and the restoration to Germany of the right of disposal over her own Colonial possessions. It follows that no other State will be in a position to interfere with Germany's demand for her due.

Justified Arguments.

It should not be difficult to meet Germany's Colonial demands. The Treaty of Versailles has lost much of its importance as a political guiding principle. It has now to be a harmful factor in international relations, a defence against the very foundations of world peace, confidence and authority. The day is not far when the wrong done to Germany by the Treaty of Versailles will be done to other States. The only way to prevent this is to meet Germany's demand for the return of her Colonies. The fact that the signatory Powers to the League of Nations had solemnly undertaken not to extend a European war to Central Africa, Colonies is a just principle. It is not to have taken Germany's Colonies away from her was an act of grave injustice. This circumstance explains how it was that the Spill Secretary of State for the Colonies could say in 1914 that the Colonies were not the property of Germany and that the colonies could not be molested. It was not any act of Germany which was considered as a violation of the League of Nations which started hostilities in Germany on August 1, 1914.

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tainable and that the note of the American War Secretary, dating of November 22, 1918, would be the logical foundation of their negotiations. Wilson's fifth point provided for self-determination and absolute impartiality to all colonial aspirations. This was subsequently reaffirmed in Article 19 of the Treaty of Versailles.

It is impossible to deny the contention that the handing over of the German Colonies was a virtual form of Annexation to which the country most interested, the 56, the consequences of having "lost" the colonies for the total value of the Colonies was brought into consideration when the amount of reparations was being determined. It is not to be overlooked that the demand for the return of her lost colonial territories is a matter of right.

It is not surprising to pretend that owing to the racial differences Germany has improved herself in the educating, training and administrative health of her native blood and studies have enabled Germany to ascertain the satisfaction and certainty of her possessions. It is a fact that Germany is essentially a race of one strain. The people of Germany have a racial distinction between them and other races as well as to the development of their characteristics within their own borders. However, Germany has to deal with territories with the racial status of native peoples.

Germany has rightly realized that no man is the sacred possession of a nation, and that no people can generate a permanent bond on its honor. 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 the 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

she can only claim our share of these duties in her 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 cannot claim the right to interfere in the influence exercised by any government or other people in possession.

If the colonial injustices were rectified, Germany could not only absorb the rest of her unemployed labor force, but she would have a stimulus which would enable her to make herself felt internationally. Foreign credits could thus be made to flow again owing to the renewed development of the German financial 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 cooperation of Europe. Even in the territories now under Mandate, such restoration would mean the stable conditions essential to ordered progress to cover it should open to the entire world. It is inevitable that its position in dealing with world wide political problems of the post-war Germany is a far sponer. Germany's financial and moral demands for colonial justice are satisfied by Germany's own contribution to the share of upholding European possessions and the world's peace. The Monroe Doctrine, and with the slavery of America to the Empire, inaugurated the political independence has been followed by the cry of Asia for "Asiatics", Africa and the last country to be freed from the German yoke.

Germany is not a nation, it is a nation. This decision should not be taken to allow as so far as the British people are concerned, as the Anglo-German Naval Treaty has proved that granted goodwill, the adjustment of the interests of these two great nations is no mere European aspiration.

The British Reply By Mr. Amery

EVERETT WOODHEAD'S case, though stated with great sincerity and conviction, is based on a profound misapprehension of the economic and judicial facts, and no solution is possible.

Before the War the whole of the German Colonies together made 60% of Germany's exports, and supplied her with 75% 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 emigration from Germany to German Colonies in the 10 years before the War was about 20, and by 1914 the total German population of the Colonies, including those military and police, was barely 500,000.

Germany has not been short of raw materials or new materials since her former colonies. To be sure, the Territory of Cameroon and to a lesser extent the mandates of the colonies of their present possessors, provided her with any portion of the raw materials which Germany is entitled to, and still all in these territories are those who bought them. In the three years 1932-34 she bought £25,500,000 of produce from East Africa, but she could have bought more if she had wanted, forests and so forth. Africa during the same period

£1,429,325 worth. Her favorable trade balance with East Africa in 1935 was £7,500,000. In the British Cameroons 42% of the import trade and 60% of the export trade, in 1934, was done with Germany. Where is the "crushing effect" of Germany's access to raw materials, where is something as the argument about markets in which German goods would be sold? It is not nearly so simple as Mr. Woodhead's case. Once those Colonies were to be taken out of the free trade zone and included in a most preferential system, or unless German currency was depressed to an extent that would be equivalent to a substantial tariff against the non-German world, the mere fact that the currency was German would not lead to those Colonies buying more of goods from Germany if other suppliers could sell more cheaply or offer a better price for their products. Identity of interests and convenience with facilities to trade in raw materials, and the power of purchase of raw materials or anything else, is created by the establishment of foreign credits through sale of one's own products either directly or to some third country, such as an export, but the products of the Colonies

...and one of one's best territorial with paper money, regardless of the balance of trade, but only at the cost of a depreciation of the currency whose final resting may be found in any advanced country. There is no evidence that ownership of colonies is an indispensable condition of economic progress. Germany's former colonial possessions, once an unbridled source of raw materials, have led to a colony-less Austria-Hungary, was not the prosperous Germany we see today, without square mile of colonial territory, and by lacking a far greater range of raw materials. Germany has been perhaps the most prosperous State in Europe, thanks to a progressive and enlightened financial policy while Holland, with her vast and unexplored wealth of colonial Empire, has been confronted with greater financial and financial difficulties since the world depression than any European State, including Germany, thanks to her rigid adherence to an old-fashioned financial policy.

All the world's Colonies added together produce not more than 10% of the world's supply of essential raw materials. The only countries that will come to the self-governing states of the world, their depends upon the policy of those States.

German Colonies... (partially obscured)

General von See assumes that the German Colonies were temporarily handed over to the League of Nations which handed them over to the Mandates Powers, but that their real ownership is still in some sense vested in Germany. For this assumption there is no foundation. Germany ceded her colonial territories as completely and irrevocably as she ceded Alsace-Lorraine. She ceded them by Article 116 of the Treaty of Versailles and to the League of Nations. Principle Allied and Associated Powers proceeded to divide these territories between themselves by mutual agreement, and that division the League had nothing to do with.

It remains itself to investigate the question of Lord Rother's arrangements for the division of Rwanda and Burundi, and the question was resolved as partly out between the two countries concerned. Whether the division of Rwanda and Burundi as a common sense would suggest, or whether they still exist some sort of unsatisfactory sort of "joint" governance, in the hands of Allied and Associated Powers, as some ingenious lawyers have suggested, there is at the same time no question that they are territorial sovereignty. Concerned neither the League nor Germany has any special standing any more than she has in the world of Poland.

How then did the League get into the picture in the case of the German Colonies were concerned to make clear to President Wilson and to the world that they were taking over these territories for the sake of civilization, but for their own benefit and interest to administer them in the interests of the inhabitants and on principles of non-discrimination in race. In order to give to that intention a more formal and explicit sanction they agreed to embody it in documents specifically setting out their undertakings to submit these documents to the League, so representing the international community for its approval and to make to the League an annual report as to the fulfilment of these undertakings.

The Mandates have nothing to do with the ownership or possible disposal of the territories concerned. They constitute on the one side a solemn undertaking by the Powers in possession of the territories

and on the other the formal blessing of the League upon that over-riding principle. A violation of that undertaking would be a violation of the League for the same reason as would a violation of any other treaty or agreement entered into by the League. The German Colonies were handed over to the League upon a solemn and public act, the same as was given to the League on the transfer of the Rhine and...

Germanians have been argued that the provisions of the Covenant should not have been backtracked into the Treaty of Versailles, but framed as a separate treaty to be adhered to by joining the League. That had been done it would certainly have removed the confusion in the public mind, not in Germany alone, between the restoration of these territories and the international relations subsequently taken over by the League and their administration.

But General von See has an alternative line of argument on moral grounds. What happened should not have happened: (a) because earlier treaties had provided for the permanent partitioning of Africa and war of the so-called Congo Basin; (b) because one of President Wilson's "Fourteen Principles" was that the "self-determining" and "independent" nations of the world should be free to choose their own form of government.

German Colonies in East Africa

(a) In the case of the German Colonies in East Africa, the League of Nations had no authority to take over them. The League of Nations was not a party to the Versailles Treaty, and the League of Nations was not a party to the Versailles Treaty. The rebellion in the German Colonies was directly fomented and supported by German South West Africa, the German wireless stations in East and West Africa, the German navy, and their seizure was an intentional, premeditated act upon the Allies.

As to (b), the Allies, including President Wilson, no doubt, in this respect as in others, gave to the League of Nations an interpretation not entirely in accordance with that which Germany hoped to give 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 the Versailles case—was straightforward. Neither this country nor the Dominion of Wales wished to be expanded to the verge of a restless, ambitious neighbor in what we wished to be a military and naval base. We had enough evidence that even before the war Germany had looked towards an expansion of her African Empire as to that of a successful war against ourselves. Her plans then, the world was going well for her, certainly included the annexation of a great part of the African territories as part of the German Empire of peace. The General Assembly, not other reasons, is pathetic to Germany, who more than anyone else impressed upon the British Government the necessity for a more definite danger, and who was the first to move at the Peace Conference a 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 sense a part of the social or historical or national or religiously rooted part of Germany's national life. Our representatives at least felt about the question none of the qualms they felt about the Polish Corridor, the Siliguri Corridor, or even Turpin and...

As to Germany's moral obligation to govern territories which did not, of course, figure in the League of Nations that came into existence much else than belonged to her, but which, during the past few years, were in the sphere of the time. But it was not an incidental and added nothing to the moral reasons for the Allied decisions. It would be easy for me to argue with General von Epp that there is really no parallel between the story of the Boeris in New Zealand and the fate of the Bantu in South West Africa, or of the Basuto Natives of Transvaal who perished in the Maitlaji rising in 1906. It might equally be possible for me to point out that the whole philosophy of the present régime in Germany is not so easily reconcilable with the basic trust-shilling policy of the Weimar Government in which the territories which are included under our Mandate. 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 which she desired to which she wished to undertake mandatory obligations.

British Strategic and Moral Reasons

The arguments on our side for surrendering those territories to an Empire which are in the possession of the United Kingdom, or of the Dominions are, to say the least, as strong as the moral side. The strategic reasons have certainly no 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 our line of communications by land and air, sea in that part of the world would gravely imperil the position in North Africa, in East Africa, and in the whole Indian Ocean. To surrender Tanganyika would in fact be a deliberate loss of the parity of the South African Union and South African Ministers have not hesitated to say so.

Not can we ignore the direct competition which the re-establishment of Germany in those territories would give to a revival of that policy of Colonialism and imperial ambition which Bismarck originated and which still, the Herr Hitler has denegated, but which still exists. "After all," General von Epp has said, "if for a Colonial War is sufficient to enable Germany to buy her raw materials with her own money, would she be satisfied without an empire far larger than any she ever possessed or than we ourselves possess" to-day.

Moreover, the years that have passed these territories have become fully absorbed into the administrative framework of the British Empire. The exact status of a mandate territory makes no difference to the fact that a whole generation of the native inhabitants has grown up under British rule, and in accordance with our principles and principles under the Mandates we have accustomed them to our ideas of justice, made them feel that they are being governed for their own sake and not merely in our interests, have given them in our judgments to self-government, and have no more right to be ruled over by a foreigner's small change in a political system which has taken over any of our population, and in a British rule.

What applies to the territories applies also to our own territories in the Empire. The repeated changes of status as to our allegiance of our population have passed in these territories or under other money changes. Any nothing of the loss of territory to which the Europeans, which would be involved in breaking up the existing economic unity of British 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 demand Kenya as a matter of Power would be equally wrong to demand Tanganyika.

A Solution Proposed

Major speaks and states that he believes that a solution lies in the hands of the universal free world. He says that the League of Nations was a failure because it was not a League of Nations. He says that the League of Nations was a failure because it was not a League of Nations. He says that the League of Nations was a failure because it was not a League of Nations. He says that the League of Nations was a failure because it was not a League of Nations.

A system of universal control and treatment is not even in the interests of those who are now vocal about their present grievances. For Germany, Italy, and Japan, the loss runs from the operation of the League of Nations, China and India.

See to it that the League of Nations is not a system of universal control and treatment. See to it that the League of Nations is not a system of universal control and treatment. See to it that the League of Nations is not a system of universal control and treatment. See to it that the League of Nations is not a system of universal control and treatment.

Making Germany's Problem

Nothing on a much smaller scale would meet economic need which Germany has. It is not some such scheme, such as a general system of mutual trade in commodities, countries like Brazil or Japan, which would afford a market for Germany's goods, and with a large market for Germany's goods, sufficient for her requirements, such a scheme would not, any more, that the outlaw scheme be made and preclude trade outside her confines but it would secure a wide area of balanced trade, an equivalent, which is a side with one of the world that Germany has. It is not some such scheme, such as a general system of mutual trade in commodities, countries like Brazil or Japan, which would afford a market for Germany's goods, and with a large market for Germany's goods, sufficient for her requirements, such a scheme would not, any more, that the outlaw scheme be made and preclude trade outside her confines but it would secure a wide area of balanced trade, an equivalent, which is a side with one of the world that Germany has.

That Germany's Colony-owning partners, as a scheme, would also give special facilities to German contracts and German colonies or subjects would only be a natural consequence of the fear of the League of Nations. The League of Nations is the most feared of all the League of Nations. The League of Nations is the most feared of all the League of Nations. The League of Nations is the most feared of all the League of Nations.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Addis and "Der"

Queen Criticised—The Editor of "Der" writes to me that the Editor of "Addis" has criticised the "Queen" in the "Der" of the 10th of the month.

My Editor's criticisms are very unkind and ungenerous. I am sure that you will not only be shocked with the spiritiveness of the "Der" but also with the majority of your own countrymen. I am sure that the majority of your own countrymen will not only be shocked with the spiritiveness of the "Der" but also with the majority of your own countrymen. I am sure that you will not only be shocked with the spiritiveness of the "Der" but also with the majority of your own countrymen.

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Evolution of the Empire

The Economic Bond of Modern

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African News Drums

African Mirror, a European Edition

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Tributes to the Sudan

General... The drums which have been used in the past... The drums which have been used in the past... The drums which have been used in the past...

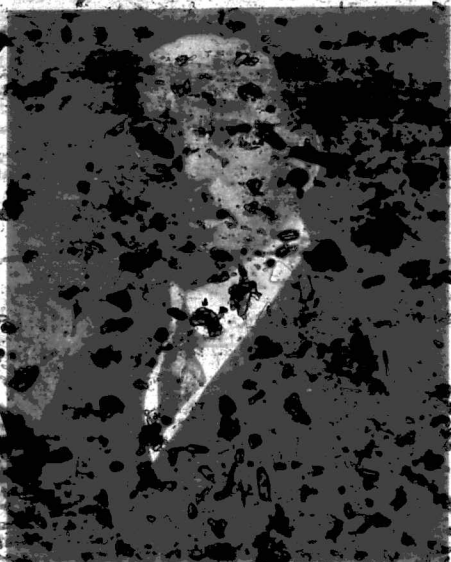
Recognising Contemporaries

Britain of some... The drums which have been used in the past... The drums which have been used in the past... The drums which have been used in the past...

Critics of Rhodesia

Interviewed by Jonathan Stanley

...the Rhodesian Group of the ... was held ... were ... M. ... who was ...



...the ... of the ... of the ... and ...

...educational ... to treat with special understanding and sympathy ...

...as ... of ... in one ... as ... as ...

...Secretary of ... in the course of his ...

...the ... and ... of ...

...I ... and ...

Empire Scientific Proposals to Uganda Mining

Imperial Institute and Building Research Institute

THE formation of Imperial Bureaux of Dairy Science and of Forests will probably result from the recent scientific symposium held in London, the report of which has just been issued. Concerning the creation of a Dairy Science Bureau at an annual cost of £1,500, the Conference suggested that the Colonial Empire should contribute £437, Southern Rhodesia £22, and South Africa £145. The Bureau to be fostered at the Imperial Institute for Research in Dairy near Reading. Proposals for the establishment of an Imperial Forestry Bureau have been under examination periodically since 1920, and in urging the importance of such a section the Conference proposed that £3,000 should be provided annually for a period of five years. It suggested contributions including £600 from the Colonial Empire, £275 from Southern Rhodesia, and £425 from South Africa.

Emphasis on Research in Woodlands

Emphasis was also placed on research in both the fundamental and applied aspects of the problems of transport and storage of products in the Dominions and Colonies, the Conference considered that the real need was for an informed scientific which research workers may be kept advised of the latest and growing scientific knowledge in these problems. The results of the research, transport and storage, undertaken originally and 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 continuance of the work by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, including £500 from Southern Rhodesia and £100 from the Colonial Empire.

A recent conference is suggested to consider the possibilities of instituting a co-operative scheme covering research on utilization of wool and the expansion 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 solving of building and road problems, and recommended its support on a co-operative basis. 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.

Imperial Memorial Hall

The Imperial Convention of Associations has unanimously adopted a suggestion that the Protectorate memorial to the late King George V should take the form of a memorial hall at Chichiri for agricultural and other work, both European and Naitve.

Mr. C. J. Lloyd, who in the last year of last year spent some three months in Kenya and also held visits to Uganda, in a speech at the meeting of the Congress of Africa and Newfoundland, has formed a new organization, the British Overseas Publishers' Ltd, for the purpose of handling the advertising of British goods in the Colonies. The bulk of most of which has been arranged, under the greater part of which has been arranged representation through established publishing organizations. The new company's associates in East Africa will be the Kenya Advertising Corporation, Ltd, of Nairobi, of which Mr. J. D. Leighton is secretary.

Arrangements for Mr. Simmonds

The retirement of Uganda's first 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, much of an original character. Mineral discoveries in the Protectorate owe him a great debt, and it has been said that his having led lions into the recesses of the hills in Uganda would save many thousands of pounds by preventing future search in certain areas, while they have already been so successfully discovered in others.

Perhaps the worst feature of his retirement is that his friends attribute to it a disappointment that the Government of Uganda has been so slow to recognise and capitalise the excellent work of its Geological Survey Department, the staff of which he had for the past six years faithfully 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. It is regretted that having been abolished some years ago by the Government, the search for economic minerals has not been the industry criticised at the Department of Economy, but their operations have continued.

Mr. W. C. Simmonds attended the Imperial School of Geology at Southampton, Devon, and the University of Manchester, and the Royal College of Science, London. He was a demonstrator in geology at the University of Manchester in 1911, a geologist in the Geological Survey of England and Wales, 1911-1914, and a geologist and Survey Department of Uganda, 1914-1917. He was a member of the Uganda Volunteer Rifle Corps from 1914 until its disbandment, and was assistant District Commissioner at Masindi in 1919, assistant geologist in Uganda, 1919-22, chemist and petrologist in the Geological Survey Department, 1922-30, and senior assistant geologist thereafter.

Mr. Simmonds was once described by one of his colleagues as "the most interesting man I have ever known," who had a "strong" accent, and was in "love" with Mr. Lewis.

Interesting Lambar Records

The collection of the Lambar Museum in London, which is for a special exhibit to mark the silver jubilee of the British Empire, consists of an interesting 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. Frederick M. ...

disturbances, ... when they ... and ...

The ... probably kills more human beings than any other ...

The ...

An Englishman ... castle, so does the ...

Medical Services are ... generally adequate for the ...

Nearly one-third of the Colony's gold production is contributed by the small miners ...

Nobody in this town would like to think that one day a young generation might grow up with doubts ...

The ... has given me one of the ... and happy ...

I might have been better off one or two of these ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...

... the ...



... the ...

PERSONALIA

Mr. J. Robertson is on a short visit to Japan.

Mr. E. Hamman has a short visit to Japan.

Mr. C. P. Botal has been re-elected President of the Uganda Honor Association.

Mr. E. A. Clarke has won the Stiebel Golf Cup.

Lady Smith has returned last week to her home in Kenya Colony.

Mr. E. R. Wright has returned last week on his return to Southern Rhodesia.

The Government of Sudan reported by Captain R. S. Surtees, of the Sudan Defence Force.

Mr. J. R. ... leave ...

The Earl of Lovelace, who is returning from Tanganyika, has been shot in the ...

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

Mr. J. G. ... Secretary of Tanganyika ...

Mr. ... and the ...

Mr. ... formerly of Tanganyika, has taken up his duties as Controller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. ... of ...

Mrs. G. F. ... Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika ...

Mr. ... and Miss ...

Mr. and Mrs. ... recently passed through ...

Mr. R. ... Chairman of the London District of ...

Mr. ... arrived in the ...

During the absence on leave in England of Mr. ... F. M. Withers is acting in his stead.

Mr. A. ... travel director of the ...

Mr. ... by the ...

Mr. A. ... of the Colony ...

Captain ... who died in ...

Mr. A. R. ... for ...

Mr. ... Minister of Mines ...

Miss Elizabeth ... second daughter of Sir Charles ...

Miss ... arrived in London last week from ...

Sir Alexander ... with the Rhodesian Brigade during the ...

Mr. ... announced between Mr. ... and ...

Mr. ... and ...

Anti-Slavery Society

Suggests Improved White Settlements

Mr. P. Roberts, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, has written a report on the conditions of the white settlers in the Northern Rhodesia Territory. His conclusions are that the present conditions are not satisfactory and that the Government should take steps to improve them.

The white settlers in Northern Rhodesia are not doing as well as they should. This is due to a number of reasons, including the lack of capital and the high cost of transport.

It is suggested that the Government should provide more capital and subsidize transport to help the white settlers. This would help to improve the conditions of the white settlers and to increase the production of the Territory.

In addition, it is suggested that the Government should encourage the white settlers to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Government. This would help to increase the production of the Territory and to improve the conditions of the white settlers.

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Italy in Ethiopia

Wounded Italian Soldiers Evacuated

Wounded Italian soldiers are being evacuated from Ethiopia to Italy. This is due to the fact that the Italian Government has agreed to evacuate the wounded soldiers.

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Rhodes Cottage

Rhodes Cottage is to be restored to its original condition. This is due to the fact that the Rhodes Trustees have decided to restore it.

Forthcoming Announcements

Annual general meeting of the African Club of Over-Sea's League will be held on 11th April at 4.15 p.m.

Mr. P. Roberts, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, has written a report on the conditions of the white settlers in the Northern Rhodesia Territory.

The white settlers in Northern Rhodesia are not doing as well as they should. This is due to a number of reasons, including the lack of capital and the high cost of transport.

CLIPPING FROM THE PRESS

German Colonial Claims

THAT France was not bargained with during the question of Colonies in the last week of Mr. Marjot's Ministry is the Colonel's own interview with the press to which she has alluded.

She believes that the colonial powers are areas to which Germany holds claims of title. She is of the opinion that the political, economic and social conditions in the colonies are not particularly to the benefit of the people. Germany demands the right to live. The Government has a duty to see that she has the materials and facts. She stated that she lacks the reasons of rearmament which have been given for the war economy and to this end has been working for exchange. But if its Government says that it has obtained everything it desires, she would have to believe that the Government has no more to ask.

We cannot entertain a more liberal attitude at the point of view of the colonies. It is a treasonable act to give the colonies to Germany. But in the region of colonies, Germany has collaborated with a German, which she has to the fact of her. She is not to be compared with other nations in the desire to acquire colonies. That does not depend on the desire of the people.

Tenth. Having warned Hörsing of the danger of further utterances, she has spoken at the German Fellowship dinner, and she has also written an ambassadorial opinion of Germany from criticism.

It may be asked why Germany should not be heard sympathetically with regard to her claims to Colonies. The answer lies in the circumstances which have surrounded the German claims. Dr. Schacht's remarks are a warning to Germany. If putting herself in a war footing, she shall not be able to sustain economic views which this shall not be considered a national supply. It is in fact that she suffers supplies of raw materials which are necessary by the normal process of commercial life. She has deliberately sacrificed her foreign trade and for this she cannot pay in gold because she wishes to hoard her gold reserves but she should not expect that she should change her attitude in the name of Germany.

Openly in the German press. The fact is that the German Government which has been started in a grave mistake in attempting to force of economic mercantile operations for the colonies in the Colonies. It is a mistake that should be reversed, suggests the Colonel's views. The raising of the Colonies is a mistake which she has done in order to gain employment for her workers and also to stimulate the German market.

For the sake of Germany, Great Britain's position is a grave one. The German Government and non-Colonial powers must be given a chance and to consider the divided public opinion in the world. It is a mistake which should be reversed, suggests the Colonel's views. The raising of the Colonies is a mistake which she has done in order to gain employment for her workers and also to stimulate the German market.

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Lord Chesham's Scheme.

LAST WEEK we reported on the scheme for the development of the East African colonies by Lord Chesham, and has now written to the same newspaper.

I agree that it is probably true that to try to augment one's income by farming on a large scale is not a success at the present time. This is not one of the objects of the scheme, which is a far-sighted one. The only large-scale farming has no prospect in my scheme. The object is to promote a extension of small farms, with special marketing which should provide the settler with

the means of a more remunerative home. The scheme is not a speculation, but a plan for the future. It is a plan which will be carried out by the Government, and it is a plan which will be carried out by the Government, and it is a plan which will be carried out by the Government.

The scheme is a plan for the future. It is a plan which will be carried out by the Government, and it is a plan which will be carried out by the Government, and it is a plan which will be carried out by the Government.

The Giant Forest Hog.

SOME excellent photographs of giant forest hogs were taken in the Mts. of the East African colonies. They were taken by the Hon. Colonel Assistant Game Warden of the East African colonies. He writes:

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only his best. The scheme is a plan for the future. It is a plan which will be carried out by the Government, and it is a plan which will be carried out by the Government, and it is a plan which will be carried out by the Government.

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Is the Elephant Doomed?

RECENTLY I have read in the press a report that the elephant is being hunted to extinction in the East African colonies. This is a very serious matter, and it is one which should be of great concern to all of us.

The elephant is a very valuable animal, and it is one which should be protected. It is a very valuable animal, and it is one which should be protected. It is a very valuable animal, and it is one which should be protected.

The New Egyptian Treaty.

THE NEW Egyptian Treaty, which was signed recently, is a very important one. It is a very important one, and it is one which should be of great concern to all of us.


Had a Race with...

Had a race with... This is a very interesting story, and it is one which should be of great concern to all of us.

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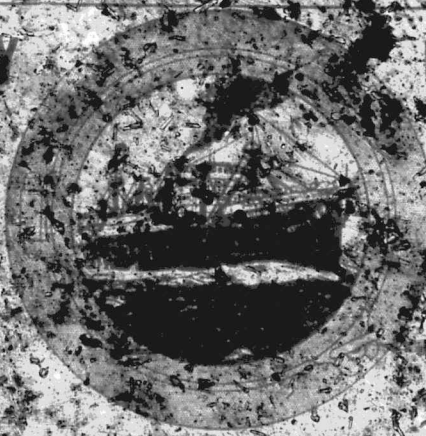
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CLAN LINE



WEST MINING

Copper Output Decontrolled

Importance to Northern Rhodesia

After a long period of production as proof that the great companies operating outside the United States regard the decontrol in the immediate future as likely to be an increase in output, it would not object to a rise in the present price level. As a result of the decontrol during the slump brought about by the war, the industry is likely to be unlikely that a similar rise has occurred in output of the industry. It is responsible for the decontrol of the industry, necessarily, eventually, for the producers, it is likely to be for the decontrol of the industry at the moment of time, it seems desirable.

The decontrol of the mines of Northern Rhodesia, the Province of the African, is likely to be present demand for copper at prices which, on the whole, are far more than double their costs of production. It is likely to be permitted to produce to their own requirements, which allow them to market only about half of what their plants would have produced themselves.

It is likely to be permitted to produce to their own requirements, which allow them to market only about half of what their plants would have produced themselves.

equity in the employment of Europeans and Africans as a source of direct and indirect taxation and for the provision of other facilities will in particular, hope that the copper market may long remain strong and does not see what possibility there is of the industry expressing its views at the decontrol of the industry, it is likely to be for the industry, it is likely to be for the industry.

Mining in Ethiopia

Germany Collaborating with Italy

Italy and Germany are collaborating in a company in the East African mining industry. The company is likely to be for the industry, it is likely to be for the industry. It is likely to be for the industry, it is likely to be for the industry.

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NORDBERG

SYMONS
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CRUSHERS
SYMONS
SCREENS

NORDBERG
MACHINERY COMPANY
OUR HOUSE LONDON, W.C.2
TELEPHONE: 2431 (5 LINES)
CABLES: NORBERG

South African Diamonds and Gold

South African diamonds and gold production is likely to be for the industry, it is likely to be for the industry. It is likely to be for the industry, it is likely to be for the industry.

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Company Progress Reports

Mining Personalities

entrances and 200 ft. of unmined rock.

—In 1936, the company produced 1,600 tons of iron ore for export. It also produced 1,000 tons of iron ore for export and 1,000 tons of iron ore for export.

Mufuta—Cabled advice from London that the meter on the Mufuta Colliery has been into operation on January 15.

Comiles—Elmer Bow of the mine, who was a victim of a 2 oz. from the mine and 2 oz. from the mine.

Dealing—December 22, 1936, the mine produced 1,000 tons of iron ore for export.

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NIGEL VAN RYN MINES LIMITED

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Company have resolved on the 12th January, 1937, to pay a dividend of 31st December 1936, at the rate of 10 per cent (10%) on the income to be declared, and that after dividend has been paid to shareholders whose names appear on the register at the close of business on the 27th January 1937.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company will close its books on the 10th March, 1937, both of which dates for the preparation of accounts and the payment of dividend.

By Order of the Directors,
GOLDING & BUCKLE LIMITED
 (Incorporated in South Africa)
 27, Bevil Street, Avenue, London, E.C. 4

COUNSELL'S LUSAKA HOTEL

100, Victoria Road, Lusaka, N. Rhodesia

EXCELLENT ROOMS
 EXCELLENT SERVICE
 COMPLETELY AIR-CONDITIONED

Correspondents' Latest London Share Prices

Advice is given on the express condition that no liability is accepted by East Africa and Rhodesia in the case of damaged or lost copies...

F. H. ... London ... recommended ... R. F. ... Birmingham ...

... your ... holdings ... price ... shot ... East African Gold ...

PLYMOUTH ... The tempo ... in ... positions ... Kagera ...

... Now backed by ... speculative ... worth buying ...

... The Uganda Government ... announced ... the Buduma ...

Niger Van Ryne Mining ... as will be seen from the notice ...

Union Mines Capital ... The directors ... of the ...

East African ... Ltd. ... registered ...

Rhodana Corporation ... produced during the six months ...

Table of share prices for various companies including East Africa and Rhodesia, with columns for 'Last week' and 'This week'.

Table titled 'GENERAL' listing various companies and their share prices.

Table titled 'Railroad Stations' listing various stations and their share prices.

... Staff ... A proper ... of the ...



THE SMALL DUTY HARDINGE IS POPULAR IN THE GOLDFIELDS

3 ft. x 6 in. diameter

5 H.P.

7 H.P.

10 H.P.

These mills were made before the end of three mills recently ordered.

For pilot plant duty grinding Ore: 3 in. feed, 600 lb./hr. to 30 mesh, 5 B.H.P.

Grinding Gold Ore: 3 in. feed, 1,000 lb./hr. to 30 mesh, 7 1/2 H.P.

Grinding Gold Ore: 3 in. feed, 1,800 lb./hr. to 30 mesh, 10 B.H.P.

Thirteen of these small mills have been supplied to different gold mines in the past few months. They are used for grinding from 1 in. to 30 mesh and most of the regrinding after stamps.

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION LTD.

WYCH HOUSE, ALBERT ROAD, LONDON

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

Commercial Concern

Late News Items

The 1936-37 grain harvest in Rhodesia has suffered a minor setback.

The 1936-37 grain harvest in Rhodesia has suffered a minor setback.

An association of builders in the Transvaal has been formed.

The Natal Municipal Council has asked the Government for a loan of £100,000 for the extension of the water supply.

Building plans for a new railway station at Durban have been passed by the Natal Municipal Council.

The Transvaal Municipal Council has asked the Government for a loan of £100,000 for the extension of the water supply.

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The Forestry Department is on the point of being created in the Transvaal.

Mountain zebras of which there are only 250 now 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 for her Colonies form the chief object of the stamp exhibition in Berlin.

A native land survey is being carried out in Northern Rhodesia.

The Rhodesia National Amputation Association is considering a proposal to form a team of amputees to compete in the Empire Amputees' Cup.

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PEPSODENT

Now in New "Tangle Tubes"

Bank's Good Trade Report

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

Uganda.—The Uganda cotton season has been a good one for certain piece goods lines, but not for others. As far as manufacturers are concerned, higher prices, local importers with good stocks on hand and a moderate demand in a 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.

Kenya.—Conditions in the maize trade unchanged, but traders are now augmenting their stocks in anticipation of the cotton season, the opening sales of which were much earlier than in previous years; the price of maize will not be affected over a longer period than usual. The removal of the crop continue to be satisfied. The price of maize has been obtained to date, and only a slight increase in price followed by a slight decrease. The power of the natives to buy stocks of maize is still a matter of concern.

East African Rhodesia.—The maize trade during the Christmas period was satisfactory. The position in the building and tile trade is good and unchanged.

Northern Rhodesia.—General business during December remained steady at most centres, but increased activity is evident at Ndola owing to the increase in the copper production quota and the projected re-opening of the Lebang mine. Building and agriculture are well occupied, and it is reported that in addition to the European hospital being erected at Mulungu, a church is expected to cost 30,000 lbs. or more. The general trade position in a number of areas, however, is favourable, and the outlook is satisfactory.

Coffee Imports

The coffee imports for the month of December were 1,000 tons, valued at 1,000,000 lbs. The Government has been advised by the Chamber of Commerce in Arusha and H. Ritchie and in appreciation of his invaluable services to the coffee industry of Tanganyika, this tablet was entered by the Chamber of Commerce in the Province.

Tanganyika Exports

Approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during December were as follows: Sisal, 8,384 tons; sisal tow, 400 tons; cotton, 45,030 cents; coffee, 1,000 tons; hides, 260 tons; skins, 1,882; groundnuts, 1,320 tons. The latter item shows a considerable increase on the figure for December, 1936, when only 13 tons were exported.

Maasai Trade Report

Tanganyika's monthly trade and information reports which East Africa and Rhodesia has sent some copies to the notice of other East African Governments, was mentioned at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. G. Durrant, Chairman of the Chamber, service by the Nyasaland Government in the instrumental in introducing new business.

Maasai Cattle Raiders

Following the recent Maasai cattle raids in Tanganyika, of Masai have been arrested and some cattle recovered. Further raids took place in December in the east part of the month, but no cattle were taken. Two detachments of the M.A.R. have gone to the Masai and Barotsi country from Arusha, Tabora to support the civil power. Their presence and investigations are being conducted, serving as a reminder of Government's intention to curb Maasai and to maintain peace and order.

Training African Agriculturists

Nine African agricultural students who completed their training at Masai College in the past year have been appointed on probation to the Masai Agricultural Department as agricultural assistants. The Government is providing ten bursaries for students attending the College agricultural course. The demand for agricultural assistants being made, and the supply of them being inadequate, the Government has decided to appoint such persons as are suitable for the work. The students are to be employed at Ankole.

Colonial Coronation Stamps

A special issue of Coronation stamps for the Colonies is to be made. They will be issued from May 1 to December 31, 1937, which all addresses will be withdrawn from issue and destroyed. The stamps will consist of three denominations in one common design, will be of the same size and paper as the Silver Jubilee issue, and will be printed in short quantities to meet the process. The design of the stamps includes portraits of King George VI and the Queen in a sitting, a Coronation emblem, including the Crown, orb, sword of the monarch, sceptres. The date of the Coronation is inscribed in a scroll of the design, and the motto of the issuing authority appears at the base of the stamps, with duty labels in the lower corners.

Warthog Demonstration

A small holding at the recent Herby Warthog Demonstration in Congo, Uganda, demonstrated the same as permanent settlement which obviates the necessity for annual clearing of new land, with its consequent destruction of soil and of the inherent fertility of the soil. The holding produced an adequate food supply for an average Native family, the principal crop being cotton.

Storks Attack Locusts

Warthog locusts in the Shamba and other areas of Southern Rhodesia have been attacked by storks and other locust-eating birds. Fine swarms have been reported in widely separated areas of the Colony. Damage has been done to European maize in the Mase and Lomagundi districts, and Native crops have suffered in the Mase district. No reports of swarming have been received.

Colonial Government Reports

The Uganda Government is providing 200 tons of the cost of the famine relief Government entomologists visit to the Central Malaya States for the purpose of collecting and studying insects which are the cause of the pest in the combat of the banana crop. Since the banana is the staple food of three parts of the population, this participation has every justification.

"The wise man will do his business of himself, and not let others do it for him."

—L. BRITANCE

IN

KENYA

Coffee

for yourself

You will like it too

Sole Agents: B. & A. Ltd., Nairobi

East African Market Reports - Rainfall in the Territories

There was good competition at last week's auctions and East African Coffee prices were somewhat dearer.

Kenya
 Peaberry sizes
 1160s. 0d. to 1315. 0d.
 1160s. 0d. to 1045. 0d.
 1160s. 0d. to 815. 0d.
 1160s. 0d. to 585. 6d.
 1160s. 0d. to 1338. 0d.

London
 London cleared
 First size 64s. 0d.
 Second size 62s. 6d.
 Third size 51s. 6d.
 Peaberry 77s. 6d.

London graded
 First size 65s. 0d.
 Second size 60s. 0d. to 64s. 0d.
 Third size 50s. 0d. to 55s. 6d.
 Peaberry 62s. 0d.
 Contraband 50s. 0d. to 538. 6d.

Kenya
 Peaberry sizes
 55s. 0d. to 60s. 0d.
 55s. 0d. to 60s. 0d.
 55s. 0d. to 60s. 0d.

London
 London graded
 First size dullish green 60s. 0d.
 Second size 50s. 0d.
 Peaberry 70s. 0d.

Kenya
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 55s. 0d. to 60s. 0d.
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TEARS COFFEE MACHINERY

DAVIDSON & CO. LTD

BELFAST NORTHERN IRELAND

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

BEIRA CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

Beira provides the ideal sought by every tourist—a glimpse of the African tropics, with all its allure, but without any of its discomforts.

The winter season—from May to October—offers sunny, healthy, bracing and happy holiday unobtainable anywhere in the world.

There are four magnificent beaches, with miles of white sands, which assure warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game, big and small, abounds, which may be "shot" by the visitor with rifle or camera.



ONE OF BEIRA'S PICTURESQUE BEACHES

Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nesting among the palm trees, pines, casahuate and figs, boys and girls, a talkie theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Beira District is the only territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but includes the Rhodesia, Katanga, Zambezi, Victoria and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the advantages of the greatest and most fertile of these fertile Rhodesias of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Companies ply at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY BEIRA

17, PLACE MAISON-ROUGE, QUAI DE PEAGE, GENÈVE, SUISSE
17, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN, PARIS

AGENTS: BIBLIOTHECA PUBLICA LISSABON

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NO one 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 with which he is connected, but who, when he is called upon to 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 policy is generally condemned as a destructive critic, whose sole attention is due to Germany, which has conveyed several unkind intimations to the League of Nations that she will send no representative to the committee about to be set up to consider the question of access to raw materials, well calculated to reflect that the chances of her co-operation is as little likely to win respect for national and racial relations.

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

from the League. The first intimation put in diplomatic and publicist circles in London, Paris, Geneva, and Washington, upon the news that Germany will boycott the Geneva discussions on raw materials, that for all practical purposes of propaganda the present leaders of Germany consider it necessary to be able to make capital of any suitable moment of the East that the discussions are not proceeding 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 not approached from the standpoint of propaganda but from that of economics.

Her refusal to participate is an affair which follows upon Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the House six months ago, a speech primarily occasioned by Germany's refusal to reinforce claims, as particularly regrettable to France, adherence to her present decision. Determination, will be the result, and may well transform into a new cause of tension something which was intended to alleviate Germany's despair and anxieties. It is possible, of course, that Herr Hitler may have determined to bluff a successful result from the hope that Great Britain will be driven to a week-hour inducement of some sort, but it is more likely that Germany's policy is to find itself sadly at fault, and that the

...leaving an impression of sincerity. It has, but reinforced the Anglo-French conviction that to hold in regard to Colonies world is inexorable from every standpoint.

In his key address to the Rhodesian Group in London Major Hastings suggested a few red lines across the map in itself, not, which become, decidedly, fishy when an agreement of boundaries is made to Major Hastings' ... condition ... unity in Africa and securing collaboration, co-operation and co-ordination among European States in Africa. In the last term of office, territories, may ... the German is as the ... to settle the ... or conduct research and ... genuinely anxious to collaboration African development have ... and will continue to find, ... well ... that the African Powers, ... of ... the way of Germany is the ... of the ... of land which could ... and they believe, would be used as ... points for aerial, naval and possibly ... back in case of ... with ... British Union of ... whose ... of Germany are recorded in this ... makes a ... case, but it is not ... when the ... of the ... as ... our last ... by General von Epp, is recalled. ... is expected to ... the ... in his speech to the Reichstag on ... is not ... of ... arguments, for the reason that, as ... down, there is no real ... case.

At last week's meeting of the ... Section of the London Chamber of Commerce ... Mr. Cuddeford criticised us for having ... a statement that the Clove, Sub-Section ... of which he is chairman, had ... Criticism ... to convince Mr. ... Examined ... Clove-Growers' Association. The charge of ... failure was ... so ... regret that it should have been ... adhere to the view that the Clove Sub-Section ... on points in its contest with ... Before endeavouring to substantiate ... 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 ... was not from our editorial ... from one of the news pages in which was published ... extracts from the ... gain their own words, joined by the ... of readers ... explanation paragraphs, one of which is ... Far from leaving to stand un ... the ... criticised.

Mr. Cuddeford's words suggested that his ... sentence was immediately followed by lengthy passages from ... which show how far from ... the Commissioner was ... when it ... failure ... was ...

Mr. Cuddeford and his colleagues ... in the ... trade will not deny that their ... attack ... on the ... of the C.G.A. ... that ... criticised its intervention. Past history ... the growers' ... recalled. ... intervention with ... export ... and that their complaints ... and ... that their East African Section ... had ... exercise a ... upon them, in particular they would be grateful to Sir Humphrey ... Chairman of the Section ... state ... assistance ... should be ... some ... separated the ... proceeded to ... aboard the ... of the ... members ... and ... was ... for the ... of the ... side of the industry, and the ... came ... what it had been ...

The ... of success ... Mr. Cuddeford ... fairly ... by comparing his own demands with ... findings ... January, 1935, Mr. Cuddeford ... the East African Section ... in Zanzibar ... and ... the new ... the ... G.A. ... must ... of the ... year ... opposed to the ... and ... to defeat ... the stand ... it has ... The best policy was to do nothing until the ... financial ... of the ... that Mr. Binder would ... critical ... and ... which would ... a body for ... it had ... result is exactly the ... the ... appointed by the Secretary ... the C.G.A. well organised, ably and ... managed and controlled by a board ... which like ... who ... have been intolerant ... automatic methods. A wise French proverb ... that he who cannot love what he likes should like what he has, and ... to the Clove Sub-Section that its ... have ... to make the most of the ... which accompany the ... of its ... claim that the C.G.A. was ...

It is unusual for a Ghana newspaper to express its appreciation of the news of the increasing production of cocoa, which the Chamber of Agriculture we are valuing the marketing of the 1945 crop of the Government and the Chamber of Agriculture and the Chamber of Agriculture and the Chamber of Agriculture.

It appears in the course of the issue. We are glad to be able to mention it as an important contribution to the assistance from the people of the various Territories. It is a fact which has been overlooked by the Government and the public of Tanganyika was incomprehensible as its secret explanation of the mystery is interesting to see whether the next meeting of the Legislature will be invited to use the same procedure as was previously known to use. The extension of the period of the year is a link between Rhodesia and East Africa.

It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production.

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Such a system is claimed in the Department's annual report to have been introduced in Kenya and Rhodesia. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production.

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

Bringing the Problem of the Improvement of Native Production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production.

being the disappearance of such a production, as is pointed out, the whole basis of increasing production must depend on the outlet for the surplus. The outlet for the surplus is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production.

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America's visit to East Africa. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production.

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For the African continent this is also an interesting experiment in public adaptation of the idea to English educational systems, as a lesson of course in the Empire, Colonial history, geography and economics strengthened by primary personal contact between pupils and their travelling correspondents would be a stimulus to that consciousness which is a dependence on the youth of the country. Great Britain, the leading Imperial Power in all these spheres, is an international team leader, but inactive in making known to the world that it has nothing of other races whose misunderstanding and goodwill is worth seeking — some of the fundamental facts of the Empire. The very word is misjudged by vast numbers of citizens, simply because they regard it a synonym with imperialism. Of that true trustworthiness which is increasingly practised through our British Africa of our leading schools and our government in parts of Africa has nothing to do with the development and improvement of Native production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production. It is a problem of raising the standard of living and production, and a standard of living and production.

NOTES BY WAY

Robert Williams

ROBERT WILLIAMS, the old colleague of Rhodesia whose plans for the development of Africa he says he has sought to give effect to, celebrated his seventieth birthday last week. There are not many men of his age who have passed the three seas and ten who would have been willing, as he has, to join public companies to a big participation in the affairs of Kenya and Tanganyika. His many friends in and connected with East Africa, the Rhodesias and the British Congo will wish him many more years of peace and happiness.

Good Manners

THERE must be few places in the world where the rolling of an auditor's soapstone into the feet of his audience would not provoke a chorus of protests. In a meeting in Rowleyton the speaker, a subject of how many the speaker's audience. Such an incident happened at a mission in Port of Spain, the only being a Swiss missionary of great nature, but the hands of Natives of Northern Rhodesia were snuffed and him remaining perfect. Still, not a flicker of smile on their faces. Mr. W. W. Hand Smith of London was present and in the course of a meeting of the Rhodesia Society the following day said the Natives had behaved in a most unbecoming manner through the night. At the time he was in the room and had a mental picture of the scene.

Arabs and Arab Schools

ALGERIA, which has been a problem for a while, schools are schools in certain Arab and African countries. In Zanzibar the last year of the Education Department reveals an interesting state of affairs. In Zanzibar, Pemba, and other such school had to be closed and the project of new schools for the others cancelled. Reports and the judgement of the British Police and is one of the reasons for the deterioration, but have gone to the court. If the police are to be recommended, it is to be nothing, prevent them from leaving himself again the day after he had returned back to school. Compulsion is not to be without, is recognised, he is a measure of confidence, and it is hoped that the introduction of the law system may stimulate a real demand for education in the community itself.

Men of Speed

MR. MORRIS 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 northern writers quietly hoped that he would remember the human element in other means of speed. Despite the rate at which he spoke they over-leans easy to report, as are many fast speakers, he has the ability to state their case clearly and with emphasis in the proper way. Mr.

the speaker, a subject of how many the speaker's audience. Such an incident happened at a mission in Port of Spain, the only being a Swiss missionary of great nature, but the hands of Natives of Northern Rhodesia were snuffed and him remaining perfect. Still, not a flicker of smile on their faces. Mr. W. W. Hand Smith of London was present and in the course of a meeting of the Rhodesia Society the following day said the Natives had behaved in a most unbecoming manner through the night. At the time he was in the room and had a mental picture of the scene.

FRANCIS BAKER, a well-known and surely unique, professional records man, addressed some were waiting in Salisbury, was more than a piece of work in the scientific world. In recent estimates for the year ended before, the independent, showing a decline in output, a difficulty in his shirt washing, a statistical accuracy to about 20% of the total, and which were made up of a leading authority for Christmas, though only 100 appeared to need treatment, and a decline in Year Festivities. A Scottish doctor, who in his letters were shown commented on the fact that previous estimates of the British population of the town must have been exaggerated, but, regarding his past began to develop a thesis which threatened to involve budgets and decisions, statistical and financial, and the fact that the population of the town was only 100. He dressed in a suit and a tie, and the fact that the population of the town was only 100. He dressed in a suit and a tie, and the fact that the population of the town was only 100.

An Actress and a Minister

THE Rev. Dr. witty, and thoughtful, Miss Sybil Thorne, better known to the world as an actress than as a Kenyan churchwoman, daughter of the Honorary Canon of Worcester, and author of "Believe and the Stage," spoke at London last week on the work of the Church in the Rhodesias. Her husband, Sir Herbert Stanley, had appeared on the same platform as he for some time. In his Majesty the King's Sandringham, on the day of the meeting in the Rhodesia House, Dame Thorne regarded the fact as a joy for the opportunity it gave her to repay some of the debt she owed to the Church in Africa for the teaching, the sympathy and the help 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 over to Africa once of course, you don't choose actors because they are regular communicants," was one of her remarks. "Jewish people care for the theatre more than any other race," she said. "I met Bernard Shaw's 'Don Quixote' and his wife because she had never been to Africa." "When you go round Africa and visit the little outposts of the Church, you begin to realise that Christianity is being tried."

Shorely Now!

They were caught on the shores of Lake Nyalandu, near the Rhodesian news paper.

The Sultan's Silver Jubilee

Celebrations in Zanzibar

By Miss ALISA TURNER

DURING the last week of the old year, when His Highness Seyyid bin Khalifa bin Harub bin Thuwaini, 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 piety, loyalty and devotion to a beloved ruler. None of the selfishness could resist to such heights, the Sultan's day, indeed, it appeared seemed that, with few exceptions—rarely found elsewhere—these sentiments of love for the numerous communities, and with each other, a vividness of expression of their feelings. Through out Christmas, the main streets and the town, winding alleys (kizazi), with preparation, good humour and gaiety were in the air, and some vendors of the curios, on which Zanzibar is famous, were to be seen, accepting payment for their

goods in silver and ivory.

The streets and town squares were filled with uninvited impertinence. Privileged persons were used with an air of mystery to obtain tips to obtain a seat at some of the buffets for His Highness, gift papers with skillful hands were set to work, and the great parade of the day, on the following day.

By the morning of December 27, the Sultan's Palace, the residence of the British Resident, and Government office, house and shops in the town, as well as in the main streets, was a living stream of "hot" which, as night fell, burst into illumination by a tropical sun.

The celebrations of the silver jubilee opened on Sunday, December 27, with thanksgiving services in the mosques and churches, and many in the afternoon many of Moslems attended the evening services in the recreation grounds, while many passed the night, so that at the parade of sports and Boy Scouts early next morning the whole park was thronged with multitudes of people.

His Highness, accompanied by his son, Seyyid Abdulla, and a large contingent of *hamama* 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 bestowing a knighthood on the salute of a row of small East African men lined up near the saluting line.

The State Baraza

The state *baraza* held the same morning at the Palace took pride of place at the jubilee celebrations. According to Muhamaad Customs, no woman was present, but all available space in the Great Hall of the Palace, and its adjoining apartments and verandas were thronged with members of the various communities that had been invited.

The colours of the Bahari, the *barabari*, and the *barabari* and a glitter of gold and silver on the *hamama* and words of their own race, mingling with the white uniforms and accessories of the European officials, made an interesting 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 Riddell, 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 bound to the rule of the law. It is a privilege that the Sultan of Zanzibar has conferred on His Majesty King George VI, and that His Excellency, on behalf of the King, presented His Highness with the insignia of the C.M.G. and the insignia of the Sultanate of Zanzibar.

The Sultan's Highness, the British Resident, and Seyyid Abdulla, with the highest order with his gift, the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, First Class, and also bestowed a number of Brilliant Stars of lower classes on distinguished members of different communities, as well as on the medals specially cast for the occasion.

Guests and Aspirations

Following the number of visitors, invitations containing personal messages from the Government of Zanzibar, all branches of His Highness's subjects, were received of considerable interest, one from the Government of the Union of South Africa, which was represented by the South African Commissioner for East Africa, and the other from the French Republic, the French Republic, the Chief Secretary of the Consul for France. The Chief Secretary presented a handsome plate of platinum 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 other representatives of Zanzibar, who attended the *baraza* at which Her Highness the Sultan was present together with the Sultan and their son, Seyyid Abdulla, and his family. Each lady was then presented with a *hamama*.

In the evening His Highness and Seyyid Abdulla attended a brilliant reception at the *hamama*. The seafront gardens looked like a *hamama*. The coloured lights, the *hamama* and the moonlight shone on the *hamama* and the brightly illuminated government steamers under a clear night made a perfect background. One of the most striking and beautiful features of the celebration was the state fire-works.

...on the morning of December 10th... the British Resident occupied the first carriage with Sultan Abdullah and his attendants in the morning followed by all the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and heads of Departments.

The entire route, which took over an hour on compass, was lined with cheering crowds of those who were able to catch their attention. The crowds... of... from... and... Even... court... the enthusiasm of his auspicious occasion... flat roofs... and... houses were decorated with children.

Salute of the King's Arabs.

One of the most interesting salutes of the day was that which was accorded to the Arabs. A picturesque caravan of Muscat from the plantations... from all parts of... their loyal tribute... of... and... of... of... He has... intimate and... in the sunlight... rich or poor... of... fierce... and... on the day these... as they reached, paid

visits to the Palace and the Residence where they gave exhibitions of their electric sword dances.

The Grand Banquet.

The State banquet and reception given by the Highness of the Palace was the most magnificent... of the Island of Zambezi... The Sultan... to the... three... of which could be... of... containing... and... by His Highness... by Rankine and... other... by the Sumana, who... Royal Household... dressed in... silver lame... entertainments provided by Her Highness was a... of... which took place... the Palace, the guests... on the balcony... a... and a display... fireworks... the... of... to... by the British Resident... The... of... and... his twenty... years... His Highness has... of his kingdom, but has... of his subjects.

Thoughts on Africa.

...the British Empire... in Africa... of... and Portugal... Everything that France does is consciously directed to produce an African who... France in Africa... the humblest official recognition... French language... extension of French law will give in its colonies... Native troops from Senegal and the Sudan... terms with French soldiers... a Native... Acting Governor... a Veterinary Department... Africa towards France... French West Africa... The... of... described as a... philosophy... The Belgian tendency is less... the... and the useful farmer or work... Belgium... But can one... If their mood of assertion... will ask their fate to impress on their subjects the... Italian outlook?

...the British Empire... I do not... of our policy... after the event (laughter); but our... is an... to develop... Africa will be a good member of the British... that he should be a Britisher. Our object is not to produce a European, but what is to be a... African. I don't think anyone has... the picture of what the... himself, who... want it... Africa... should Africa... matters... themselves are being... of... with... and... to be... remembered... possession... on lines... representing... themselves under... Africa... to... of... the... of... Africa is already occupying... Africa... continental... to be... will... the... nations who... an integral part... and cultural structure...

Africa in the Melting Pot

Major Hastings's Speech

A OCEAN of parallels in regard to African affairs has descended on British officials, declared L. M. Hastings, a member of the Southern Rhodesia 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 subject of his address was "Africa in the Melting Pot."

He said, after this:

There is in Africa today a collection of unappreciated resources and, in some cases, some of the most important in the world. Much more important

discards possess a far greater danger to the continent itself than Africa today is also the centre of like disturbance in international affairs. The only 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 telegraphing are enormous effects on the economic and social structure of European countries, and their impact on Africa is greater than in civilized countries.

From the Bronze Age to the Present

Africa has made one step from the Bronze Age to the age of A.S.'s and is progressing. This progress will have a much greater effect in the near future. An eminent scientist recently made a statement to an 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, 700 miles 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 circumstances and present factors are blind to the possibilities of the great continent in respect of these inventions. For example, the great railway which is planned in Africa was the system detached from the British Empire, and the settlers had to go without a great many things which made life worse than it was as it is. The decline of the empire in Africa has been decreasing, and it is more necessary to study the problems of the African continent and to see how it can be put on the same position as if they had never left their native countries.

Massive Migration in Africa

The massive migration in Africa has a profound influence throughout Africa. It has a force of 120,000 white Italians or more in Ethiopia and Mussolini has arranged for many surveys, agrarian, financial and otherwise to be made. Tens of thousands of Italians are to be settled in that country, which the experiment will meet with considerable success because Italy can use every single particle of her economic machine to get about a certain amount of labour. It is a great thing that the Italian people have done.

Next to the white of the African continent, the

general population on a great scale, and that the ultimate result will be an enormous economic power.

It has been constantly charged that the possession of Colonies by Germany and Italy would not be to their advantage. They will be able to prove conclusively that possession of Colonial territory is greatly to the advantage of the possessor. The view 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 held by England in Africa and has set the record for the possession of Colonies of every great economic advantage.

We must do what we have done in the past—we must make the fullest use of our Colonies in contribution to the sum total of civilization, and to the strengthening 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 Fascist State can make of its.

Germany and Africa

Africa presents an immense opportunity despite the troubles and problems that beset it. If you can settle the African problems, the people there, settle the political problems and the physical boundaries of Africa and bring about a concordance of interested States, of which one must be Germany, to consider such changes as will give Germany her opportunity in Africa, and secure cooperation, cooperation and coordination among the European States in Africa, you will make the greatest possible advance, and by bringing harmony in Africa, you will bring harmony in the continent of Europe.

To the dismay of Africa, it is not so important who rules him, whether the country is to be sufficient energy and skill brought to bear to defeat the diseases which threaten the continent, much more important to the world and a great problem of the future is Africa and its people, effectively settled, unless the great international co-operation. It is a matter of the Africa 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 fact of the African problem.

International Cooperation Necessary

There are other problems of transport, the great of the waste, locusts, and a whole crop of other things which will have to be solved before Africa can be developed. That is the great problem of Africa, a great health African problem, and it is a matter of the world and of cooperation in Africa, a red cross of some kind, of the continent, as well as to get the people back into the continent, you will have taken steps towards the solution of the problems, and you will have set an example of the way of Europe and the rest of the world. It is the establishment of a world of peace will become a reality.

Education in Africa

Education in Africa is one of the most important things that we must do. It is a matter of the continent, as well as to get the people back into the continent, you will have taken steps towards the solution of the problems, and you will have set an example of the way of Europe and the rest of the world. It is the establishment of a world of peace will become a reality.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Thanks of Tanganyika

By Dr. J. Salaam Chavha

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR—The announcement in your issue of 15th January regarding the Beit Trust was discussed at the meeting of our Chamber. We are instructed to express to you the congratulations of the Chamber on this important discovery and to record their appreciation for your efforts on behalf of this Territory and of East Africa.

The announcement came as a welcome surprise to all, and the 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 development, 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 as free gifts for projects which are beyond its means is of particular satisfaction. As we stand in need of finance, we feel sure that it will not be long before Tanganyika sets forward a similar report for consideration by the Trustees.

The name of Beit has become a matter of historical interest to Tanganyika, so that it is gratifying to see that the Trustees are interested in the country and that they are prepared to give financial assistance.

It is a pleasure to know that the Trustees of the Beit Trust will be sympathetic towards the people of this Territory, and that they are prepared to give financial assistance. It is a pleasure to know that he has been responsible for the important step in the progress of this country.

Yours faithfully
LESLIE STRACHAN & CO
Secretaries

Dr. J. Salaam Chavha, Chamber of Commerce, and
Attorney-at-Law

Magic and the African

Mr. Hichens Controversiated

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

THE VIEWS expressed in your issue of 15th January on the subject of magic are of a very high order and very interesting. The use of terms such as 'magic' and 'witchcraft' is not only meaningless but also misleading. The word 'magic' is a term of art, and its use in this context is entirely inappropriate.

Here in 'The Decline of the Philosophy of Religion' Mr. Hichens has stated that all people and their religions are based on the approval of the majority. This is not only a false statement but also a very dangerous one. The 'magic' of the majority is not the same as the 'magic' of the individual. The individual's 'magic' is a personal matter, and it is not subject to the approval of the majority.

As a student of anthropology, I have not yet met any of the men who suppose Mr. Hichens's assertions. They are learned and educated in their own way, but they are ignorant of the facts of life and of the true nature of the human mind. The human mind is not a machine, and it is not subject to the laws of logic. It is a mysterious and wonderful thing, and it is the study of it that is the true purpose of anthropology.

anthropologist sometimes scowls at the very thought of a mental state (illuminated and precise) with people like the majority of tribes in Africa that mental state exists and so consequently does magic as yet largely understood and at the International Anthropological Congress in London, 1934, the President of the Royal Anthropological Institute, E. W. Smith, openly declared his belief in the existence of magic in Africa.

The Bantu word for magic is *mozi*, Mr. Hichens. Of 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 'evil spirits' and one for 'good spirits'. A few are explained in Hichens's 'Bantu Beliefs and Customs' (Part II), in my own 'In White and Black' and in many other books. We Europeans do not invent these names or descriptions. The fact that there is no equivalent for the English word (derived from the magic of Persia, Babylon, which conveys two contradictory ideas in Native minds, prove nothing more than the common lack of words for 'black' and 'white' suggests that the Bantu do not have them.

Mr. Hichens wrote a good letter of thanks and I also received a letter from Mr. Pygmy and Nani (No. 10, 1935, for a first class description), and then, in my haste, I forgot to say so, and I have got out of my mind at the end of this letter.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,
LESLIE STRACHAN & CO
Secretaries

The View of Magic

By the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR—The views expressed in your issue of 15th January on the subject of magic are of a very high order and very interesting. The use of terms such as 'magic' and 'witchcraft' is not only meaningless but also misleading. The word 'magic' is a term of art, and its use in this context is entirely inappropriate.

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After years of study and protest of Christian

I agree with Mr. Hichens that there is nothing magical in the change of laws by drums or other instruments. The drums are quite mysterious, however, and they sound so mysteriously. I do not know their swift, tramping music, where there was no possibility of its being achieved by a drum alone.

But I entirely disagree with the view that there is no work for "magic." Even 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 charming depends on the belief or disbelief in their reality.

Dorchester
Dorset

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 the Church. 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 by supporting the needs. Eight bishops or so have retired since Bishop Keywood 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 could never be regarded as a consolation for a Christian minister.

What is wrong with the Church at Home? I venture to make one or two suggestions. Is it too little service? Is it too little of being admitted to Holy Orders?

It should be burned into the souls of those who are called to the service of the Church that they should do so. Christ's name is not to be used in connection with any other of the world's religions.

What should also be a system of change of duty throughout the world, for the worldwide Anglican Church. I am not proposing merely an exchange of pulpits. That is plainly the thing to be done. It is not a suggestion which would extend for months and possibly a year or two. How difficult such a system would be for many incumbents in England who have grown used to their parishes and whose parishioners have grown more used to them! The system might well be extended to other professions, and especially to those of a teaching character.

The present day who have faithfully responded to the call to serve overseas, and who in due course return to the Home Church, are infinitely conscious of the fact that they are absent they may be, and however much experience they may have in the world of work, they are not able to do the work which is not to be done by their brethren who have remained at Home, and who have done

good work. Many of them are fortunate if they get a job at all. Surely experience Overseas should count for something in the choice of leadership in the Home Church.

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 no justification for raising further loans to finance the creation of assets other than productive 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 totals no less than £700,000. It is a matter of a few weeks at the most that Tanganyika is entitled to benefit from the distribution made by the Bill. It must have been heard by the Tanganyika Government, and many settlers, farmers and other unofficials will hope that the fine opportunity thus presented of getting these works done and without increasing the public debt will not be lost.

Yours faithfully,
D. HARRISON

Electricity and Mining.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

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

Yours faithfully,
MILES HAYSTON

NOTES FROM LETTERS.

The new and improved "East Africa and Rhodesia" is a new and improved form of your paper, and I congratulate you on its attractiveness and scope. I am sure that it will be a success. I cannot get to the end of your paper in its walking blue water in many years in kiosk, but it is as good as I could get to better inside. I am a high school teacher.

Germany and Colonies.

I am very glad you keep this question of the German claim to Colonies in the foreground. Great Britain has no right to hand over an alien's own blood, brothers and sisters. And what about the many Jews in East Africa?—Kipman, ex-Kenya, now in London.

Poor Farming.

"Many farmers have themselves to blame for their present various state. They have allowed their farms to be steadily washed away thus depriving themselves of a valuable top-soil. This sort of thing will cause them trouble with the Government. It is a pity that the Government should not have taken more notice of the farmers' interests."

East and Tanganyika Would Surrender Territory to Germany

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

The British Union does not accept the Treaty of Versailles as sacrosanct. It was a dictated peace and signed by the Germans under protest, many of its articles being 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 definitely refused to take over the sovereignty of these mandated areas. The same may be said of the League of Nations Article of the Covenant which the Allied Powers admit to interpret as Mandates. The Commission had to give an annual report. At the point of sovereignty is fairly well established. Mr. Baldwin stated in a House of Commons speech on February 17, 1919. "As regards the question of delimitation of the territories, between themselves, the Governments concerned agreed to accept the boundaries and the character of them on behalf of the League of Nations." Mr. Chamberlain stated on April 6, 1919, that if there was to be any transfer, there was not, at least he required the assent of the Territory Power, the assent of the League of Nations, and finally the assent of the Council of the League of Nations. Surely this assent of the mandated areas sides in the League.

The British Union does not see the British citizen and British money should be used for the benefit of all State members of the League. The friends of the Union ensure that Great Britain is able to develop her own territory and receive compensation from the development. The British Union therefore considers that the holding of these Mandates in many cases has not benefited Great Britain and the Natives.

The German Claim.

In no way is it to be surmised that Germany would administer the mandated areas under a different conception of trust. The German claim in the colonies has developed under the best of conditions for German scientific, German officers, whereby such territories were able to supply raw material to Germany and at the same time the prosperity of the native condition will be increased. Many of Germany's own people are able to find employment and thus giving to the German people the stability of a more dense basis of population than at present. Only 18 raw material required by Germany today at least could be furnished by the mandated colonies and nations of the world.

It is merely hypocrisy to state that the tribes of the mandated population were because in power were the population approached and invited to give an opinion as to whether they desired a change of government administration after the European War. There were cases of Retribution against German administration in all of the African Colonies during the war, and the Natives fought mostloyally 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 of employment in the British Dominions or Colonies, and no expense would be incurred by these settlers by the change, but would be borne by the State.

Would it Think Germany's Pinger.

To imagine that Germany would be the better if she re-possessed herself in the mandated areas of Africa to the west of the European Powers there is a wicked and definitely unprovoked suggestion.

Why regard the importance of having an Alliance route to the Cape? It should not be difficult to reach terms with the German Government, whereby if the Tanganyika question were to be settled, the German Colonies and part of this Territory would be handed to the British Government, and it would suggest that a line from the central Cape to the southern point of the Cape from the southern point to the Tanganyika would be an acceptable compromise.

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

Germany is a member of the League of Nations.

The Board of Trustees of the League of Nations... The Board does not agree that the principal Allied and Associated Powers refused to take over the sovereignty of the German Colonies, inasmuch as Tanganyika or that that sovereignty was transferred to the League of Nations. The truth appears to be that sovereignty or real amounts in practice, the transferring of protectorate over these territories have been the end of the War surrendered by Germany into the hands of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, whose their notations are accepted in the Treaty of Versailles, and in the Article of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is being stated that the sovereignty of the League of Nations is not the same as the sovereignty of the United Kingdom, which sovereignty of rights was transferred to the United Kingdom. The League of Nations is not a state, but a number of independent states, each one of which is a sovereign state. The League of Nations is not a state, but a number of independent states, each one of which is a sovereign state. The League of Nations is not a state, but a number of independent states, each one of which is a sovereign state.

It is a very important matter... The Board of Trustees of the League of Nations... The Board does not agree that the principal Allied and Associated Powers refused to take over the sovereignty of the German Colonies, inasmuch as Tanganyika or that that sovereignty was transferred to the League of Nations. The truth appears to be that sovereignty or real amounts in practice, the transferring of protectorate over these territories have been the end of the War surrendered by Germany into the hands of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, whose their notations are accepted in the Treaty of Versailles, and in the Article of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is being stated that the sovereignty of the League of Nations is not the same as the sovereignty of the United Kingdom, which sovereignty of rights was transferred to the United Kingdom. The League of Nations is not a state, but a number of independent states, each one of which is a sovereign state. The League of Nations is not a state, but a number of independent states, each one of which is a sovereign state.

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emphasis, that in the past the Government of which he was a member... other methods of dealing with Germany... assist in the development of the African Continent... be an objective British one to... possible to affirm that the British Empire which is the product of history, is not a new object for partition.

Requested territories not part of Empire?

The fascist rejoinder was too long for us to quote in full, but the salient points are as follows.

It would be first to comment on the final words of your letter... the British Empire, which is the product of history, is not a new object for partition. Here it reaffirms the right to the clearance in the... of the Board of the British Empire... to be a part of the British Empire... to the German people or more of these areas... no accusation can be levelled against the British Empire... the yielding up of portions of the British Empire... The League of Nations created no sovereign authority to which the signatory Powers were responsible... Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations... The British Union cannot be the space for... to be in a position to develop the mandated areas, and especially Tanganyika with a... the British Empire... to employ her resources... the development... the Germanys of the world... to be a great... other countries... of opinion... people...

emergence of us citizens in the development of the British Empire... the partial development of these mandated areas... hindering the progress of the British Empire... the question of strategic dangers... the British Union and Germany is definitely regarded as the potential enemy of the British Empire... the British Empire... the potential... other African territories... the British Empire... Such a view as this... regarding Germany as a potential enemy... to lead to hostilities between the...

Joint Beat is Pointed to

The final letter from Colonel Fossobry, Chairman of the Board, was brief and to the point.

I can find no point of substance... was not covered by yours of November 17 and ending on a note of January 1932.

Any right of inquiry... a distinction... Tanganyika which the League of Nations... claim is derived solely from the treaty... sovereign States into which Great Britain entered when Great Britain assumed all rights of protection over the Territory. That act made Tanganyika... part of the British Empire as is... Protectorate for example... the League of Nations... a sovereign State.

I find nothing in my letter... which would suggest that Germany is... the potential enemy of the British Empire... I was dealing... the specific suggestion... Tanganyika... the subject of this correspondence... no less objection to the cession of Tanganyika... other part of the British Empire to any other foreign Power.

East Africa Group

Lord Cranborne Elected Chairman

LORD CRANBORNE was last week elected Chairman of the East African Group of the Overseas League... General Sir William Barse.

Lady Coryndon was re-elected President with acclamation... retiring... Mrs. Dickinson... the honorary secretaryship because... the holder of that post should... A welcome was given to Captain F. H. Drummond, who had undertaken the duties.

Two members of the Committee... Sir William Barse... who had retired... longest past... Lady Eleanor Baring and Mr. F. S. Joelson, who had been members since 1932... Mr. J. Harper and... had animated their readiness... he was in a quandary as to what to recommend... Each had been of the utmost service to the group, particularly Mr. Joelson, but he suggested the Lady Baring and he was allowed to resign... the Committee... within the path... Mr. Joelson... Mr. Harper... would certainly desire to re-appoint you if we would stand...

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

Mr. Harper moved an amendment that the Committee be increased and the two retiring members re-elected. Mr. Joelson took a point of order suggesting that any proposal to increase the number... Mr. Harper's amendment could not therefore be carried.

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

Mr. Percy Barris was re-elected secretary... Mr. J. Harper... and... William Barse was cordially thanked.

Fine East African Films

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

While in Kampapa... Mr. Schutter... an elephant... might have... visitors... shot by a game scout near the Murchison Falls... had fallen in the... path leading to the top of the... a bunch was being sent up... natives to... move the carcass. His son and he decided to... the party... which landed some... the carcass... from which they saw a couple of... away, while at they got nearer they saw about a dozen crocodiles... on the bank of the... the first... his tail bitten off. Had it been... another... by one of the... Natives... with a... been literally possible to cross... to the other... their backs... which covered his journey through Uganda, the southern Highlands of Tanganyika and back to the... afforded great pleasure to a large audience. The pictures... in the latter districts... and showed Mr. Schutter to be an expert in the handling of the cine-camera... a real artist in the selection of his scenes. Some... in colour.

Statements Worth Noting.

WHO'S WHO.

4335—Mr. Petet Ervin Andersen

The mosquito-borne malarial parasite is the most important cause of death in the tropics.

Zimbabwe had a population of 2.5 million in 1956. The population of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is 4.5 million.

The United States is a major market for iron ore from the Southern Rhodesian mines.

The population of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is 4.5 million.

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One of the best-known Scandinavians in East Africa is Mr. P. E. Andersen, Royal Danish Consul in Nairobi since 1923. He first went to Kenya only on a short visit in 1918, but he was so impressed by the country that he decided to return and to settle there. He has since spent most of his life in Kenya, and he has been instrumental in the development of the country through his various enterprises, including the founding of the Kenya Tea and Coffee Board, the Kenya Dairy Board, and the Kenya Horticultural Board. He is also a member of the Kenya Council of Agriculture and the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He is a well-known and respected figure in Kenya, and his contributions to the country's development are widely appreciated.

KENYA

Sir Guy Graham has been visiting Kenya.

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

Mr. B. W. Phillips has left Limuru, and is now residing in Nairobi.

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

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

Lord and Lady Leighton are now residing at 17 Eaton Terrace, London, S.W.

Mr. D. Macleod has been installed in the chair of George Nyasa, No. 99, Blaimyre.

Cornelius E. Kibibi has been elected Canon of the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Justice Hearne, of Tanganyika, is over seas leaving pending transfer to Ceylon.

Sir Abe Bailey is expected to return from South Africa at the beginning of February.

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

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

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

Sir Bernard Eckstein, director of the Sudan Oil Syndicate, is shortly to depart for the Sudan.

Sir John Murray and Miss Peacock are staying at the Regent Hotel, Montreal, until February 11.

Mr. G. E. McLeod has been appointed United representative of the Royal Automobile Club of Kenya.

Mr. B. Ashton Warner has left on his return to England, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Peck are on their way home to Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Wade, retiring Governor of Kenya and Mrs. Wade, are in residence in Government House, Nairobi.

Miss Marion Petherick, the well-known worker on Native affairs, who is making another East African tour, is now in Tanganyika.

Major Arthur Sutcliffe, District Commissioner of Nairobi since 1917, left yesterday for Kenya with his family after leaving Scotland.

Mr. J. N. Baker has been co-opted to the Livingstone Municipal Council during the absence of Mr. N. G. M. Rhodesia.

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

Miss E. C. Shaw, Mayor of Umtali, is on her way to England with Miss Daphne Shaw, who will complete her music studies in this country.

Alfred Smith, agent and uncle of the late Sir George Smith, has just returned to this country very eagerly from Kenya.

Sir Donald Cameron, former Governor of Tanganyika, has been elected a member of the governing body of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

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

Captain Ronald Montague Jones, R.E., and Miss Daisy 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 to return to England to return to her voyage.

Sir Howard Eslingstone, the Kenya Native Officer, is on leave from duty in the Native Office on furlough, part of which will be spent in Scotland.

Mr. J. B. Caine, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Eastern Africa, is on his home leave, is staying in his birthplace, both in the near future.

Dan as Salom, agent of Wilson Airways Ltd, who recently completed solo flights between Cape Town, King of the H. Masran, M. Taylor, manager, and A. Salom.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Stanley, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Southern Rhodesia, who had the honour of being received by His Majesty the King, will be received by His Majesty on his return to Africa.

Captain A. W. S. Keary, R.N., is in command of the cruiser "Euryalus" which has returned to Chatham to refit and is expected to resume service in the East Indies.

To commemorate the his second centenary of the General, the Council of the Royal Society said on its statue in Trafalgar Square on Tuesday.

Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Elliot, the well-known military surgeon, and former consulting ophthalmic surgeon in the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases, left on his way to his post in East Africa.

Mr. J. N. Baker, Director of Messrs. Hutchings & Co., Ltd., has just returned to Nairobi from his tour of inspection in the East African territories.

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Mrs. M. L. Lamb, J.P., of Commissioner D. C. Lamb of the Salvation Army and a close student of African affairs, has accepted her position on the Standard bank after her service as a nurse.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. C. Hunter, of Maseru, Transvaal, 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 Mombasa.

Mr. R. S. Aspinall, a member of the Executive Board of Kenya, is due to leave Kenya to-morrow to spend a holiday in his own country. Mr. Roper Norton will act as his deputy. Mr. W. G. M. Macdonald will act as his secretary.

Mr. T. B. Boyd, Mr. E. Wilson, Mr. E. Smyth and Messrs. Malpass, J. B. Roper and G. Smith, Messrs. Chalmers, have been appointed to the Management Committee of the Standard Bank of Kenya.

Mr. M. O'Grady, District Magistrate, and Mr. G. M. Jobling, Crown Counsel, have been appointed Acting Puisne Judges in Tanganyika, and Mr. E. E. Brangan, Crown Counsel, in Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Among the directors of Messrs. Frasers & Neave, Ltd., the London banking house, Messrs. directors resigned last week was Mr. J. J. O'Connell, who has been acting in Kenya, where he has family interests.

Lord Haverley has been elected a member of the Athenaeum Club and Rules, which club is now in the process of electing annually a certain number of members, distinguished civic and scientific leaders, for their services to the community or for public service.

Colonel and Mrs. J. C. H. Lamb have left for Switzerland. Both are members of the Committee of the Rhodesia Group of the League of Nations, and they had their headquarters in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. J. O'Connell, District Magistrate, is on a leave of absence from the Uganda Department. He is expected to return to Kampala in the next few days. He is the son of the late Mr. J. J. O'Connell, District Magistrate, who died in 1935.

Sergeant James Beaton was killed in Sudan last week when piloting an R.C.A.F. aeroplane which crashed at Pibor Post. His passenger, Captain Leslie Reid Warton, of the 2nd King's Own Airborne Guards, died following the injuries he received.

The Aero-Civilian Cambridge, the director of the Aero-Civilian Co., Ltd., has been in London on a visit to Imperial Airways, the new flying boat company. The Aero-Civilian Co. is a new flying boat company, based in Alexandria, with a route for Uganda on the Nile, and a visit in the interests of the company.

The Rev. J. S. Fraser, who served with the C.M.S. in Uganda many years ago, and who was until recently principal of the Uganda College in the Gold Coast Colony, is now warden of Newbattle Abbey, presented by the Marquess of Midlothian as a residential college for advanced education.

General Godfrey Rhodes, General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, left South Africa by Imperial Airways' flying boat on Tuesday morning. He is on his way to the East, where he has a large aviation business. He is expected to spend his spare time in Switzerland for winter sports.

Mr. H. McLeven, of the Tanganyika Post, who was K.A.R. Bandmaster in Dar-es-Salaam for six years before its disbandment, has been recruited by the new K.A.R. Band, which is being organised by Mr. R. S. James, British Band Sergeant, at the Border.

Mr. Duncan Macdonald, District Manager in Kampala of the National Bank of Uganda, has been elected to the Managing Committee of the Uganda Sports Club, which has been in existence for many years. Mr. Macdonald is a member of the Uganda Golf and Country Club, and of the Uganda Tennis and Sports Club, and is the Vice-President of the Kampala Sports Club and the Uganda Golf Club.

Mr. J. C. F. E. Woodwell, now in East Africa, is one of Kenya's leading golfers, and is a member of the Kenya Golf Club, and is a member of the Standard Bank of East Africa, and is in order to become the manager of Messrs. Hamilton and Company, a firm of accountants and chartered accountants, established over a century ago in the City of London. He intends to leave England in April for a long tour of East Africa, the Rhodesias, and South Africa.

Mr. R. S. James, District Manager in Kampala, is a member of the Kenya Golf Club, and is a member of the Standard Bank of East Africa, and is in order to become the manager of Messrs. Hamilton and Company, a firm of accountants and chartered accountants, established over a century ago in the City of London. He intends to leave England in April for a long tour of East Africa, the Rhodesias, and South Africa.

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"The Great Co-Operator"

Col. Ponsonby on Kenya's New Government

THE BRITISH MARSHAL SIR R. COLLEBY, Director of the COTTAGE Government, Despatched to East Africa, was the President of the East African States and the President of the Commonwealth.

Major Sir Humphrey Leake, Chairman of the Section, who presided at the meeting, said that the fifth Government within the past few years had been formed in East Africa.

He said that the Government had been formed in East Africa, and that the Government had been formed in East Africa, and that the Government had been formed in East Africa.

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Income tax would be a major factor in the Government's policy, and that the Government would be a major factor in the Government's policy.

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Indian community who could not see their position in the future with any confidence. The Government of Kenya is under no obligation to consider the views of two members of the community, who are representing the extreme end of the scale. It is not their right to be taken into consideration. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Blaker for his courtesy in coming to us, listening to our views and expressing his and my committee's concerns. I hope that the Zanzibar clause in the proposed constitution carried out will not be an impediment to the broadening of prosperity.

Mr. Demé said that while recently in Zanzibar he had discussed matters with the Government 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 put off the Government's hands. Might it be appeal to a Joint British-Indian Commission to increase the contacts between Government and commerce in Kenya? If the Government's attitude for commercial progress would be to encourage the growth of a commercial class that has great conservative instincts, it is not a welcome prospect. The Hon. Mr. Deakin said that he was in favour of the transfer of the territories.

Major Dairs said that as a practical politician he was in favour of the transfer of the territories. It was necessary to find a way to get the Government to represent the Colonies in the House of Commons. The Section of the Colonies in the House of Commons is a very small body of men.

The Empire Goods Exhibition at the forthcoming Mombasa Trade Exhibition was also being considered but it was pointed out that this was an exhibition privately organised by the Moslem Association and that the Government could therefore not make representations.

Sir Humphrey Cole said that his committee had been concerned with problems of a general nature which would disturb the Ottawa Conference. It was pointed out that the Government had this year again which rose at the end of points concerning East African trade. It was pointed out to invite the views of the Government on the subject of the transfer of the territories.

a complement or corollary to an international economic conference providing for compensating outlets for the interests involved in the labour employed. There would be no question of equipment and great financial resources. It is not a question of material and financial resources but a question of credit and financial facilities.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in conjunction with the Empire Industries Association, of which Mr. L. J. G. is President, has just issued a booklet entitled "Empire Goods". The section dealing with Mombasa is particularly interesting. It is a booklet which will be of great value to the Government and to the Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain.

The position of the transfer of the territories of a mandated territory from one power to another one which would be a serious question. It is not a question of sovereignty but a question of the transfer of the territories without the consent of the people of the territories. It is a question of the transfer of the territories without the consent of the people of the territories.

The demand for colonies of Germany has a strong suggestion of whether or not her African Colonies under mandate should be returned to her. Any such legal transfer should be made and indeed practically intransferable territories to which she is entitled. One thing is certain that the territories were returned to her. It is not the territories directly concerned. It is the territories which are the result of the transfer of the territories. It is the territories which are the result of the transfer of the territories.

Social Services for Africans.

Methodist Church Synod meeting held in Bulawayo urged Government to improve the conditions of the African labour force. The National Council of the Methodist Church in Southern Rhodesia has urged the Government to improve the conditions of the African labour force. It is a question of the conditions of the African labour force. It is a question of the conditions of the African labour force.

Can't Buy Bribes Anymore
Must Ask Answer to Germany

WALTER RUNDMAN, 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 could not create a reputation for Germany's prosperity.

It is pointed out that the Government was prepared to consider the views of the community. It is a question of the views of the community. It is a question of the views of the community. It is a question of the views of the community. It is a question of the views of the community.

The report received from Washington a few days ago was questioned about raw materials and raw materials. It is a question of raw materials and raw materials. It is a question of raw materials and raw materials. It is a question of raw materials and raw materials.

Those who expected Mr. Blaker to be Prime Minister of Kenya, to make a tour of the territories in his anxiously awaited visit, were disappointed. It is a question of the territories in his anxiously awaited visit, were disappointed. It is a question of the territories in his anxiously awaited visit, were disappointed.

It is a question of the territories in his anxiously awaited visit, were disappointed. It is a question of the territories in his anxiously awaited visit, were disappointed. It is a question of the territories in his anxiously awaited visit, were disappointed.

we chose a VAUXHALL



No, you will not... with a Vauxhall on the road. It is a question of a Vauxhall on the road. It is a question of a Vauxhall on the road. It is a question of a Vauxhall on the road. It is a question of a Vauxhall on the road.

Motor Cars & Exchange Ltd. NAIROBI. It is a question of Motor Cars & Exchange Ltd. NAIROBI. It is a question of Motor Cars & Exchange Ltd. NAIROBI. It is a question of Motor Cars & Exchange Ltd. NAIROBI.

BUT KENYA PRODUCTS

You cannot do better than

UPLANDS

Obtainable from all the leading Grocers

FRIGS BACON SAUSAGES

LARD and CANNED MEATS

Ask For Gammer's

at all Grocers and Pharmacies

Obtainable at Stores, Hotels and Clubs throughout the East Indies

At Special Grocers and Pharmacies for LONG DISTANCE

Write to the Director of Sales, 411, Littleborough Rd., London, W. 14, for folder giving other recipes

TRUST YOUR DENTIST

—for clean white teeth and Firm, Healthy Gums—

—he says KOLYNOS

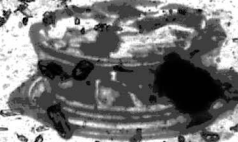
The first step toward the real beauty and attractiveness is to give your teeth what is right for them. Look toward them with special care and attention. In the East Indies we now do this daily and with wonderful results. The reflection of beauty and a pleasant personality is the secret.

Use only half-an-inch of KOLYNOS and germicidal tooth paste on *each* brush—and for two minutes. Discover for yourself the joy of a clean mouth and a good, attractive white teeth! Get a tube of KOLYNOS today. Or all Chemists and Stores.

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KOLYNOS DENTAL



ESSENTIAL for GOOD COOKING

When you prepare your puddings, soups or hash, always use OXO. OXO makes the dish more appetizing—rich—aromatic.

OXO

PUTS THE GOODNESS IN THE GRAY

Kidneys to Blame

WHEN you have a day's back-aching, head-aches, limbs swollen, muscles stiff and sore; and when you walk is hindered, you feel nervous and tired, and your best is disturbed, you should strengthen your kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Don't waste time hoping to be well to-morrow. You must stop this self-poisoning dug of kidney weakness or worse troubles will follow, and Doan's Pills will do this for you. They are splendidly successful in relieving backache, lumbago, rheumatism, pain and bladder disorders. No medicine is so good.



DOAN'S

Backache Kidney Pills

Every doctor tells you



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AGENTS FOR SECURITY

THE HON. THE GOVERNOR OF THE EAST INDIES
AIR MAIL PARCELS TO BE PAID ON DELIVERY
GENERAL MANAGERS: S. S. SINGH, 10, BOND STREET, LONDON, W. 1
S. S. SINGH, 10, BOND STREET, LONDON, W. 1
S. S. SINGH, 10, BOND STREET, LONDON, W. 1

Ethiopian War Continues. Questions in Parliament

The Italian Government is preparing for the most extensive military operations in Ethiopia since the occupation of Addis Ababa. Marshal Badoglio, directing operations from his new headquarters near Frankan, reports that Ras Desta's reformed army, 8,000 to 10,000 strong, which is reported to be fighting a bitter and in the main, a losing battle, has a high command who has suffered a heavy defeat on the 10th inst. and is retreating to the mountainous region in the west. The troops have abandoned 700 rifles, 100 machine-guns, and their wives and children.

The wife of an Italian sergeant of police has been captured by Marek, a partisan, for assisting troops to escape from Addis Ababa.

A new Ethiopian camp incorporating Italian and other nationalities has been reported to be in the process of being formed in the Italian colony of Italian Somaliland.

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ASKED in the latest information regarding the position in Ethiopia, the Hon. Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister of Colonies, stated that the British forces had advanced in certain directions, while other areas previously uncontrolled, particularly in the western provinces, Tifre, Sekem, and the Ethiopian customs stations in the north, were under British control, and the latest information indicated that British forces had also penetrated in to the northern Beni Shabgul, adjoining the Sudan frontier.

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

The greater part of the province of Bala, however, which lies to the west of the lakes which form the boundary between Addis and Sana, appeared to remain unoccupied, and there were still a number of foreign missionaries unable to move owing to the insecurity of communications and the prevalence of disorders which had continued during the past few months.

Asked by Lieutenant-Commander Fletcher whether any action had been reached regarding the future status of the British representatives in Addis Ababa, the Hon. Member stated in view of the fact that the British territories where British subjects had interests were under the control of the Italian authorities, that the British Government had informed the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on December 21 of the previous year that the British Government intended to withdraw 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 into the Egyptian cashmere trade, the Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, said that the duties levied in Egypt and the Sudan were not on a comparable basis, but that the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 1890 provided that the import duties on U.K. goods must not be higher in the Sudan than in Egypt. The trade statistics showed that the value of cotton piece goods imported into the Sudan was of Japanese origin.

A Shipment of Coal to Rhodesia

Tom Dhlamini, an aged Natives who has been employed as a servant of Cecil Rhodes, was reported to have been sent to East Africa during the war and the East African Campaign. He is reported to have received from the Southern Rhodesia Government a grant of 100 acres of land near Gaborone, a prominent Rhodesian official and settler, and the general manager of the Rhodesian Settlers' Loan Fund.

The King and Tropical Medicine

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

Sir Austin Chamberlain

Sir Austin Chamberlain, who was elected last week's member of the Court of Governors of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, has been appointed Patron of the School.

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

—SAMUEL JOHNSON, 1769-1788.

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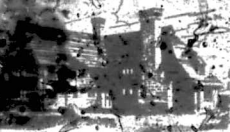
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LATEST MINING NEWS

Uganda Mining Progress

Mining statistics from Uganda for the first 11 months of 1936 are available. In September and November the total output exceeded the £10,000 mark, the highest being over £7,000. For several months in the latter part of 1936 the gold production sank to a level less than £2,000 and £2,500, increasing to £2,000 towards the end of the year. The total output for 1936 should not be far short of £20,000, 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 £77,501, compared with £70,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year. There was no recorded production of tantalum in 1935; the figure for the first 11 months of 1936 is £4,200.

The total mineral production of the Protectorate in the first 11 months of 1936 was £100,000, or £20,500 above the figure for the corresponding period of 1935.

Tanganyika Minerals

There was a sharp fall in the share of Tanganyika Minerals, the price setting a setback of about 15 per cent. in a few hours, and being attributed to the continued delay in 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 underground developments is expected and what is not less 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 to wait a report which, as we informed, will now be issued within a few days.

It is unfortunate that the delay has caused nervousness in the market, but the value of the shares is, of course, not affected thereby, and very strong financial interest is known to be fundamentally involved in the company, the shares of which they expect to see standing at considerably higher levels. The upward swing from about 10s. to 15s. was very rapid, and a broad deal of profit-taking naturally followed.

£7,000,000 Mark Exceeded.

Mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during 1936 has exceeded the £7,000,000 mark, an increase over the £5,500,000 produced in 1935. The output in 1936 was valued at £7,000,000 against £5,500,000 in 1935. The total value of the mineral output for 1936 was £7,000,000 compared with £5,500,000 in 1935; £5,687,000 in 1934 and £4,039,000 in 1933. The value of minerals produced since the occupation of the Colony is £10,635,680, of which gold accounts for £1,007,430.

Production of copper in 1936 was valued at £1,358,700 against £1,300,000 in 1935. The output of copper in 1936 was valued at £1,358,700 against £1,300,000 in 1935. The output of copper in 1936 was valued at £1,358,700 against £1,300,000 in 1935. The output of copper in 1936 was valued at £1,358,700 against £1,300,000 in 1935.

Mashaba Asbestos

A meeting of shareholders of Mashaba Asbestos Co. Ltd. has been decided to extend the time of application for the shares to January 20. When the date for receiving applications has expired, the directors will carefully consider whether the amount of funds raised is sufficient for the immediate needs of the company, and if they feel that the company's position can be conserved by the funds provided, the subscriptions will be returned.

The circular continues: "As explained at the annual meeting, a substantial amount of 'feeling' with the creditors in respect of the company's affairs of at once providing for the erection of the pile mills and the necessary working capital for the company's business, the position as to the Mashaba (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 £10,000 already paid and the large sums spent upon its development.

"Shareholders are therefore urged in their own interests to forward their applications for the shares as soon as possible. The directors are confident that, if sufficient financial support is not furnished by the shareholders to deal with the immediate position, the balance of the finance necessary will be obtainable in order that the company's business may be completed, and the shareholders' interests protected.

"Preliminary estimates of the total value of the mineral production in Northern Rhodesia during December 1936 are £7,000,000, against £5,500,000 in 1935. The output of copper in 1936 was valued at £1,358,700 against £1,300,000 in 1935. The output of copper in 1936 was valued at £1,358,700 against £1,300,000 in 1935.

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Latest London Share Prices - Shareholders to Cover Lower Costs

	Last week	This week
Andrus Syndicate	8 3/8	8 3/8
Bispick Mines (12 1/2)	7 1/2	8 1/2
Cam & Motor (12 1/2)	7 1/2	8 1/2
Consolidated African Selections (10)	108 0d	108 3/4
Exploration Co. (10 1/2)	114 0d	114 0d
East African Goldfields Co	1 1/2	1 1/2
Eldoret Mining Syndicate	1 1/2	1 1/2
Fanti Consolidated (5)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Gabit Goldfields (2 1/2)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Globe & Phoenix (5)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Gold Beefs Rhodasia (10)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kaoko Mines (10 1/2)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2 1/2)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kavirondo Gold Mines	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kenyan (10 1/2)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kenya Consolidated (2 1/2)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kimberley (10)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Loangwa Concessions (5)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Lysonora Corporation (10)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Matmah Gold (5 1/2)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Norfolk (5 1/2)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Norfolk and Rhodesia (10)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Norfolk and Rhodesia (5)	1 1/2	1 1/2
Norfolk (5 1/2)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (5)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (10)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (15)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (20)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (25)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (30)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (35)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (40)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (45)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (50)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (55)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (60)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (65)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (70)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (75)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (80)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (85)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (90)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (95)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (100)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (105)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (110)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (115)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (120)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (125)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (130)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (135)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (140)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (145)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (150)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (155)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (160)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (165)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (170)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (175)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (180)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (185)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (190)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (195)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (200)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (205)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (210)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (215)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (220)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (225)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (230)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (235)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (240)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (245)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (250)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (255)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (260)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (265)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (270)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (275)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (280)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (285)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (290)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (295)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (300)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (305)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (310)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (315)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (320)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (325)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (330)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (335)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (340)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (345)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (350)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (355)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (360)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (365)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (370)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (375)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (380)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (385)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (390)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (395)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (400)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (405)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (410)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (415)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (420)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (425)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (430)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (435)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (440)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (445)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (450)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (455)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (460)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (465)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (470)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (475)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (480)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (485)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (490)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (495)	1 1/2	1 1/2
North-Western (500)	1 1/2	1 1/2

GENERAL		
	Last week	This week
British South Africa (15)	11 1/2	11 1/2
Central Mine Sial (11)	120 0d	120 0d
Consolidated Sial (11)	118 0d	118 0d
East African and...	118 0d	118 0d
East African Sial Plantations (10)	118 0d	118 0d
E. A. Power and Trading (1)	118 0d	118 0d
Imperial Airways (1)	118 0d	118 0d
Kassala Cotton (1)	118 0d	118 0d
Lewa Deid. (1 1/2)	118 0d	118 0d
Mozambique Beers (1 1/2)	118 0d	118 0d
North Charterland (1)	118 0d	118 0d
Port of Beira (1)	118 0d	118 0d
Sisal Estates (5)	118 0d	118 0d
Sisal Estates (5%)	118 0d	118 0d
Sisal Plantations (New) (1)	118 0d	118 0d
Victoria Falls Power (1)	118 0d	118 0d
Victoria Falls Power (1)	118 0d	118 0d

Waikato Coalitions.
We have received the following prices by air mail from the East African Mining Journal:
Edgawa ...
Eldoret Mining Synd ...
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (2) ...
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5) ...
Kenya Beefs (5) ...
Victoria Falls Power (1) ...
Victoria Falls Power (1) ...

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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 articles in *Foreign Affairs* in which the President of the Reichsbank pleads that Germany accepted the Armistice not only on President Wilson's Fourteen Points in mind, but also counting that they would be interpreted in accordance with a secret memorandum prepared in October, 1918, by Colonel House for the guidance of the Allied leaders.

Assuming that the Germans are fully aware of that highly confidential document, Mr. Lippmann states that Dr. Schacht's quotation of it has been rather full on fair. The injustice committed by the United States and Japan in opposing the return of Germany's Colonies to Germany could be used for "propaganda purposes." Nor, did he recall that President Wilson projected both the Japanese view and the German view as a balance of action in the final conclusion of the memorandum of this kind. "The Power acts as the owner of the Colonies, but it is the Nation which is interested. The Society is made up of that which should not be militarised." That explains the method conducted on the principle of the open door. "That the terms on which the Colonial administration is conducted is a matter of international politics."

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 whole different intention. It was to use the territory taken from Germany and Turkey as an experiment designed to open up to all Colonial Imperialism.

What he really wanted was to terminate gradually the whole "China business," to treat backward countries as quasi-administered by Powers, accountable to the society of nations, and to mean that these trusts 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. Noythcott writes in the *Glasgow Herald*:

"We have already seen their capacity in the work of Colonial Service, and there seems little reason to doubt their entry to administrative and executive posts. For years they have been in countries remote from civilization, as factors, teachers and nurses. Women missionaries have entered uncolonised areas and established friendly relations there."

Some women have acquired specialised knowledge of conditions in Protectorates and Mandated Territories. Deputations from women's organisations have represented to the Colonial Secretary the urgency of the problems relating to the condition of women in some of the Colonies, and their request for the education of women in the administration has not been uniformly and cheerfully 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 interest and competence in it."

Santa Claus Up-to-Date

The *Illustration* has had a good deal to say about announcing the forthcoming arrival of Santa Claus. It says: "The Santa Claus is a very old character, and has been known in other

A Rhodesian Home

It was the sort of scene which one might have rewarded Cecil Rhodes for all his toil to make Rhodesia a land for which men to live in," says the *Rhodesia Herald* in reporting a visit to Mr. A. R. Morkel's home at Ceres, near Skamya, following the opening of a large swimming pool in the 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. In its early days the tunnelling enterprise was known as "Morkel's folly," but it has proved an outstanding success. Growing the homestead with beautiful gardens, orchards producing oranges, pawpaws, bananas, pineapples, sugar cane, and guavas, and assisting the growing of tobacco, wheat and maize.

The Rules of the Game

Describe the adventures of Kenya and Tanganyika administrative officers engaged on the round-up of black game raiders recently, the *Tanganyika Standard* states:—

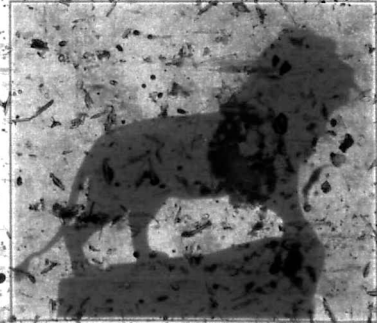
On one occasion a party of officials and their men reached the only waterhole within miles just as night was falling. They found a pride of lions had arrived first and would not move, thus denying them the opportunity of slaking their thirst. As the lions belonged to the world-famous Serengeti sports, shooting was one of the questions, 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.

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Late News Items

A Transvaal District team may shortly visit Southern Rhodesia.

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

Nedra Carl Gilder, organising a horticultural show to be held in February.

A new general price index for Bechuanaland is expected to be opened in April.

Galsbury City is considering the building near the Native Location of a Naffir Ice-Brewery.

The local Women's Institute is co-operating with Solukwe Town Managers.

£2,500 has been set aside by the Southern Rhodesian State Lottery Trustees for the provision of dress headstones.

Surveys have been made at the Madzellas district of Southern Rhodesia for a site for the tuberculosis hospital to be built and equipped by the State Lottery Trustees.

The suggestion has been made in Salisbury that on Gordon Road a section of one of the principal streets should be repaved by a good band engine.

During October, 186 non-Whites entered Tanganyika, of whom 13 were British, and 29 German nationals, and 14 German.

A name for the Victoria Falls is being made at the request of Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, for exhibition in the Livingstone Museum in Plantyrie, Scotland.

It was kept looking for the Rhodesian Savilian when Johannesburg Exhibition, which was to be held in the Zintshani Ruins of the same height as the original, but only half as wide. It was sold for £200.

Two proposals for carrying the firm of Southern Rhodesia have been presented by the Southern Rhodesian Government to the London, Midland and Scottish Railway for application for L.M.S. locomotive No. 2595, which has been named Southern Rhodesia.

Address of next week's annual general meeting of the Empire Press Union, Sir Stanley Reed said that progress had been made in the interchange of four letters within the Empire, and that a Rhodesian journalist was among those from other parts of the Empire who had worked in English newspaper offices during the year.

Mr. H. G. Galt, "Kilmer Island Castle" which is on a sandbank on Tumbatu Island, South Bechuanaland, but was situated there last night and has been demolished for survey.

While she was around Mr. H. G. Galt, the Union Castle agent, and Captain Somers, assistant postmaster in Tumbatu, made an aerial inspection of the island.

The annual report of the Association of African Affairs, published in London, is that some £200,000 was spent in 1934, and £20,000 was received, including £5,000 in research, and was the first year for which the original grant from the British Foundation was made, and the new grant, which for a period of three years, will be on a diminishing basis.

Economies have been made where possible in order to build up a reserve to ensure that the grant should be available to meet the needs of the most successful projects of the work.

Of Commercial Concern

Locusts have damaged early maize in the north-western and northern Rhodesian flight direction of swarm over Lusaka being.

A description of the operations of the Tanganyika Forests and Timber Co., which operates at Gwelo, appeared in this issue of the *East African* in 1934.

The African Revenue Commission, Kenya and Uganda Railways for the year ending 31st December, 1934, completed with a surplus of £108,540 during the corresponding month of last year.

Gross receipts of the Benguela Railway for 1934 were £253,200, compared with the preceding 12 months of 1933, which amounted to £235,577, against £20,000.

Receipts of the Tanganyika Railways for 1934 were £605,377, compared with £598,000, the estimated revenue for 1935 is £535,000.

Exports from Tanganyika during the first 10 months of 1934 amounted to £4,627,808, compared with £3,020,254 for the corresponding period of 1933, and £4,481,855 in 1934. Imports totalled £3,081,559, against £2,774,620.

The Income Tax Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Finance Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Treasury, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Audit Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Public Accounts Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Public Works Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Public Health Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Public Safety Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Public Order Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Public Security Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Public Administration Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Public Finance Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Public Revenue Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Public Expenditure Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

The Public Debt Committee, Government of Northern Rhodesia, has been set up.

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More German than British. Bank's Good Trade Report

Landholders in Tanganyika

STATISTICS showing in detail for the first time the British and German landholdings in Tanganyika, particularly and by acreage are given in the latest annual report of the Department of Lands and Survey. It is noted that although the Germans have the greater number of holdings, the acreage, both leasehold and freehold, is considerably larger.

The 493 British holdings (other than British African and South African (Dutch)) cover 380,435 acres in leasehold and 260,871 acres freehold, a total of 641,306 acres. British Indian holdings numbered 349 with a acreage of 373,302 being also included. German holdings numbered 37, but the acreage had been leasehold and freehold. South African holdings numbered 37, but the acreage was 19,336 acres. German and British leasehold holdings numbered 332,114 acres and 1,220,777 acres freehold. The total acreage of British leasehold and freehold holdings was 1,942,082 acres, and German leasehold and freehold 808,318 freehold.

The report points to the economic position of the German and Indian landowners and the pressure upon them to meet the demand for land for government and mining requirements, and the responsibility for the demand for smallholdings, of about 15 acres, as well as for a number of plots for planting and growing. The report records that the progress of individual alienation in the Northern Province is slow. The Secretary of State's approval of 1,000 acres were leased to a company for the plantations. Alienations in the Eastern Province showed a continued demand for smallholdings of about 200 acres each for cotton. The Director of Lands and Mines states that the Agency to develop the large German lands holds a "quite a noticeable asset for next year" and that there are still large areas of freehold, particularly in the Tanga Province, which remains undeveloped and suitable for which would be in the interests of the country and development.

Bank's Good Trade Report

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Bank for International Settlements today issued its annual report on the world economy. In the Middle East, the maize is said to have been only what affected by weevils. Cotton, citrus fruits, and prices of other trade commodities has risen sharply since the previous year.

Tanzania.—Relaxation of the trade embargo were beneficial to the country. The report also noted that the previous adverse weather conditions in the region had been largely overcome. The trade outlook is regarded as favorable for the year.

Tanganyika.—The report stated that the trade outlook is regarded as favorable for the year. The report also noted that the previous adverse weather conditions in the region had been largely overcome. The trade outlook is regarded as favorable for the year.

Southern Rhodesia.—The report stated that the trade outlook is regarded as favorable for the year. The report also noted that the previous adverse weather conditions in the region had been largely overcome. The trade outlook is regarded as favorable for the year.

Kenya.—The report stated that the trade outlook is regarded as favorable for the year. The report also noted that the previous adverse weather conditions in the region had been largely overcome. The trade outlook is regarded as favorable for the year.

Kenya Leave Conditions

Under new leave conditions, approved by the Secretary of State, senior officers in Kenya will be entitled to 25 days of leave for each month of residential absence. Junior officers will be entitled to 15 days of leave for each month of residential absence. The new conditions will be applied from the 1st of April 1947. The new conditions will be applied from the 1st of April 1947.

Plane Mail Crash

It is reported that the Belgian airplane which crashed near Brussels in the Congo crashed on the 14th of January after eight passengers and four members of the crew had been killed.

Rubber in Mining

The Rubber Growers' Association has advised the Government of the various methods of using rubber in the mining industry. The association is based at 10, Finchchurch Street, London, E.C. 2.

Erving's Kenya Factory

MR. J. W. McCARTHY, Chairman of the Erving's Kenya Factory, speaking at a meeting of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, stated that, with the exception of the cost of the raw materials on which the factory in Europe depended, the company has been maintaining satisfactory financial results. He stated that, as far as possible, the company's objective, they had held to the principle of providing a market for the materials on which the plantations were dependent. He stated that the company was not a manufacturer of the materials on which the plantations were dependent.

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Asbestos	£1,100,000
Chrome	£9,900,000
Coal	£2,908,000
Copper	£1,073,000
Iron	£580,000
Mer	£38,305
Other	£461,200

PROGRESS

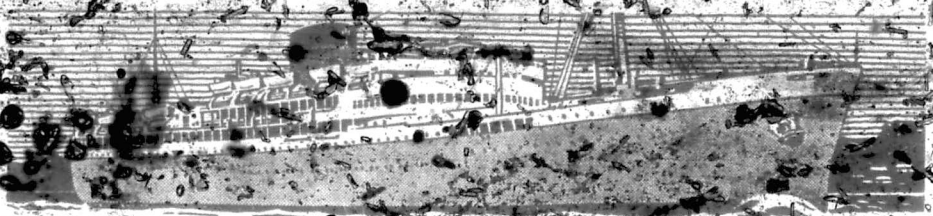
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1930	1,099,000	1,022,000
1931	1,000,000	1,000,000
1932	1,000,000	1,000,000
1933	1,000,000	1,000,000
1934	1,000,000	1,000,000
1935	1,000,000	1,000,000
1936	1,000,000	1,000,000
1937	1,000,000	1,000,000

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- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|------------------|
| Ambaka | Kakamega | Mombasa | Nakuru |
| Bukoba | Kampala | Morogoro | Nairobi (Agency) |
| Dar es Salaam | Kisumu | Mutua | Tabora |
| Eldoret | Risiba | Nyeri | Tai |
| Malindi | Siaya | Nairobi | Wangari |

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