

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THERE NEVER WAS A TIME when it was so essential to the British manufacturer to concentrate consciously on the export trade, upon which, as the Chairman of our great banks have recently emphasised with pointed **Buy British** unanimity, depends the maintenance of a general high standard of living when it was so vital for the British merchant in our Eastern African Dependencies to exert himself consciously and consistently to sell British goods in a market where competition from other nations is keen; and when it was so important for every British in East Africa and the Rhodesias, whether Government official or a non-official, to buy British goods on every possible occasion and to do his utmost to persuade others to follow that deliberate policy. The British Industries Fair, Great Britain's shop-window, is, unfortunately from the standpoint of tropical trade, dressed at a time of the year when weather conditions are apt to deter buyers from the tropics from coming to England, and we have therefore sought to examine the Overseas Fair's Cairo and Birmingham sections of the Fair with special regard to list in this issue many articles likely to be of particular use in our territories.

very first of the record number of visitors to enter the Fair's Court section on the opening day, and it was to the official stands of the Dominions and Colonies that she at once made her way; and the East African display, Her Majesty, spoke again of the excellence of Kenya coffee, which is in use in the Royal Household. The great practical value of these Royal visits is now well established, and they are demonstrably a vital factor in the commercial success of the Fair.

Our great repeated year by year, that many factors' ability to cater for East African and Rhodesian trade should, as the late Lord Salisbury so wisely advised, "study large **Great Scope in** maps," and gain from them **East Africa And** some notion of the vast distances **The Rhodesias** involved in African travel, and of the consequent need for adequate agency arrangements, has lost none of its force even in these days of the annihilation of space by the motor-car and the aeroplane, but as it is added the pressing problem of the contracting markets of the world, from many of which British manufacturers and merchants are being steadily squeezed out, though they have long done a prosperous business in them, so they must perhaps seek orders in other quarters. Those who think of the future should well turn their attention to our Eastern African Dependencies, which are in our view the most serious of their development. Especially would we mention the vast unworked markets, which will be most sufficiently explored. One of the great disappointments of the Birmingham section of the Fair is the small number of cheap articles. But this is not the

The British Royal Family has always shown great interest in the Fair, and this year the King, the Queen, Queen Mary, and the Duke of Kent have made repeated visits to the different sections, and have been **Royal Family** and **The B.I.F.** ing the stalls, and the cause, and the cause, note subjects of personal interest, and a number of persons. The Queen, in fact, is attending to

That market is a highly specialised one, and the needs of success is to be achieved, invent and produce sufficient goods. The idea of the native is to be successful in various ways, and she is eliminating the Native Market, buyer, knowing what he wants, and demanding value for money, as has been thinking in the past. The success of the British made her do a lot more than Japanese. Why? What he does, he does it in a way that makes it cheap, to accord with this respect and price. The Native Market is a very important one, and it is a personal idiosyncrasy. Fashion, for example, is as elusive and changeable as the women of the Empire; a certain pattern of cotton cloth will sell like the proverbial hot cakes, at one time and in one district, only to be left on the shop-keeper's hands at another time and in another district. Then there are tribal peculiarities, such as the work, well, there is a knife, which is the Native's tool, and his skill with the axe—and these roles cannot be reversed. The curious way in which the Native uses a saw implies that for him such a tool is useful, short and stout, just as his axes must be of the right Native type.

All this means that the Native markets should be worked by British agents with local knowledge, keen on selling British goods, and thorough in touch with Native mentality. **Stressing the British Note.** It is a cheap market, but none the less desirable for that, as is amply proved by the huge success in England of cheap emporiums—which, incidentally, buy a surprising proportion of their stock from British factories, which can evidently produce the right article, when convinced that a profitable outlet exists. The problem, then, is to persuade them to explore and exploit their immense opportunities in British East and Central Africa. The Queen and Queen Mary deliberately bought "cheap" things at the Fair—men's pocket wallets at 3s. 6d. each, hand-bags equally inexpensive, and dress stuffs at 1s. 6d. and 1s. a yard—a "common touch" that Royalty performs with such dignity. It was an excellent and inspiring example, which British manufacturers would be wise to follow in their export trade.

**THE ADDRESS OF GOONERS** by Mr. Barnes, the African part of which is summarised on another page of this issue, deserves the attention of our readers as being a propaganda which speaks from the Colonies. It is a propaganda which speaks from the Colonies. It is a propaganda which speaks from the Colonies. It is a propaganda which speaks from the Colonies.

thought we had no more to say regarding it. It is a propaganda which speaks from the Colonies. It is a propaganda which speaks from the Colonies. It is a propaganda which speaks from the Colonies.

It would be a waste of time and space to controvert Mr. Barnes's statements, but we must be impressed in the mind that Africa is a land of primitive, uneducated, and untrained people. The Natives fear social progress, and they are bringing disease and ruin in their train; he can even blame her for the high mortality, for the spread of hookworm and malaria, and for the slow growth of native population. We wonder whether he and other lecturers like him have ever troubled to read the history of our "Eastern Africa" of the early days, before the arrival, and of the untrained work that has been, and is being, done to save the Natives from themselves, of which the "Baraganda" is an outstanding example. To raise their standard of life, health, and culture. Certainly there is no evidence that these lecturers have any knowledge of the backgrounds of British East and Central African administration and settlement.

It is not only abroad that persistent and British propaganda needs to be combated. There is fear of fear. Mr. Barnes's address is a warning to all over the country to all those who are interested in the Colonies and in the Colonies. It is a warning to all those who are interested in the Colonies and in the Colonies. It is a warning to all those who are interested in the Colonies and in the Colonies.

THE EUROPEAN last week that appropriate languages should be introduced in European schools. This is not to be taken as a proposal for the economies which have been taught, and the two chief "Native Languages" of objection is that a course as a School Subject, many have expressed their opinion, in an African, but have not accepted that view, not because they think it sound, but because proficiency in an African language will not assist a pupil to pass the English examinations which are appropriate as they may be for most youths in the East or Central African conditions are still regarded as a measure of desirability. Frankly, such arguments fall completely to the ground.

The acquisition of any language can be nothing but a gain to anyone. If our proposal were adopted, the European schools would naturally instruct their pupils in the chief native tongue of the particular area of which they are country, whether Swahili or Kikuyu. This should be taught in a simple, straightforward manner, to be a matter for local decision. But the principle would be clear, that it is desirable to encourage the teaching of the rising generation of young Africans at least one native language, and partly because it will enable them to play their part more efficiently in the development of the country in which they are to live, partly because mastery of a native tongue is

essential to the full understanding of the native mind, and partly as an instruction in the language is an important educational asset in value. To the man of African descent, his knowledge of his own "mother-tongue" is a knowledge of which he should not be ashamed. It is in fact, in East Africa, an African and a European language would be an especially more valuable in Africa. If, in the future, the man who can speak in both the native and the European language will be more successful in his dealings with them, and will be far more likely to give due weight to the native opinion in deciding any matter.

While we launch our proposals, we must remember for the progress of Eastern Africa, and the progress can be wisely directed only on the basis of a mutual understanding. That of adaptation to the conditions of the African continent, without having to be imposed by the ability of Europeans, whatever their calling in life, to handle the situation as a first hand. In other words, our adaptation involves no more than the adaptation to the conditions of African life, an educational curriculum which is still largely, most people think, too largely, framed in European models. Lord D'Arcy Warr, Commission, which recently reported on education in Eastern Africa was emphatic that adaptations must be made to bring education more closely into line with the life of the country, and that is true of native pupils, it can be no less true of European scholars.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### Major Dutton's Promotion

AFTER TWENTY YEARS in East Africa, Africa, Major E. A. T. Dutton is to become Colonial Secretary of Umtata, which is to be constituted on securing the services of suitable experience and qualifications. It will not be long absent from British Southern Africa, the problems of which have so deeply engaged his interest. Until now he has been Secretary to the British High Commissioner, and Governor of the Cape and KwaZulu, and all his predecessor, Sir Edward Grey, during his governorship in 1924 to 1930. Major Dutton, on the personal esteem of the non-official and official members of his late Government, and his own wide ability and accessibility, and his personal merits of his sympathy with the culture of the Africans, and aspirations, he was unquestionably able to exert an excellent influence in both official and non-official quarters at times of special difficulty.

### Beautifully Lush

Since coming to North Rhodesia, he has had for many years a fine collection of plants, and the garden is a beautiful and lush. The beautiful and lush garden, and the beautiful and lush garden, and the beautiful and lush garden.



MAJOR E. A. T. DUTTON

his little leisure has been given to laying out the gardens and orchards, to raising a wonderful collection of plants, and to encouraging a high standard of garden craft among his colleagues in the Service. In more than 20 years as a newcomer to Umtata has indeed found a delightful garden surrounding his beautiful house, and his way of encouraging him to maintain the standard has unexpectedly benefited.

### The Native As Letter Writer

THE MICHILINGUAL Native newspaper of North Rhodesia recently offered prizes for the best letter written by a native, and prizes were awarded accordingly. Only two asked for a copy of the winning letter, and they have the monopoly of the best of the branches of the departments, and considered it a great honor to have from you a copy of the letter, and if they are interested in the letter, they will be glad to hear from you again. The letter, which did not win a prize, was a very good one, and it is a pity that it was not better. The letter, which did not win a prize, was a very good one, and it is a pity that it was not better. The letter, which did not win a prize, was a very good one, and it is a pity that it was not better.

# Assisting YOU TO THE BRITISH

## ALL SECTIONS OF THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Specially arranged from the Standpoint  
of the East African and Rhodesian

### NEW LINES FOR OUR MARKETS

THIS YEAR'S BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR is bigger and better than ever before. It is the finest annual exhibition in the world, full of things you would not find in a few pages in any newspaper. A few of the exhibits are of great value and interest to you, and many of the exhibits from the Empire, East Africa and Rhodesia point out the practical ways to British goods and services, and to importers and exporters. Some of the exhibits were of such a nature that some of our readers were highly interested in the individuals concerned and to whom information in these pages will be of great use. In general, not specific from these exhibits, our readers' goods which sell well in the East African and Rhodesian markets, in Reading, and elsewhere, have likewise gone on to other parts of the world.

What has Africa and Rhodesia to do with the Fair? The Fair is a market place which will make it easier for the trader between the South in the north and Southern Rhodesia in the south to buy British goods and services. It is a market place where the wholesaler and retailer in these territories can play their part in encouraging the public in that market place to buy more goods and services.

#### The East African and Rhodesian Exhibits

The Empire Section of the Fair makes a bright and lively show, and the East African and Rhodesian exhibits are of the highest quality. The visitor enters the Empire Section of the Fair with the first of the exhibits in the Empire Section.

Major J. A. W. G. Secretary and Exhibition Officer for the East African and Rhodesian Exhibits, and Information Officer in London, who is in charge of the East African and Rhodesian Exhibits, has been with the position in London since the first year of the exhibition, which was one of the most important of the Empire Section of the Fair. He is in charge of the exhibits of the Empire Section of the Fair, and is in charge of the exhibits of the Empire Section of the Fair. He is in charge of the exhibits of the Empire Section of the Fair, and is in charge of the exhibits of the Empire Section of the Fair.

Almost every product of the Empire is to be found in the Empire Section of the Fair. The exhibits of the Empire Section of the Fair are of the highest quality, and are of the highest quality. The exhibits of the Empire Section of the Fair are of the highest quality, and are of the highest quality.

There was coffee from the East African and Rhodesian territories, and from the same territories, and from the same territories, and from the same territories. There was coffee from the East African and Rhodesian territories, and from the same territories, and from the same territories, and from the same territories.

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tyage of the white and are so plain that they can be used in a house with conventional floor covering. They are without exception in the same color, but the M. had a splendid showing.

#### Stretchless Vehicle Belting

"Syntholastic" belting from the Messrs. Calkins Rubber Co., the last African agents, is a most modern and improved transmission belt for which a large demand is anticipated by the manufacturers since it is practically stretchless. They also exploit a "pivot belt" claimed to keep any belt always in the right tension. This should be of great value to the many smaller firms using driving machinery which has not been sunk to the heat advantage, and they consequently suffer from belt slipping with numerous expenses.

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. displayed their rubber-faced belting which requires no oil. Many other manufacturers were represented by various types of transmission belting, among them being the "Textrope" drive up to 2,000 h.p. for all industries (R.F. M.), it requires no oil, greases, absorbs vibration or shock, and consists of a mass rubberised fabric ropes running over grooved pulleys.

Belt treatment was elsewhere on exhibition. "Rapid" which claimed to fill up the fibres with a pure solution of lubricant, setting up a self-action which allows a belt to work without oil, keeping it pliable and water proof. The "servicable" "Rawplugs" made a great showing, although this is an extremely simple idea, many thousands of pounds have been spent in experimental work to bring it to its present perfection.

#### Electrical Accessories

An electric water heater capable of boiling running hot water in 20 seconds should be a boon to householders in townships where electricity is available. The selling price is £12.0.0. and it can be fitted in a cupboard and the running expenses negligible (R.E. P.). A new kind of anti-shock motor of the "Sveby" type has been developed. It has no moving parts and is completely silent, it can be used for all types of machinery. It is made up of 20 rods of extremely fine wire in parallel, mounted in a ready-made frame (R.E. C.).

Electric lamps were shown in various capacities, some with a two years guarantee. Another was represented in pairs of 100 watt lamps, having special attention to the power saving qualities, which should also be considered. The lamp would be a miniature "fluorescent" type, for it is light in weight and easily suspended to meet the need of a general illumination of a room. A recently constructed "gas" lamp, which gives the greatest possible light output in the smallest possible weight, is of the wet battery type. It is easily rechargeable (R.E. S.).

#### Electric Lighting Plant

One of the leading firms in the country has met the requirements of farmers and others, not only of town houses, with a "No. 1" electric lighting plant, which is ideal for the lighting of small buildings, farm buildings, etc. The investment is low, the running costs are low, and the plant is simple in design. A minimum of attention is required.

on the fact that a new type of motor can handle a certain type of work, and in all details of form, shape, and early history in nature, color, and other things, it does not increase wattage. The British companies, not yet represented in East Africa, Rhodesia, but anxious for electric radiators, express a desire to enter those markets. Their representative (R.E. U.) is in London. Mr. J. J. J. J. had on exhibition a "No. 1" electric motor with a flexible cable handle, it is easy to start and stop, and it will run on the mains or a Native cycle. The company is also exploiting a "No. 1" motor which handles its great advantage, and the handle into which the spindle is inserted, is not connected with the handle, but the handle is connected with the spindle.

As a result of the exhibition, the company has secured orders for a number of motors and other uses. A special motor, which is a special motor, is being produced in East Africa. It was always a wish to enter the market, and it was always a wish to enter the market, and it was always a wish to enter the market. The company is also exploiting a "No. 1" motor which handles its great advantage, and the handle into which the spindle is inserted, is not connected with the handle, but the handle is connected with the spindle.

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#### A New Vacuum

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# How to Sell to Africans

## Uniform Distribution of Catalogues

A NATIVE CLERK, a Native teacher, and a Native industrial instructor were members of my first expedition in East Africa, and their weekly mail-bagged parcels were my only supplies. They consisted mostly of catalogues sent to them by British firms in their own country.

Not a single ever came for them. I had to go through a trail to shame these people into a real and wasteful use of catalogues. Quite a few of the products the mischief had been done. Doubtless some of those things are not available in the country, but those things are not available in the country.

It is not due to a widespread ignorance of the world, but to a relative lack of education. Many of the people are illiterate, and many of the clerks, instructors, and teachers are illiterate.

Many of their dress is European clothing, purchased of each garment at a time, and they are wearing vests beneath an outer splendour. They have a certain amount of money, and they are not willing to mail things they buy in catalogues. They are not willing to purchase shoes, slippers, and sealing wax, or packages and rings, are pored over in their spare time, with never the least intent to purchase.

All over the world such rolls must be reaching streams of catalogues from the industrial centres of our own and other countries, and here are the areas in East Africa where they are being used. They are just beginning their education, and they are just beginning their education, and they are just beginning their education.

### Solving the Catalogue Difficulty

The manufacturer should send the Native a catalogue upon imperious and irrefragable people living off a handful of rice or a plateful of maize meal in the wide open spaces of the bush. Yet his mistaken policy is followed with a frequency, and he agrees that it may be a fair price for the man of a catalogue. He would, however, be wiser to supply catalogues through a native shopkeepers for distribution to customers.

There are schools, associations, and clubs to which catalogues might be supplied, the prudent executives of which might agree to distribute them to worthy recipients. Teachers in industrial or agricultural schools would find excellent material in many catalogues for use in class for the African needs education in how to use the goods he is beginning to earn by increase production of exports.

From a native's point of view, it is an individual interest in the home industries because they are the only ones that are not being taken over by the foreigner. The native is beginning to earn by increase production of exports.

The native is beginning to earn by increase production of exports. The native is beginning to earn by increase production of exports. The native is beginning to earn by increase production of exports.

into the hands of the distribution of their catalogues to the Native artisans and cultivators.

### Labelling native goods

A certain brand of tea produced in East Africa has been known by a Native name and a distinctive label of good average quality. It is ready for sale to Africans because it is specially made up for them in small tin-plate packets. The tin-plate packets were made by Natives who drank tea, but the type of tea drinking is now becoming widespread among them, largely because they now have it and of their own in small packets. The tin-plate packets were made by Natives who drank tea, but the type of tea drinking is now becoming widespread among them, largely because they now have it and of their own in small packets.

Natives of East Africa buy and like corned beef, and they have a way to recognize the quality of the tin-plate packets. They have a way to recognize the quality of the tin-plate packets. They have a way to recognize the quality of the tin-plate packets.

The people would not buy the tin-plate packets, and many other things, if they knew what to buy. They are not willing to buy the tin-plate packets, and many other things, if they knew what to buy. They are not willing to buy the tin-plate packets, and many other things, if they knew what to buy.

Labels of native goods are not too large, and they are not too small. They are not too large, and they are not too small. They are not too large, and they are not too small.

### Union Jack Suggested as a Standard Mark

Labels on a tin-plate must be very simple and plain to enable a native to recognize what it means. If an African is given a photograph or a picture paper, he will try to find the words in the picture. He will try to find the words in the picture. He will try to find the words in the picture.

The native is beginning to earn by increase production of exports. The native is beginning to earn by increase production of exports. The native is beginning to earn by increase production of exports.

The Japanese do not describe their goods in their own language. They do not describe their goods in their own language. They do not describe their goods in their own language.

The native is beginning to earn by increase production of exports. The native is beginning to earn by increase production of exports. The native is beginning to earn by increase production of exports.

# Native Education in Tanganyika Territory

## The Development of Native Administration Schools

THE NATIVE ADMINISTRATION policy of the Tanganyika Territory has been the direct result of the German policy decided at the end of the First World War. It is the result of a series of decisions which have been made since 1914.

The German Government decided a state system of education for the territory, in which the Government was to have the main responsibility for education, but with a large measure of freedom for the various agencies, either because of a desire of the Government to avoid the state of "special administration" according to the particular circumstances that may be met.

Under the German East Africa Government, to the establishment and running of Government schools only, the religious societies, in the absence of a State aid, receiving their attention almost exclusively to the education of Government primary schools, became established throughout the territory with special centres for higher education, the training of teachers and training in industry, which was in position in 1914. During the German administration practically ceased.

### The Establishment of British Administration

With the establishment of British administration, and under the supervision of administrative officers, the former Government primary schools were taken over wherever possible throughout the territory. It was a direct result of the formation of an Education Department, the procedure for training African teachers was taken in hand, and a number of Government primary schools were established where staff were available.

The Government policy was to have a state system of education, but to allow for the fact that for education were small for the schools, as in German days. At the same time, the influence of the far-reaching influence was introduced.

The first step was the introduction of the system of indirect rule, the so-called "indirect rule" system, and the decision to seek the cooperation of the missionary societies and to have them assist in the running of the schools. The Government then passed into the hands of the missionary societies.

In some years it had been the custom for the Government to have the schools, often by means of a grant from their people, to be run by the Government to staff and supervise them as Government institutions. There was a time when the Government had a number of primary schools.

When the Government had a number of primary schools, it was the custom for the Government to have the schools, often by means of a grant from their people, to be run by the Government to staff and supervise them as Government institutions. There was a time when the Government had a number of primary schools.

extension to the Government, and the Government to have the schools, often by means of a grant from their people, to be run by the Government to staff and supervise them as Government institutions. There was a time when the Government had a number of primary schools.

It is important to remember that the Government's desire is expressed for a mission, and the request is treated with like consideration for the Native Administration schools.

It is the duty of the local education officer to generally advise on these matters, and particularly to see that there is to be no overlapping of effort. It is the duty of the local education officer to generally advise on these matters, and particularly to see that there is to be no overlapping of effort.

### The Division of Responsibilities

Obligations of both the Government and the Native Administration are set out in the following.

- (1) To provide the staff for the schools.
- (2) To provide the buildings for the schools.
- (3) To provide the furniture and industrial equipment.
- (4) To pay the salaries of the teachers.
- (5) To provide the transport for the teachers.
- (6) To provide the transport for the teachers.

The Government also takes the following:

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- (2) To provide the transport for the teachers.
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### Conclusion

The Government has a number of primary schools, and it is the duty of the local education officer to generally advise on these matters, and particularly to see that there is to be no overlapping of effort.



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... Matter ...

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German Colonial ...

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Economic Adviser Needed To Guide West African Development

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, Quite recently you have published the most important articles, reports and letters, to say nothing of thoughtful readers on the subject of development in East Africa and the Rhodesias. When the publication of Mr. Nowell's article was a fitting climax to the year at any rate.

Mr. Nowell, speaking of a man who has spent his life in the service of the Crown, and who as Director of the Human Institute had exceptional opportunities of acquiring himself with the attitude of the East African Governments, is the best person to whom development has to all intents and purposes been referred. He is brushing the cobwebs off the subject, but taking into account the economic activities involved in the development.

Mr. Nowell, speaking as a business man, with his experience, has not hesitated to expose the weaknesses of the Economic Development Board of Kenya and in accepting at which you reported him to express a view similar comments were made about parallel organisations in Uganda and Tanganyika.

Do not be grandiose in considerations and criticisms point to the desirability of their being a "Task Force" which should be set up by the Economic Development Board, to be made up of such an officer on the staff of the Government. Reference was made to the year's progress during the year, but this appears to be forgotten.

All the suggestions which were made in the same paper should be coordinated in the Economic Development Board. It is necessary to set up a "Task Force" but to do so, it is necessary to begin with the setting up of a "Task Force" which should be made up of such an officer on the staff of the Government. Reference was made to the year's progress during the year, but this appears to be forgotten.

The Economic Development Board should be made up of such an officer on the staff of the Government. Reference was made to the year's progress during the year, but this appears to be forgotten.

German Methods Reveal

By Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell

It is a well-known fact that the German methods of development in East Africa have been a revelation to many of us. It is a well-known fact that the German methods of development in East Africa have been a revelation to many of us.

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The Savage Hits Back

Author's Reply to Our Reviewer

In the "Savage" and "Africa and Rhodesia"

It is not easy to answer the reviewer's question. It is not easy to answer the reviewer's question. It is not easy to answer the reviewer's question.

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Correspondence with Director

In the "Savage" and "Africa and Rhodesia"

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# Cal Picked Up by Elephant To Promote British Trade

## An Astonishing Incident in Kenya

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*—  
Sir, You often publish interesting stories relating unusual incidents concerning this game, and I think I can add to your collection one which must be pretty nearly unique.

In the neighbourhood of Lamai, near the Kenya-Tanganyika border, I once found two magnificent elephants approaching me out of thick bush, in which I was engaged in supervising a new line for the building of a road. So occupied was I with what I was doing, and so silent had been their advance, that I was unaware of their presence until they were almost on top of me. I estimated that the distance was no more than fourteen feet. They were headed on with their great ears flapping, but the wind was not blowing from me, and I was able to hide unnoticed behind a large tree.

They passed very close to me, and I saw that their tusks were upon a stump. Many blades of grass, with which were some small twigs, were scattered

To my astonishment, the smaller elephant walked to a calf which I had seen to be dead some days, and not much more than two feet long, and picked it up, and lifted it above his head, and placed it on the ground in a wonderful gentle fashion. I describe, once again, a wonderful and truly incredible incident, which is, perhaps, impossible to describe! This wise "brought" the small Masai with spears, and it was only with great difficulty that I prevented them from spearing the elephants.

At one time or another I have mentioned this incident to experienced big game hunters, and have never heard paralleled. One friend in Kenya with particular knowledge of elephants commented that he had never known a case of an elephant lifting a calf more than seven feet young—much the young of elephant, or giraffe, or cattle, or even a wild water buffalo.

Yours faithfully,  
Geo. Gordon Dennis,  
London, S.W.1.

# Tribute to the Flowers

## A Memorial in the Sudan

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Since it is good to know that a memorial is to be erected in the late Sir Gordon G. Kenzi for so many years to be the honorary secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association to whose members the following tribute is published in your issue of 22nd February.

The news that the memorial is to take the form of an obelisk, like those in the north-east, south and west reminded me of a somewhat similar monument to John in the same part of the Sudan. I also remember the fact that the obelisk was the gift of the British Government to the Sudanese Government.

I have not only a copy of the obelisk, which is a hard-bound book, but also a copy of the memorial only just as it is falling and had no ash-lamp with me. I could scarcely describe some of the things I had seen, but a very clear recollection of them.

But it struck me as a very odd coincidence that I should have seen a copy of the obelisk in the country where I was at the time I was writing

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

Sir, It has been a good suggestion of Mr. R. B. McAlister in your correspondence columns that the branch managers of all the big British banks, especially those of the manufacturing areas, should be urged to bring to the special notice of their manufacturing clients the assistance of the bank (Chairman, when recent) in addressing their shareholders on the need for greater export of British goods, coping with that reminder, an indication that the banks would be pleased to be more readily disposed to grant financial facilities to manufacturers who realise and try to execute their national duty in this matter.

There is another way in which the banks could be very practically helped. Banks engaged in overseas business maintain intelligence departments which are generally far more alert and useful than is publicly acknowledged. For instance, to imagine it is an exaggeration that three firms in the City of London are engaged in the almost complete record of the trade, traders, and trade dealings in East Africa and Rhodesia.

One of the great handicaps in the way of increased British exports to East and Central Africa is that persistent problem of the appointment of the right agent. There are many British houses fortunate enough to have found the right people in the different territories, but there are far more without the right representation, and what is worse, apparently content to continue without the right representation.

May I make a practical suggestion? Since our banks are apparently agreed on the need for stimulating British exports, why should they not create a small joint organisation to study practical means of achieving what they declare to be urgently necessary?

Assume the creation of such an organisation. It would first survey the markets which present the best opportunity for expansion of British trade in different categories. Southern Rhodesia, for example, has always deliberately arranged its tariff with the purpose of increasing the competitive power of British manufacturers. That, then, would be an excellent market to examine.

If the trade returns for the last few years were analysed, it would be found that there are a few lines in which Great Britain has lost business to foreign competitors. The organisation could discover through the banks, or the spot, exactly why such business has been lost; exactly what articles in the different categories are most in favour; what British suppliers are bestly represented; and for what other similar deficiencies there should be openings. The local houses are representing such lines, and which are the most efficient, and which merit, and so on.

With such a clear view of the present position in a given territory, and with the banks for a starting point, the organisation could approach the appropriate local bank managers, approach the big British manufacturers of the product in question, or the wholesale buyers, and operate as a team in going after the business. This means some outlay, which would be negligible if the banks bring "family" the selection of the right man to do the job, and something of a revision in the relations between banker and customer. But it does offer real scope for a

## In Kenya Fifty Years Ago

### The Discovery of Lake Rudolf

FIFTY YEARS AGO two Austrians, Ritter von Hoehnel and Count Samuel Teleki, set out from Lake Baringo and travelling in a N.N.E. direction to Mount Nyiro, discovered, on March 5, 1888, a great lake which they patriotically named Rudolf, after the Crown Prince of Austria, as a second lake, found by them later, was named Lake Stephanie, after his consort.

Of all the great explorers of Eastern Africa, von Hoehnel alone remains alive today, and the Royal African Society is to be congratulated on having persuaded him to recapitulate for its quarterly journal the story of his discovery; he also summarises the later expeditions that visited Lake Rudolf, up to Sfigaard's journey in 1900.

This is very necessary, for ever since its discovery, Lake Rudolf has set the scientific world a number of perplexing problems in hydrography and geology, some still unsolved, in spite of the Cambridge expedition of 1930-32, which cost the lives of two of the explorers, and the V. E. Puch's expedition of 1934. Even so reliable a reference book as "The South and East African Year Book" gives in its 1937 edition the date of discovery as 1885, instead of 1888. Ritter von Hoehnel's personal reminiscences will serve to settle disputed points, as well as recall days of stirring adventure.

#### Ritter von Hoehnel's Reminiscences

His party reached the south end of the lake, and found the water shallow and saline, but drinkable. No birds from the shore stood many dead tree stumps. Passing along the eastern shore, covered with the bones of sheep and goats, evidences of a recent raid, they found a number of semi-circular walls, made of boulders, built by the raiders as a protection against the dusty easterly gale that raged without interruption. These are notable, as they puzzled subsequent visitors to the Lake. On the third day they came across beds of oyster shells 60 ft. above the Lake level, and a huge heap of a roo-camel skeleton in a pile at the base of the rock 15 ft. high. "It was difficult," writes von Hoehnel, "to imagine what could have caused the death of many camels in such a limited space, for the bones did not appear to have been collected together. A. H. Newman found the place in exactly the same condition six years later.

To the right of their camp was Mount Kulal, split in two by an extraordinary chasm, with almost perpendicular sides, 3,000 ft. in depth, as was subsequently ascertained. A bubbling spring of hot water 50 ft. off the water was found in a gully, and a few small islands, inhabited by numerous crocodiles; on the beach was the skeleton of a fish 5 ft. long and the damaged shell of a crab similar to *Limulus molloyana*. There were many large chalcid flies lying in the sand. The fish was no longer a Nile perch, which have been seen at Lake Rudolf up to 200 lb., but the bones of a "crab" seems to have escaped identification. *Limulus*, the "king crab," its carapace is unmistakable, and its presence in Lake Rudolf would be a matter of the highest scientific interest.

Von Hoehnel and his companion found the water to the north end still shallow, less liquid, but better to drink. They were to find out soon that Baringo to the north the country is low land,

uncovered by forest. On the east of Nakuru, in the dist. the Amari Mound was visited by von Hoehnel, afterwards identified as the Galla Mound, situated in the Lake, and was no doubt a permanent river. At the time the beginning of the rainy season, the stream was about a yard wide, fairly deep, with a known current; the muddy, chocolate coloured water swarmed with crocodiles. One very conspicuous island, and one not mentioned by any of the later travellers, was a line of dead trees 15 miles long, running out from the north end into the Lake. The farther the line went from the shore the more decayed were the trees and the more sparse the row. This indicated that at one time the Lake had not extended so far north.

Other expeditions visited the Lake—Newman in December, 1894; Dr. D. Smith in July, 1895, and December, 1899; Bottego in 1894; Cavendish and Andrew in March, 1897; H. H. Austin in August, 1898, and in April, 1901; J. W. Brooke in 1903, who discovered shell beds 500 ft. above the Lake, of species identical with those still living in it—and others up to C. H. Stigand in 1909. What they found in regard to the level and character of the water of the Lake, and the geology of the surrounding country, is well summarised in an article which is not only authentic and provocative, but eminently lucid and readable. The further instalment promised will be eagerly awaited by all who are interested in one of the most fascinatingly mysterious of Eastern African lakes.

## Under-Secretary of State

### Stranded in the Northern Frontier Province

THAT the Under-Secretary of State for Air was stranded in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya during his recent visit is related in *The Mombasa Times*, which says:—

"When Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Muirhead was in Kenya he decided to visit Wajir, near the Italian Somaliland border. With Group-Captain Linnell and Mr. Keeling, M.P., they set off in three R.A.F. planes. Flying over the Northern Frontier Province they spotted a cluster of white-washed huts, but when they came down it was found that they did not represent Wajir.

After more flying the light began to fade. Squadron-Leader Raaffe noticed a dry river bed and made a good landing, the others followed, but as the third landed its wings struck one of the thorn bushes and slightly damaged a wing. But repairs were carried out. Night fell, a fire was started, and as it was in a part where wild game abounds, a guard was mounted over the machines. Colonel Muirhead took his turn with the rest.

Next morning Colonel Muirhead showed that he had more than a little knowledge of cooking. Wielding a frying-pan dexterously, he made a tempting meal of sausages. All R.A.F. planes in Kenya carry roughly sufficient rations for a month. Breakfast finished, a "council of war" was held—a conference which was interrupted by the arrival of two Somalis, neither of whom could speak Swahili or English.

Colonel Muirhead was not dismayed, and suggested that the sand-draw with the pressure of the three engines should be used. With this in mind, the whole direction of the engines was turned to the west, and the plane was saved.

## Mr. E. C. Alderson Returns Publicity for Southern Rhodesia

MR. E. C. ALDERSON, Director of Publicity in Southern Rhodesia, who left London for England on his return to Salisbury via the Cape, and East African Rhodesia before his departure, that his two months' visit to England had been abundantly worth while, and that the time had proved all too short.

The personal enthusiasm of Mr. J. H. Mason, Minister of Finance and Commerce, to promote travel and increased settlement in the Colony prompted him to invite Mr. Alderson to come to England to survey the position closely, and to establish contact with Rhodesia House in the Strand with the Press, with travel agencies, with certain public organizations, and with the representatives of other Colonies and the Dominions.

But if the purpose of the visit was general rather than particular, Mr. Alderson can congratulate himself on the transaction, during his visit of two extraordinarily good strokes of business from the Rhodesian standpoint.

### "The Land of Rhodes" Film

First, he has arranged for the distribution through trade channels of the film entitled "The Land of Rhodes," which deals with almost every aspect of life and travel in Southern Rhodesia, and will be splendid publicity for that country, when shown in cinemas throughout England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

In most cases it will be exhibited as three two-reel episodes in successive programmes, though a special six-reel edition is also available for those who prefer one long picture lasting about an hour. In the three-part version, the first section, called "The Pioneer Trail," illustrates the great advances made since the occupation of the country; the second part, "The Land of Rhodes," reveals the natural and industrial advantages of the Colony; and the third part describes "The Highroads of Rhodesia." The commentary is, on the whole, definitely good.

### Victoria Falls Model at Glasgow

Secondly, Mr. Alderson is to be congratulated on having been instrumental in arranging for the erection at the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow of a large-scale working model of the Victoria Falls Dam, which will far surpass the success achieved at last year's Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

It will be well over 100 ft. long, 20 ft. high, and the flow will exceed 30,000 gallons of water per minute. The lighting arrangements will be most effective, and will show the Falls under varying conditions of day and night, simulating both the rainbow and the lunar rainbow. Power is to be realistically provided by means of steam, while the foam on the top of the Falls will be reproduced by means of compressed air. The Rain Forest is being constructed in London at present, and will be transported to Glasgow on completion.

His most ambitious piece of work, which speaking from his personal experience in Johannesburg, the Director of Publicity wants to be one of the outstanding successes of the whole Empire Exhibition, will be situated directly behind the Southern Rhodesia Pavilion.

The Colony has found it very difficult to un- known in Great Britain as most Rhodesians suppose that the British Empire has but the barest idea of the country, usually regarding it as a province of the South African Union. It is the duty of the Director of Publicity to educate the British public in the value of the Colony, and to show that it is a

means is through travel, and with which per- sonal touch is of paramount importance.

### Premise of Mass Meetings

It has made a special point of persuading people in all walks of life and in various parts of the country, he has derived the clear conviction that, whether the knowledge of the individual concerned was below or above what might have been expected, it had in almost every case been created a general impression favourable to Rhodesia, and there was surprisingly little evidence of the per- sistent attacks on the Colony by a small group of people in the House of Commons, has had any material effect on the public generally.

On the contrary, his investigator returns con- vinced that there is no shortage of people of the kind who read and anxiously to settle in Southern Rhodesia, some on the farms, others in trade or industry, and others to create a land of sunshine where they can live out their remaining years healthily, happily, and reasonably economically.

Finally, Mr. Alderson doubts whether Southern Rhodesia has in recent years done anything more effective from the standpoint of general publicity than sending its contingent to the Coronation. "What a fine crowd of man your Rhodesians were!" he has been heard to exclaim again and again by people to whom he was introduced simply as a visiting Rhodesian. That conviction, he is confident, has made a lasting impression on the public mind.

## Southern Rhodesia's Success In Rifle Competitions

Southern Rhodesia's rifle teams accomplished a real triumph by winning the Duke of Gloucester's challenge cup for the third year in succession, and the Lord Wakefield silver medals in the 300 full-range postal match held recently. Against rivals in each competition, for the cup, S. Rhodesia scored 1,220; Nyasaland, 1,082; Kenya, 1,025; Tanganyika, 602; and Uganda, 634 for the medals, the second team scored 1,018; Sudan, 767; Nyasaland, 613; Mauritius, 872; and N. Rhodesia, 810.

The cup team (aperture sights) was: Lieut. Col. H. Baker (captain), Lieut. A. P. H. Morgan, 147; Rifleman A. M. B. Jones, 133; Sergeant J. D. G. McBean, 128; Rifleman W. B. Jones, 140; Capt. I. M. McBean, 128; Rifleman J. A. Botha, 133; Sergeant L. W. Smith, 138; and A. M. Cumming, 131. Total, 1,120.

The second team (trides as issued) was: Major J. E. Ouyett (captain), Sergeant T. A. Robbins, 137; Rifleman P. J. Cumming, 133; Corporal Watkins, 117; Sergeant E. Halkaus, 120; Rifleman E. Mackenzie, 123; Sergeant A. J. Baird, 123; Corporal A. F. Branch, 121; and Lance-Corporal O. G. Jones, 120. Total, 1,018.

### Miller Scholarships

On Miller Memorial Scholarships at King's School, Canterbury, of the value of £20 per annum for five years, is awarded each year to a boy of British parentage and European descent who is over 13 years of age and under 17 on 1st July. The scholar- ship may also be employed in the Indian or Colonial Service, or be resident for some part of the British Empire where facilities for secondary education are insufficient or inadequate. The intellectual ability of candidates is tested by a written examination in English and mathematics, and the successful candidates are interviewed by the committee. The successful candidates must be members of a Christian church, and their parents and an examination will be held in 1931.

## OUR BOOKSHELF

**Books Rapidly Reviewed**

"The English Garden," by Ralph Dutton (Batsford, 7s. 6d.), an historical survey of English gardencraft from medieval times, contains over 150 illustrations reproduced from old plans, sketches, engravings and illustrated manuscripts, and over 100 modern photographs of some of the best-known gardens in the country.

"The Chosen Instrument," by N. Macaulilan (Lane, 5s.). A tremendous exposure of what air power means in war, a disturbing picture of the present defencelessness of Great Britain against aircraft, and an argument in favour of Canada being made the arsenal of the Empire. A timely hobby that deserves a very wide public.

"Poems of a South African," by A. V. Hall (Longmans, Green, 10s. 6d.). The sixth edition of Mr. Hall's well-known poems, varying in merit, as he admits, but the fruit of many years' inspiration. "Round the Camp Fire in East Africa" and "The 1820 Settlers" appeal more than the strophic verses. Four of the ten coloured plates are by the author who is artist as well as poet.

"How to Live in England on a Pension," by Mauser (Oxford University Press, 13s. 6d.). Seven years ago the author, himself a pensioner, published this useful book; he now offers a revised and enlarged edition of wider scope and even more help to the amelioration of the lot of the small pensioner. Practical in every point, detailed in information, and full of skilled advice, it can be strongly recommended.

"African Geneals," by Leo Frobenius (Paber, 12s. 6d.). Southern Rhodesians have recently been showing increased interest in the Colony's ethnological and archaeological treasures, and will be interested in the small Southern Rhodesian section of this book. It gives five "ngona" horn stories and a Hwange legend, illustrated by reproductions of five Southern Rhodesian rock paintings, some of them striking enough; the sacrifice of a maiden to obtain rain, as told in the Hwange legend, is sufficiently vivid. Local confirmation of legends and pictures—the latter from the collection in Frankfort-on-Main—would be welcome, as the author is known for an enthusiasm and originality that sometimes lead him astray.

"Germany: World Empire or World Revolution," by G. Reimann (Secker and Warburg, 10s. 6d.). The chief interest in this book is the relation between the Nazi party and the German Army. Herr Reimann writes with authority, for he has been active in revolutionary politics since 1919 and was on the editorial staff of the Communist paper *Die rote Fahne*. He makes the good point that modern armies depend on modern industrial workers, and that it is precisely the skilled men who are the contentment of the economic and conditions of life in the Third Reich. The German Staff would that any prolonged war would bring an early breakdown in the morale of the German troops; must count on the great loss of life. The World Empire or World Revolution. The title of the book seems justified by the author's own showing; which is (a) that Germans dare not go to war, and (b) that the discomfited leaders of the Nazi party, supported by the revolution, are in a revolution.

"Castle Corner," by J. Cary (Griffiths, 8s. 6d.). Poems of Ireland and Africa, but of the West Coast with no East-African interest.

"The Road to the North; South Africa, 1852-1886," by J. A. L. Agar-Hamilton (Longmans, 21s.). The author, senior lecturer in modern history in the University of Pretoria, deals with the story of the road that ran from Port Elizabeth to the Zambesi—the Great North Road of Africa, which Rhodes at 1896 last succeeded in keeping open for British enterprise. Written without political bias, and from the point of view of a spectator of human actions, not a participant in events, the book is a mine of sound information, though it is by no means light reading.

"The Secret of the African," by E. W. Smith (The Church of Scotland Press, 2s. 6d.).—This is the third edition of the "Home Lectures" delivered by the Rev. Edwin W. Smith at the invitation of the Church Missionary Society in 1927 and 1928, and extensively reported at the time by this journal. Mr. Smith's deep personal knowledge of the African, his breadth of view, his scientific outlook entirely free from bias, and his knowledge of geology as a science, and his general sympathy for anything that is good in African religion—all of which impressed those who had the pleasure of hearing the lectures as originally given—are reproduced in this little book.

"Frontier Patrols," by Colonel Colin Harding, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Bell, 8s. 6d.). The British South Africa Police has played a part second to none in the development of the pacification and the good government of Southern Rhodesia, writes Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor of that Colony, in his Foreword to Colonel Harding's volume, and as the pages of this book show, it has a claim also on the gratitude of the sister territory north of the Zambesi. So all Rhodesians will be interested in the account given of the B.S.A.P. by one who served in its ranks when it was young, and holds a distinguished place in its records. The author has tried to give praise where praise was due, whether the recipients were B.S.A.P. or belonged to other Rhodesian units. It may be that, written so long after the event, even though the vast amount of documentary records was consulted, Colonel Harding has here and there been less accurate than he hoped to be, but that perhaps was inevitable. All profits from this book will be given to the B.S.A.P. Regimental Association.

"Communication Has Been Established," by Mr. A. J. H. Goodwin (Methuen, 10s. 6d.). Taking the whole world as his province, Mr. Goodwin, senior lecturer in Ethnology and Archaeology in the University of Cape Town, tells the story of how Man spread, and kept in touch after spreading. A huge and centrifugal subject has had to be mercilessly condensed, which enforces a dogmatic style and provokes criticism in the reader. The author regrets that he did not include more from his own field, Africa, and East Africans will share that regret. He does refer to African "shouting" and "whistling" methods of communication, the former depending upon the air-carrying quality of vowels in the Bantu languages—A Native on a hill, so long as there is a low cloud bank in the valley, can talk quite easily with another on a hill a mile away, and he gives no support to the "miraculous" transmission of news over vast distances by a mysterious Native "whistling." The methods used are just "simple" and "primitive" and there is no secret about them, though some have reported that they can be sent by the means of shells and other means in Africa and elsewhere.

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# Rhodesian and Nyasaland Tobacco Problems

Mr. S. S. Murray's Survey

**THE RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND** between them produce nearly every type of tobacco consumed in any important quantities in the United Kingdom.

Southern Rhodesia is chiefly noted for its flue-cured tobacco, but it also produces dark-fired and Turkish types. Nyasaland is the main source of supply for the dark-fired tobaccos used in the United Kingdom; yet although the quantity has declined in recent years the Protectorate still finds a recovering market for considerable quantities of flue-cured. In addition it has recently made considerable headway with sun-air-cured production. Northern Rhodesia is principally noted for the bright flue-cured of the Fort Jameson area, but is at present engaged in experiments with Native-grown dark-fired tobacco.

Regarded as tobacco producers, the three territories have much in common, but some important differences. To deal first with the latter, it may be said that in Southern and Northern Rhodesia tobacco is grown almost entirely as a European crop, whereas, except in regard to flue-cured tobacco in Nyasaland is produced by Natives either as an independent peasant industry or under the tenant system on private estates.

### Similarities and Differences

Even with the European production there is a marked difference. In Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia the majority of the tobacco estates are comparatively small as farms go in Africa, while in Southern Rhodesia there are many very large tobacco estates employing paid assistants.

Three points which the three territories have in common are, perhaps, of more importance. In the first place, none of them has its own port, although the Rhodesias have alternate ports. It is roughly true to say that all three countries are based on the port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa. They therefore have a common interest in port and shipping facilities there, and in the shipping facilities and freight charges obtaining. This is a most important point, since joint representations on matters affecting the use of that port and freight charges facilities from it can obviously be made more effectively if the three points are regarded as one. The second point of common interest to the tobacco-grower is the climate. In Nyasaland a great considerable distance separates the coast from the interior, although even with

the distance it is not so great to place even over short distances. It is not so true to say that in Southern Rhodesia the growers in the Rhodesias are separated by a wide gulf. Prolonged visits all the territories are highly desirable.

### Salvation through Auction Sales

Another feature in common is that the slump in prices, which a few years back followed the rapid growth in production, caused all three territories to grope along parallel lines towards some satisfactory method of marketing their tobacco crops. The condition of these efforts was only partial for there was an undoubted tendency for the producers in the various territories to regard themselves as rivals in the tobacco market rather than as brothers in adversity.

However, they all appear to have sought salvation in the same line, namely by the introduction of an auction system which had been proved successful over a long period in the United States of America. Northern Rhodesia introduced it first, about two years ago, after experimenting with pools and quotas for growers. Last year about 90% of the flue-cured tobacco of that Colony was sold by auction, the balance being exported on consignment and on special terms.

Northern Rhodesia introduced a sort of voluntary auction system at Fort Jameson in 1927, and repeated it last year. There is no compulsory legislation. The bulk of the tobacco is sold on the estate, by private treaty, to those who took advantage of the voluntary system were fully satisfied. It will no doubt be found that

### Nyasaland

Last year the tobacco of Nyasaland was rapidly disposed of by auction, and the results were highly satisfactory.

The tobacco industry in Nyasaland is still in its infancy, but it is rapidly growing. The main crop is flue-cured, but there is also a considerable quantity of dark-fired tobacco. The tobacco is grown on small estates, and the growers are generally Natives. The tobacco is sold by auction, and the results are highly satisfactory. The tobacco industry in Nyasaland is still in its infancy, but it is rapidly growing. The main crop is flue-cured, but there is also a considerable quantity of dark-fired tobacco. The tobacco is grown on small estates, and the growers are generally Natives. The tobacco is sold by auction, and the results are highly satisfactory.

### Reference on Tobacco

Although the price of the tobacco may appear to be a real test of the strength of the Rhodesians, there are perhaps the seeds of a crisis when a long price is taken. Union manufacturers want only the best quality of tobacco for use in blending with the product of South Africa. As part of the agreement, minimum prices are fixed for Union quota tobacco, in 1952 it was 15s 6d a lb. As a consequence, outside buyers are apt to let the Union manufacturers fill their requirements without undue competition, so that some of the highest quality tobacco fetches a lower price than it might. On the other hand, competition for the medium and lower grades, not worth the minimum quota price, becomes very severe, and such tobacco fetches an unduly high price. This creates a temptation for the producer to be satisfied with the high prices of medium and lower grades rather than to make consistent efforts to improve the quality of his tobacco.

The Union manufacturers naturally want as big a quota as possible of the European product, since South Africa is prosperous and growing rapidly. But if hard times came in South Africa, the tobacco producers in the Union might be tempted to change its policy, and to use more and more of the European product.

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It tells how to be a man of the bush, how to be a man of the bush, how to be a man of the bush. It tells how to be a man of the bush, how to be a man of the bush, how to be a man of the bush.

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# Indians and the New Territories

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March 1968

Statements Worth Noting

who's who

392 — Mr. Hugh Kettle, M.P.



I think, clearly, as nothing as their hath done  
Every than the measure of fame. — *Romeo and Juliet*  
Some nations are incidentally the most dangerous  
us in the whole of Africa. — *Ni Ghobron, Zacher*  
There are four Italians in New York, Manhattan  
with everybody else. — *Thomson* *— The Republic's*  
*Franklin, in New York*  
I had to stop my travelling class again.  
Here's How? would be the first to look the count  
back to our safari life. — *Shaban, in Zanzibar*  
If elephants had not been so excessively limited  
in their numbers, they would have been perfectly friendly to  
man. — *Dr. J. H. M. Smith, in Madag. broadsheet from*  
*London*

The general economic conditions of the Sudanese  
are probably better at the present time than were  
pre-war. — *From the Sudanese, in Madag. broadsheet*  
*from London*  
The Abyssinian never became a capitalist  
materialist; there will be a reaction in the future  
of possessions gained by force. — *In the Sudanese*  
*from London*

Governmenters often in a hurry to rush  
into a solution of the problem because of the  
fact that, while they are well handled and  
water. — *Mr. E. L. Fildes, in Madag. broadsheet*  
*from London*

If the British had not the time to spare  
we could be interfering their women to their  
children, and it would sound to the outside  
you nurse the baby by giving it Colman's.  
— *John Harris, speaking in Congress Hill*

We shall know now that in dealing with dictators  
the only chance of working well is not to chatter  
about peace, but to make ourselves strong enough  
to command it. — *Lord Lloyd, speaking to the South*  
*Africa League, Rhodesia, branch of the South*  
*Africa League*

With regard to the decision of the Canal  
Company is of the opinion that he will view it as  
a blow to Africa. — *See the report and make a  
report for her in the task of defending the  
passage. — The Daily Telegraph and African*  
*Press*

We Europeans came here originally on the  
pretence of finding and utilising the minerals  
and that the Highlands should be for  
time reserved for the people of European descent  
and that principle can never be compromised.  
— *The Kenya Weekly News*

There is no more nobler language than English.  
We want our boys and girls to learn and appreciate  
their beautiful language, with all its literature and  
culture. English is their own language. Let them  
learn it properly. — *M. Z. Dube, in the*  
*Prima Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in*  
*Nutway*

The British circles in Kenya...  
Mr. H. Kettle, M.P. — *See the report and make a  
report for her in the task of defending the  
passage. — The Daily Telegraph and African*  
*Press*

To Readers in Africa

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# Back ground to

## Ambitious Plans of Germany and International Affairs

Mr. Eden's Resignation news. Mr. Eden's resignation has been received with relief in all circles of opinion in London, Paris and elsewhere, and with an assigned mission in Paris, Washington, and Geneva. The man itself proves nothing but it creates a presumption. Mr. Eden since 1926 has been pointed in the hands of his opponents. Mr. Chamberlain has taken over Mr. Eden's position. Mr. Chamberlain, Minister of Health, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and for nine months Prime Minister. It is in these positions that he creates a presumption. When he leaves the Prime Minister's office, he leaves behind him a government of vital regulations from the Foreign Secretary and so concludes that the Secretary feels it necessary to resign. The Prime Minister's position is that the Foreign Secretary's resignation is vindicated. When Mr. Chamberlain took office, the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Eden, has been by the Prime Minister. When Mr. Chamberlain took office, the Prime Minister's position is that the Foreign Secretary's resignation is vindicated. When Mr. Chamberlain took office, the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Eden, has been by the Prime Minister.

Lord C. Chamberlain as a statesman and work with Eden in the most successful manner. In fact, after two years and months in office, he has learned how rare was his quality. He has an unvarnished knowledge and experience of international affairs. He has a sense of principle, and above all, a sense of patience. He has a sense of humor for all that is bad in the world. How often in his long career has he been called upon to stand in the gap of a crisis in our history. He has been called upon to stand in the gap of a crisis in our history. He has been called upon to stand in the gap of a crisis in our history.

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The 'true Hitler' (even without knowledge of German literature) is so Hitler was a night-owlish expert. The deep, forceful and booming voice, the heavily swinging cadences and the malignant vehemence sustained for three full hours and then blazing off in a terrific peroration, would have seemed like falling hysteria were it not obviously full of controlled purpose. To those who were able to follow the speech with a knowledge of German its minister import was indubitable its ferocity, although less compelling. It is a matter of opinion as to whether Hitler was the true Hitler who spoke the words, or the persecutor of the Jews, the most atrocious of all the misdeeds which the unhappy modern world has seen. Hitler is an absolute specialist in the greatest military power in Europe. He is a man of a most dangerous type. He is a man of a most dangerous type. He is a man of a most dangerous type.

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# DE SOLICIA

Abe Bailey, who has been in South Africa until the end of May.

Commander and Mrs. ... are on their way to the front ...

Mr. P. W. Thomas, Hon. Secretary of the ... is ...

Dr. A. ... is Director of ... in ...

Mrs. E. ... wife of the well known ... in ...

Mr. J. ... Commissioner of the ... in ...

Mrs. R. Morrison has been elected Hon. Secretary of ...

Mr. ... in London last week to ...

Mr. Mark ... Governor of ...

Lord Arnold, who has in the past ... of East African administration ...

Mr. P. L. ... Administrator in ...

Mr. J. ... of the ...

Mrs. ... and ...

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Dr. P. ... in Hyde Park. He was ...

Dr. J. P. Mitchell has been elected President of the ...

Sir ... and Mrs. ... with Lady M. ...

Lord ... in ...

Sir Charles ... of the ...

Mr. T. H. ... broadcast ...

Colonel J. L. ... of the ...

Lord ... of the ...

Mr. L. A. ... of the ...

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## Notes on Births

Mr. ... of the ...





## Major "Jimmy" Nicholls Passing of a Kenyan Pioneer

An Appreciation from Southern Rhodesia

Mr. F. C. Clarke - Shorthorn Expert.

One of Southern Rhodesia's best-known Pioneers writes:

"By the death of Major J. E. ("Jimmy") Nicholls, O.B.E., who had been a close friend of mine from the early days, the country loses one of its best loved citizens, sportsmen, and advocates. He had known that the end was near, and when I last saw him a fortnight before his death he was quite resigned and talked cheerfully of old times and old friends.

"He was a member of the B.S.A. Section of the Pioneer Column of 1890, saw service again in the Mashonaland Rebellion, the Boer War and the Great War, being repeatedly mentioned in dispatches, and retired as a field officer with the military O.B.E. He was an old member of the Southern Rhodesian Volunteers in which he commanded a company, and until he was approaching the age of 60 continued to play polo, to ride occasionally at races, and to maintain his active interest in all sorts of sports. For many years he had been representative in Salisbury of the Pioneer Columns Society, the Matabeleland section of which was represented at the funeral by Captain A. H. J. Hore.

"A man of big heart, Jimmy was one to whom the bigged heart could safely pour forth its sorrow, and one to whom the distressed never preferred their suit without a trial. His clarity, however, was always exercised in secret. On the other hand, his championship of those who seemed to him to be denied their rights, particularly if they were Pioneers, was most outspoken, and repeatedly his directness achieved the desired results.

"There will be deep sympathy with Mrs. Nicholls in their child, a boy of about 12 years of age.

"On the day when Jimmy was laid to rest, one of his old friends, Walter Stringfellow, Sonny Taker, one of the first Civil Servants in Rhodesia, and for many years a leading sportsman, was laid to rest in Bulawayo, where he had spent the past three years, after having most of his life in Salisbury. He was at one time Commissioner in Mashonaland. He was one of our best all-round Africans, and had played Cricket and lawn tennis for Rhodesia, being at one time singles tennis champion.

### Other Obituary Notices

Mr. C. H. East, O.B.E., formerly of the Civil Service, died last week in Salisbury.

Major General H. S. N. White, who died in London last week at the age of 75, took part in the Sudan Expedition of 1894-5.

Mr. A. Matthews, the Kenya tea planter, was drowned last week when fishing, near a diary of Mombasa. He was 70 years of age.

Mr. George B. Ball, a pioneer of Southern Rhodesia, who fought in the Mashonaland Rebellion, was lately a well-known big game hunter, and in recent years served in the Native Affairs Department, has died in Salisbury.

The death is announced of Dr. F. Goulding, who for 30 years was the principal expert on game management at the Imperial Institute, from the staff of which he had but recently retired. His work on game was of special interest and value to East Africa.

Mr. John E. Wake, who, the Bulawayo business man, has recently been killed in a motor accident in Rhodesia, from injuries received in a motor accident. He was a keen Freemason, was foundation member of the Green Islets Lodge, No. 10, and was a well known member of the Club and the Vigil Institution.

We regret to learn of the death in Songhor at the age of 70 of Mr. F. C. Clarke, one of the pioneers of Kenya, and for many years one of the best-known stock farmers in the Colony.

Going to Kenya with his wife and daughter from New Zealand in 1905, he took with him two pure-bred Shorthorn cows and a pedigree bull. After two years spent in Kiambu, he joined forces with Major Grogan in Naivasha, and interested himself in sheep-farming. Later he went to Songhor, deciding to concentrate on his Shorthorn herd in the Mseitei Valley. His first inspection there took place during the Nandi Rebellion, and he had vivid memories of that ~~struggle~~, for on several occasions his camp was surrounded by truculent Nandi warriors.

During the War he served with the Transport in "German East" until he was invalided out in 1917. He then devoted all his time to breeding up and improving his Shorthorn cattle, and for many years he acted as judge of Shorthorn classes at agricultural shows in the Colony. In 1926 East Coast Fever swept through his herd, and within a few months it was completely eradicated.

He left Songhor and retired to Naivasha, where he had a wide circle of friends.

A friend in Kenya writes: "Mr. F. C. Clarke was a man of utter sincerity, simplicity and integrity, coupled with charm of manner, sound knowledge and shrewd judgment, tempered with kindness, and these traits in his nature endeared him to his many friends throughout the Colony.

"He was a keen fisherman, and one of the foundation members of the Naivasha Yacht Club, with which he has since been actively associated.

"Bovina, as he was affectionately called by his Naivasha friends, will not soon be forgotten. A less widely known side of his diversity of interests was his keen interest in racing. He bred three of the first winners of the 'Produce Stakes,' all foals out of a mare called 'Desert Queen.'

He was buried in Songhor cemetery by the side of his wife, who died two years ago. Deep sympathy will be felt for his daughter, who survives him; she is the wife of Major V. C. Dansie.

## Forthcoming Engagements

March 4.—Southern Rhodesian Reception and Ball, Royal Empire Society Reception, 9.30 p.m.; dancing, 9.30 p.m.—1 a.m.

March 8.—Major L. M. Hastings, A.M.P., to address Royal Empire Society on "The Scouter and the Native in Central Africa" 8 p.m.

March 10.—Mr. C. Daunt, Secretary of the Education Advisory Committee, Southern Rhodesia, to address Rhodesian Group's Over-Sea League, Park Place, Salisbury, S.W.I., 4.30 p.m.

March 10.—Professor Eric S. Walker to address the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society on "Our African Native, Early since the Dawn of 1910" 8 p.m.

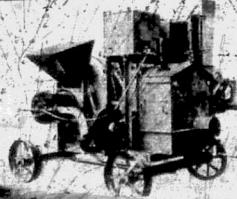
Opening of I.M. (The King) Memorial Exhibition at Glasgow.

May 2.—Empire Day Dinner at Grosvenor House, the Earl of Athole's Evening.

May 28.—Empire Air Day.

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# Colonial Empires Condemned

## And the Tribes Must Go

AFTER MR. LEONARD BARNES had last week addressed the intelligentsia of the New Fabian Research Bureau on the subject of Colonies, his Chairman congratulated him that his every third sentence was scathing. Few people would regard that judgment as a compliment, but the Chairman expressed regret that the speech had not been broadcast to millions. The audience actually numbered less than forty, and showed no enthusiasm; in fact, some subsequent questions were suggestive of criticism.

Mr. Barnes dealt first with the claims of Germany for Colonial territories. (1) If Colonies were good for us, they were good for Germany, and if bad for Germany, bad for us. (2) The world wanted fewer Colonial Empires, and preferably none to re-create a new German Colonial Empire would be no solution. (3) It was unreasonable for us to expect others to renounce control over Colonial territories unless we were willing to give up exclusive control of our own. (4) The question could be solved only by the disappearance of Colonies; the status of Colonies must be removed, and autonomy within a collective system established for Colonies fit for it, while for others there must be an interim arrangement under international control as a preparation for self-government.

### Hookworm and Malaria

Colonial Empires were, he insisted, wrong in a moral and humanitarian sense. In Africa 25 a year was a good income for a whole family; hookworm and malaria were prevalent over an immense area; the infantile death-rate was 200 per mille, and the Native population was increasing even more slowly than that of Great Britain. How treacherous was such a foundation for justice and social progress! Ever since the War we had been closing the door of our far-flung Empire, and the envy and covetousness of Germany, Italy and Japan were only natural. Our Empire was incompatible with collective security and inconsistent with democracy.

Under the pretence of sedition, penal laws in Africa restricted Native freedom of speech and writing; Natives could be deported without trial; a Nyasaland Native had been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for having a copy of a certain newspaper; and of four countries he had named a percentage of prison population than Dictator countries, two were in British Africa. An unequivocal anti-imperial policy was thus forced upon the Labour Party.

### Tribal System Destroyed

Colonialism retarded the development, he held, still regarded as an extension of British industry at home; we were imposing on Africa an industrial revolution. The heart of the problem was that our economic penetration had destroyed the old tribal system, had split the whole basis of social relationship, and that we were producing in Africa a type of class society like our own, with its still unhealed wounds.

Indirect rule merely postponed the disintegration of tribal life; it was like screwing down the stopper of a bottle that was already cracked at the bottom. The problem was not to preserve the tribal system, but to raise society to a higher level. The tribes must be broken up, and the ground be prepared for the final emancipation. Science of man must be devised so as to bring a new social life without the African path of evolution, and the evolution of Europe and all the

The workers' movement in Great Britain had no interest in the military defence of the Empire as at present constituted, and no concern in preserving British capital or in pulling the investor's chestnuts out of the fire. Two aspects of defence must be disentangled by the Labour Party, which would defend Great Britain if attacked, but which should in no circumstances go to war to defend the Colonies. The Government of Spain must have regretted that before the civil war broke out they had not disarmed the Moors in Morocco; though his hearers might not think such a thing possible now, Indian troops might be transported to England to be used as the Moors were in Spain.

### Indirect Rule Must Collapse

In conclusion, he urged that direct help must be given to the introduction of the Trade Union and Co-operative movements into Africa, and atonement made for the atrocities we have been partially responsible for inflicting on Africa and Africans in the past.

Points made by Mr. Barnes in answering questions were that there must be a gradual internationalising of administration in the African Colonies; that people on the spot should govern themselves; that the evidence of misrule by Germans in Africa, was conclusive, but that the same sort of evidence could be produced for the British, French and Portuguese were unfitted to rule; that indirect rule, being opposed by an industrial revolution in conflict with the tribal system, would collapse; that abolition of Colonies would in the long run benefit the working classes in Great Britain; and that Native conditions were bad where white settlement existed, and where there was no white settlement, Native conditions were good.

[Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.—Ed.]

# A Sports Ground for Africans

## Colonel Drake-Brockman's Appeal

An appeal for a recreation ground for African subjects temporarily resident in this country is made by the African Welfare Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society. In support of the appeal Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Drake-Brockman writes:—

"Africans from both sides of Africa have repeatedly told me that they have little or no opportunity of indulging in any kind of sport, as they have nowhere to go. This is a particular hardship to some of them who are good athletes. We are trying to collect sufficient funds for purchasing a suitable ground for them, and I should like to appeal more particularly to all those sportsmen who have, like myself, enjoyed some of the finest sport in the world in our African Colonies and Protectorates, with possibly the fathers and grandfathers of these young Africans as our sole companions for weeks and months together. Possibly some public-spirited person associated with Africa has a field near London which could be given."

Donations should be sent to Dawson House, Ashhall House Road, London, S.W.1.

Letting fish and clay in a tunnel 3 ft. high, 2 ft. broad and 10 ft. long. It is intended to save the water from the dam in the Fezzan Dam, Tripoli, southern Rhodesia, threatened by damage to its sluices after recent heavy rains. Carpenters, masons and bricklayers are eventually success

## Questions in Parliament

Mr. Mander, the Prime Minister, in view of Herr Hitler's speech on February 20 in which he expressed a wish for the return of the former German Colonies, he would give an assurance that no consideration would be given to any possible solution of the problem except as part of a general settlement.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had nothing to add to previous statements on the subject made on behalf of the British Government.

Mr. P. W. Donner asked whether the attention of the Colonial Secretary had been drawn to the intensification in Tanganyika of German propaganda which was anti-British in character, and called for the transfer of the Territory to Germany; and whether the Minister would take measures, in view of the distress caused to Natives and English settlers alike, to suppress or otherwise cause this propaganda to cease.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "I am aware of the existence of some propaganda. The Government of Tanganyika has the matter under constant observation, and will take any measures to deal with it which appear to be required."

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether the attention of the Dominions Secretary had been drawn to decisions in the Southern Rhodesian courts respecting the requirement that African voters must carry passes in accordance with Act 14 of 1936, even if they had been previously exempted from certain pass laws by Ordinance 15 of 1913; and, as these decisions were not consistent with the principle of consolidation urged in justification of the 1936 Act, would he make representations that those regulations imposing subordinate status on the African people should be repealed?

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that he had made inquiries but was not yet in a position to give further information.

Mr. Mander asked whether consideration would be given to the possibility that the South African Native Protectorates when transferred to the Union should be held under mandate. The Marquess of Hartington, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, replied that it was not thought that such an arrangement would be practicable or acceptable.

### S. Rhodesia Native Registration Act

Mr. Ammon asked whether the Dominions Secretary was aware of the number of arrests of African women in Salisbury on the ground that they had come to the town to do shopping without the permit required under the Natives Registration Act; whether he was satisfied that the location superintendents were able to cope with the requests for permits made to them without causing undue delay and difficulty to persons desiring for reasons of business to enter the township; and, as experience already showed the desirability of modifying the discriminatory provision of the Act, appropriate action would be taken.

The Marquess of Hartington said that the first part of the question was in the negative, and that the Dominions Secretary would consult the Southern Rhodesian Government on the other points raised.

Could the Dominions Secretary make a statement on the wrongful arrest of James Mfarsi, a civilised Native of Southern Rhodesia, asked Mr. Ammon, who said that the man in question was arrested for not carrying a pass from which he was exempt. Mr. Ammon also asked if the Minister was aware that the man, on being placed on the voters' roll, was accorded a certificate of the effect, and that the Chief Native Commissioner had confirmed to the police that there was no need for him to carry a pass.

Lord Hartington replied that a record of the Court proceedings in the case was being mailed from Southern Rhodesia. Meanwhile, he understood there was no ground for the suggestion that it was a case of wrongful arrest. The Native in question was convicted and fined 25/- on the magistracy court for an offence under the Native Registration Act of 1936 from the operation of which he had never been exempted, and no appeal from the decision was the which Court had been held. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald had been informed that the Chief Native Commissioner had not, as alleged, informed the Native that he was exempt from the relevant legislation as a voter.

Mr. Ammon asked why applications for the pass of the interpreter for services in Common Natives were being

refused when the men concerned had been employed for many years.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that the Government was not satisfied by the rapidly growing number of passing intellectual vernaculars technical, scientific and documents, and books work which required a deeper knowledge of English than was possessed at present in that as is known, by any Native of Nyasaland.

Mr. Lunn: "Are we to take it that applications of natives for these posts will no longer be considered?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "Oh, no. This is a peculiar post for the translation of particular work, and we cannot find a Native in Nyasaland to do this high grade work."

### Italian Control in Ethiopia

Asked by Mr. W. Roberts for information on what proportion of Ethiopia was administered and controlled by the Italian Government, Sir John Simon replied that the information in the possession of the Foreign Office went to show that there had been sporadic outbursts of disaffection among the Native population, especially in Western Ethiopia. The Italian military authorities were understood to be taking steps to deal with these, and to be in general control of virtually the whole country. So far as the British Government was aware, civil administration was established in the main centres of population.

Mr. Mander asked whether the Foreign Secretary would consider the advisability of suggesting in the negotiation with Italy that the Emperor of Ethiopia might be given jurisdiction over certain territory therein, under conditions to be mutually agreed between Great Britain, Italy and the League of Nations.

The Prime Minister replied that he could not pledge himself in advance with regard to any discussions on the subject of Ethiopia.

Mr. Mander: "Might this not be to the advantage of Italy, and leave us with some shred of honour on this subject?"

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: "At what stage will the House of Commons be consulted as to the terms to be made with the Duce?"

The Prime Minister: "Later on."

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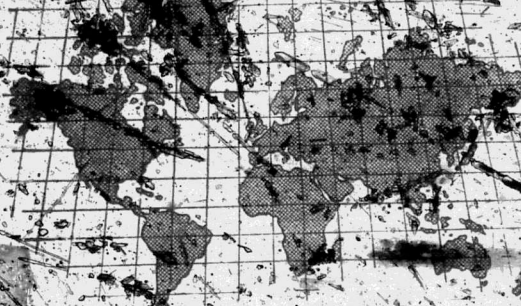
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### Sir Harold MacMichael

An interesting incident in the career of Sir Harold MacMichael, who has just left Kenya for Tanganyika, is the rôle which he played in the appointment of the first African cabinet in the newly-independent country.

At the time that he was sitting on the various campaigns in East Africa, he had the reputation of being a sultan who acknowledged the rôle of the sultan in the Sudan. An annual allowance was paid, but inasmuch as the tribute was regarded as presents, it was not considered as a tax. He was the only African who had this rôle, and he was the only one who had this rôle, and he was the only one who had this rôle.

MacMichael was a very able organizer and administrator, and he was the only African who had this rôle, and he was the only one who had this rôle.

The campaign in the Sudan was incorporated into the Sudan Administration and the Sudanese people were induced to give the new régime with the philosophy which they had shown in the old.

### Albinus and Colobus Monkey

Two new species of monkey have been discovered in the mountains of Kenya. One is the Albinus monkey, which is a white monkey with black ears, and the other is the Colobus monkey, which is a black monkey with white ears.

The Albinus monkey was discovered in the mountains of Kenya, and the Colobus monkey was discovered in the mountains of Kenya.

The Albinus monkey is a white monkey with black ears, and the Colobus monkey is a black monkey with white ears.

The Albinus monkey is a white monkey with black ears, and the Colobus monkey is a black monkey with white ears.

### As Others See Us

In a survey of Empire and Colonial magazines, *World Press News* reports in its original edition has recently written:

When the new Empire and Colonial magazines were introduced, *East Africa* and *Rhodesia* obtained world-wide publicity for a brilliant example of journalistic enterprise. It immediately printing a special edition on Bible Week, a magazine of a very durable paper. It added that such a journal is to be regarded as authoritative in its news and very often inspired in its editorials.

At the same time, it is a fact that the Empire and Colonial magazines were not as successful as they had hoped to be. The reason for this is that the Empire and Colonial magazines were not as successful as they had hoped to be.

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### Women in the Colonies

Colonial women are well known for their achievements in the fields of education, industry, and social work. They have made significant contributions to the development of their respective colonies.

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Buy British goods to support the local economy. Buy British goods to support the local economy. Buy British goods to support the local economy.

# The Problem of Zimbabwe

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# News Items in Brief

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 BRANCHES AT MOMBASA, NAIROBI, DARUSSALAM, PENANG, TANGGA, ZANZIBAR

## Of Commercial Concern

The Daily Nation Daily Press in Nairobi has published an editorial which says that the work has been done in the area of the business in Kenya.

General imports from Rhodesia declined 12 per cent in December, 1947.

Kenya has one of the best two-year export performance records of latter times.

Public opinion in Kenya has to be established in the various districts in order to be able to sponsor products.

Mairobi is the headquarters of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It is the only place where the public can be reached in order to sponsor products.

The Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry is the only place where the public can be reached in order to sponsor products.

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During the winter months, the weather in Nairobi is usually very pleasant, but it is often very hot and dry. The weather is generally very good, but it is often very hot and dry.

The Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry is the only place where the public can be reached in order to sponsor products.

Imports into Southern Rhodesia during 1949 numbered 1,050,000, or 40 per cent more than the annual declared by newcomers shows an increase of £25,000 over the 1934 total.

It is not probable that the 150-mile road from Nairobi to Malindi will be begun until the end of the year. The game and fishing districts and facilitate access to the coast.

Kenya is one of the best two-year export performance records of latter times.

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Approximate exports by the main companies of the East Africa area during 1949 were: cocoa beans, 1,000 tons; coffee, 500 tons; cotton, 1,000 tons; sugar, 1,000 tons; hides, 300 tons; wool, 1,000 tons; and sheep, and 1,000 tons.

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**GAYMER'S  
CYDER**

# Sisal Stocks Beaten Down

# Sisal Trade Problems

The amount of sisal in the world is estimated to be 1,500,000 tons, and the output of the fall harvest is approximately 1,000,000 tons. It has been estimated that there has been a decrease in the output of sisal of about 10 per cent in the last year. When a couple of weeks ago the price of sisal advanced by about 10 per cent, the market was flooded with sisal, and the price fell to its present level. It is estimated that there was a surplus of sisal of about 1,000,000 tons in the last year, and that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal. It is estimated that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal, and that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal. It is estimated that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal, and that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal.

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# How The World Uses Sisal

Mr. A. J. Finlay, former Director of Agriculture in Zanzibar, recently gave a most interesting talk from London on sisal, saying that the world uses sisal in many ways. He said that sisal is used for making ropes, twines, and other products. He also said that sisal is used for making paper, and for other purposes. He said that the world uses sisal in many ways, and that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal.

It is estimated that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal, and that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal. It is estimated that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal, and that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal. It is estimated that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal, and that the price of sisal is now about 10 per cent below normal.

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# Sisal Saved by a Parasite

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MINING NEWS

# Albertson Training Scheme

## Reply to Former Minister

RECENTLY Captain W. S. Senior, former Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, criticised the Albertson scheme for training young miners in the Colony. He characterised the scheme as vague and flimsy on points of cardinal importance, and suggested that the cost for 50 boys would work out at £4,200 per annum, exclusive of training staff, quarters, and housing plants, for which only £68 per month was allowed in the estimate. Mr. R. W. Albertson, the originator of the scheme, has now pointed out that the Albertson Mine Training Camp would be a gold producer, and that to recover 20 oz. of gold per month, not a high estimate, would produce £135, making £268 per month, or sufficient to provide for the suggested shortfall.

### Mining in Somalia

M.B.P. (C) Cables Assoc. Inst. M.M., now in the Sudan. Sir Edmund Drew has founded 12500 a Scheme for civil development.

Mr. William W. Adams, Assoc. Inst. M., expects to arrive in the next few days from Canada next month.

Mr. J. J. Davy, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has returned to England to visit the Belgian Congo and East Africa.

Mr. N. W. Wilson has contributed to the Mining Magazine a description of methods devised to overcome problems incidental to systematic prospecting in the difficult Ruwenzori country of Uganda.

### Minerals Separation, Ltd.

Addressing shareholders at the annual meeting of Minerals Separation, Ltd., Mr. Francis L. Gibbs, Chairman of the Company, said that the profit for the year amounted to £152,023, an increase of £100,533 over the previous 12-months royalties amounted to £102,475, and interest of £53,158, and interest and dividends totalled £23,033, all of which were paid. The large profit had been chiefly due to high metal prices during the year. As to their business in the Wrookana Corporation, Mr. Gibbs said that their share was very much higher than the value of the shares in the company. Minerals Separation, Ltd., has the right of acquiring a large number of shares in Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and had also an interest in Rhodesia Broken Hill Development.

### Mineral Exports

Mineral exports from the Colony during the year 1937 (Gold 704,000 lb., platinum 1,000 lb., diamonds 1,000 lb., tin 1,000 lb., iron ores and salt, 2,000,000 lb., and other minerals) in individual districts was as follows:—

Central	2,009,000 lb.
East	1,360,000 lb.
North	1,000,000 lb.
West	1,000,000 lb.
South	1,000,000 lb.

Mineral exports from Northern Rhodesia during the year 1937 were as follows:—

Gold	1,000,000 lb.
Platinum	1,000 lb.
Diamonds	1,000 lb.
Tin	1,000 lb.
Iron ores	2,000,000 lb.
Other minerals	1,000,000 lb.

Mineral exports from Southern Rhodesia during the year 1937 were as follows:—

Gold	1,000,000 lb.
Platinum	1,000 lb.
Diamonds	1,000 lb.
Tin	1,000 lb.
Iron ores	2,000,000 lb.
Other minerals	1,000,000 lb.

### World Output of Tin

The production of tin in 1937 is estimated at 65,500,000 lbs. or 2,340,000 tons, an annual billion value of £1,500,000,000. The largest tin producer is the United States, with 14,200,000 lbs. or 507,000 tons, followed by Mexico, 13,600,000 lbs. or 489,000 tons, Canada, 11,500,000 lbs. or 415,000 tons, and Southern Rhodesia, 8,800,000 lbs. or 314,000 tons. The British Empire percentage of the total production was 55.5, compared with 60.5 in 1932.

### Record Tin Production

World production of tin during 1937 reached a record figure of 206,900 tons, of 27,000 tons more than in 1936, which was also a record year. Estimated consumption of tin in manufactures increased by 8,000 tons in 1937. Thus consumers' stocks are appreciably increased since 1937.

### Chrome in Southern Rhodesia

That the chrome mines of Southern Rhodesia, already the largest producers in the world, might happen to run out of chrome as the result of a new process he was investigating was stated by Sir Edmund Davis when he recently visited the properties of Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd., of which he is Chairman, in Salisbury.

### New Machinery for Wanderer

Development of the Wanderer mine has necessitated the ordering of a new 500 K.W. turbo-generator and two transformers for the power station. A reduction in cost is being secured at the same time by the purchase of the Wanderer Company. The large dam, now under construction, will have a storage capacity of 200,000,000 gallons of water, which will be used to rock a whole basin, which will be used for the construction of the main dam.

Mr. J. J. Davy, on his return to England, has reported that the copper mines, has advanced for the first time in 1937.

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ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

Latest London Share Prices

Share	Last week	This week
Anglo-Sydney	41 1/2	41 1/2
Bushnick Mining	54 1/2	54 1/2
Cant & Mot (100) (Ed)	50s. 7 1/2	50s. 7 1/2
Consolidated African Selection	14s. 3 1/2	15s. 3 1/2
East African Goldfields (15s.)	6 1/2	6 1/2
Exploratory (100)	2 1/2	3 1/2
Fairly Consolidated (5s.)	10 1/2	10 1/2
Gaba Gold Mines	2s. 10 1/2	3 1/2
Globe and Phoenix	26s. 3 1/2	26s. 3 1/2
Gold Fields Rhodesian (100)	10s. 0	10s. 0
Kororua Mines (Ed) (5s.)	2s. 0	2s. 0
Kassala Sudan Gold (2s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Kentia (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6 1/2)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Kimberley (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
London & Rhodesia	1s. 0	1s. 0
London & Rhodesia (Ed)	1s. 0	1s. 0
London & Rhodesia (Ed) (5s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Mashona Assets (1s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Mchana Cons (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Rezenie (1s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Rhodesia Brokers (H) (5s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6 1/2)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Rhodesian Anglo America (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Rhodesian Selection Trust (Ed)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Roan Assets (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Rosterham (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Selected Shares (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Showers (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Standard (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Tanganika (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Tati Gold (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Thames (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Union (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Uphanga (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Wangari (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0

Share	Last week	This week
Wangari Colliery (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Waterside (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
Zambesia Exploring (10s.)	1s. 0	1s. 0
British S.A. Corporation	29s. 0d.	29s. 0d.
Central African (10s.)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Gold	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
East African Consolidations (10s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
E.A. Development (10s.)	25s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
Imperial Africa	23s. 6d.	23s. 6d.
Massabi (10s.)	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.
Lowveld (10s.)	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.
Morabank (10s.)	3s. 2d.	3s. 2d.
Port of Beira	17s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Rhodesia Railway	25s. 7 1/2	25s. 7 1/2
Sisal Estates (5s.)	19s. 0d.	19s. 0d.
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Answers to Correspondents

Answers to questions in the express columns have been prepared by the Editor of East African and Rhodesian Selection, each of whom has the honor to be consulted by the writer's full name and address (not necessarily a pseudonym) and who can be reached by telephone, by telegram, or by mail.

Answers should be sent in their envelopes, with names and addresses, to The Editor, East African and Rhodesian Selection, Great South Street, London, E.C. 4.

Editorial Note: Two Rhodesian shares which enjoy French support are British South Africa (Crown) Gold Mines and Roan Antelope.

Editorial Note: There has been good news about Rhodesian Anglo-American, at least in the short run. It may well have any recovery in the near and longer term, but lets the shares should be bought.

A. J. B. (Ed.) - Quite impossible to say which recovery may reasonably be anticipated. You say that is probably the good news, but would retain all the shares, which could be given at the present low level.

A. J. B. (Ed.) - The very same market valuation of Kavirondo Goldfields applied, whether or not you whether you should have deposited your money in the bank to make your share in this regular venture.

Ed. D. M. (London) - The Rhodesian Development Corporation (Reid) Works, which did excellently last year and is believed to have done still better in recent months. Hence the strength of Port of Beira shares.

S. S. (Mansfield) - In the past year the Rhodesian Development Corporation & Motor, Gold Fields Rhodesian Development, London & Rhodesian Development, Rhodesian Anglo-American, Rhodesian Corporation, and Wangari.

C. H. (Graham) - Taking the price view, Kenyan should turn out well. It is not to say that there may be a further drop in price. For anyone prepared to be patient, however, the to-day's figure should be well justified, though there may be later opportunities of buying shares.

H. A. E. (Tokoro) - The annual meeting of Kenya Reef Ltd. was held in London on December 17. You will also obtain copies of the directors' report and balance sheet from the secretary, Mr. M. G. H. (London), and Mr. C. G. (London), who can be reached by telephone.

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## A Hint to Exporters

RETAILERS IN KENYA, especially those of the past year and remains satisfactory, but as business centres, particularly of much experience, with exporters in East Africa ought to watch the market situation more than closely, since some exporters have been gambling in the form of over-invoicing, with the hope of profiting from rising prices, and in the anticipation that the flow of supplies from Japan might be diminished, if not arrested, as a result of the hostilities in the Far East.

Cement, canvas, and some other commodities were for a time unobtainable from Japan, though it can be said that, on the whole, deliveries of Japanese goods have not been seriously dislocated.

But the position of traders who have gambled has not been eased by the world drop in cotton, coffee, and sisal prices, for the export of those three crops from East Africa is heavy, and, despite the help of the reduced railway rates, port charges and ocean freights which have been temporarily granted, purchasing power must for a time be considerably below what was estimated when the ultra-optimistic indents were placed.

The general position throughout Eastern Africa is better than it has been for years, and, taking a general view, is encouraging, but the suggested caution in respect of credits is nevertheless desirable.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during 1937 reached a record of £4,009,453, compared with £4,516,284 in 1936, or an increase of 10%. Imports during the year totalled £3,924,095, compared with £3,350,860 in 1936, or an increase of 16.9%. The corresponding figure for 1935 was £2,089,600.

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## Brazilian Coffee Research

COFFEE growers in East Africa have of late been perturbed at the decrease in Brazilian coffee prices, by which it was feared that large quantities of low-grade coffee might be thrown on the market. Emphasis has accordingly been laid on the importance of manufacturing quality, and it is therefore of interest to learn that Brazil is also watching this aspect particularly in the replacement of its *mibim* method by washed coffee preparation, involving the erection of coffee factories and curing plants of the type familiar in East Africa.

This fact is brought out by Mr. Félix Choussy, in a bulletin issued by the Coffee Defence Institute of the Coffee Board of Kenya. He also deals in the paper with the vexed question of fermentation, and concludes that not only is fermentation of no value from the point of view of improving coffee, but that there is a danger of the effluent from the fermenting tanks encouraging the growth of fungi causing diseases of coffee.

He draws attention to the difference in flavour between high-grown and low-grown coffee, and quotes certain evidence in favour of the view that micro-organisms existing and multiplying on the surface of the cherry at the different altitudes may exert an influence upon the quality of the bean during the weeks which the cherry is turning from green through yellow to red. He states that aeroplanes are actually spraying big areas of low coffee with cultures of these moulds, and it is hoped that in time the quality of low-grown coffee will be raised to that of the high-grown by this method.

In dealing with drying the bean, Mr. Choussy maintains that it is essential that the bean should not be killed, either by injury, fermentation, excessive exposure to high temperatures, or to insulation. He recommends alternating periods of treating the beans for four hours with a current of air at 60 degrees Centigrade, and four hours in an unheated, hermetically sealed chamber, and then repeating the operation.

## Bank's Latest Trade Report

THE Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following items in its current trade review of conditions in East Africa and the Rhodesias:—

**Kenya.**—Business in Mombasa bazaar quiet, owing to the decrease in country orders as result of anticipated reductions in railway freights on imports. Stocks on hand large, but prices not yet affected. Elsewhere in the Colony business is reported quiet.

**Uganda.**—Bazaars well stocked for the cotton season. Owing to the low ruling price of cotton, merchants are curtailing their indents, to keep stocks within the limits of their probable requirements. Estimated final present condition of cotton crop about 346,000 bales will be obtained.

**Tanganyika Territory.**—Business quiet in Dar es Salaam; Tanga and Lindi report brisk trade; elsewhere conditions steady. Decline in prices has resulted in a few estates curtailing shipments, but cutting proceeds normally. Cotton crops in Morogoro district has been of good grade, with increase of 25% to 30% over last year's output. Prices, however, still low.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Building contractors busy, and general prospects considered good. Cattle quotations remain firm. Heavy rains have fallen, and maize and tobacco crops are considered good.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—General business in Lusaka and on Copperbelt satisfactory. Livestock in good condition, as grazing plentiful. Acreage under maize estimated to be about same as last year.

**Nyasaland.**—European trade turnover during 1937, the highest in an epoch recorded during comparable period, for some years. But business in Native section quiet, improve more but expected much tobacco and sisal exports in April. Tea and during December continued a record for the region.

### Views of our Advertisers

George Richardson & Co., Ltd. have issued a pamphlet describing modern methods of drying tea, and the various pressing and drying methods used in the industry.

Shirley Woodhead, of the Kenya Tea and Coffee Board, has issued a pamphlet describing the various methods of drying tea, and the various pressing and drying methods used in the industry.

# Market Prices and Notes

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 (1937) Kenya...  
 Cattle...  
 Sheep...  
 Hides...  
 Gold...  
 Corn...  
 Cotton...  
 Wool...  
 Iron...  
 Tin...  
 Copper...  
 Lead...  
 Zinc...  
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 Rubber...  
 Sugar...  
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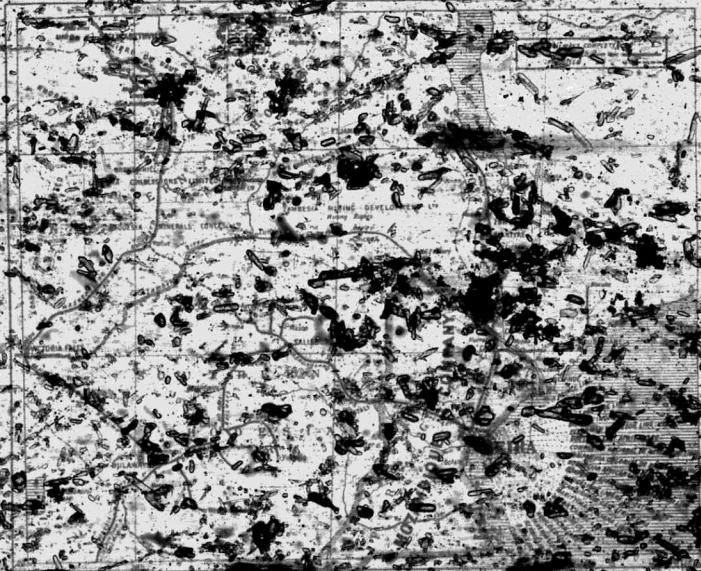
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Beira has become the recognized winter season resort for the Rhodesia and Beira and Beira and Beira. It is becoming increasingly popular with the medical tourists of the African and South African from Overseas.

Beira is a modern community with residential towns and nestings among the palm trees and banana groves. There are fine hotels, a talkie, a radio, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social parlors, etc.

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 10, 1938

Volume 1, No. 705

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# Promoting Village Forestry

## A Successful Nyasaland Experiment

BY J. W. B. CLEMENTS, B.Sc.

THE Village Forest Scheme of Nyasaland was based upon two fundamental considerations—the need for supplies of forest products within easy reach of the villages, and the utilisation for forestry purposes of land which could best be spared, i.e., as against the growing demands of agriculture in regions with comparatively dense and increasing native populations. It covers about 48,000 acres of forest reserves with a total area of 2,623 square miles, and 3,623 village forest areas aggregating 170,300 acres. A distinguishing feature of the dry deciduous woodland types which cover the great majority of Nyasaland's forests is the incidence of occasional patches of high standing trees of exceptional persistence and quality of the tree trunks, and their powers of regeneration even under adverse conditions. In many localities, either on account of a rapidly growing population or on development of agriculture, increasing frequency in the vicinity of the poorer soils (i.e., lands having a low timber or agricultural value) resulting from the destruction of them of this valuable forest localities, namely, the roots of the indigenous trees. It was therefore urgent to develop a forest production scheme of the poorer lands of little agricultural value, while the roots of the original trees still exist. A natural re-growth of indigenous trees was generally considered to develop very slowly, but experiments were then showing that many types of woodlands could be mainly the result of the growth of indigenous trees, and forest fires and other adverse factors which could either be eliminated or minimised.

### Difficulties of Re-afforestation

Efforts had been made by Government for many years to encourage re-forestation in selected localities by the free issue to Natives of plants from nurseries specially established for that purpose by administrative and forestry officers. The demand for plants was usually satisfactory, but it was difficult to supply certain exotic species, which although they had shown successful growth in a few selected localities, were generally unsuited to the dry conditions existing over a large part of the territory. In some cases even in localities well suited to their re-culture, experience had shown that the exotic trees, as reasons in their soil requirements, and could not satisfactorily be established on a large scale, or in the same localities, which in consequence could not be spared for forestry purposes. Although failure was often due to the unsuitability of the planting site or the species used, it was often, frequently, due to the unwillingness of the Natives to accept the loss of their timber, particularly to neglect the maintenance of the plants after care, or to neglect and neglect them from fire, or to neglect the maintenance of the plants.

The author is Director of Forestry of Nyasaland. He has worked in the forestry department of the Government of Nyasaland for many years, and has been in charge of the Nyasaland Village Forest Scheme since its inception in 1930.

efforts were mainly very small, and scattered in the agricultural lands or in villages, and as they were unorganised the result of work required was small, and rather than by communities, they came to be regarded as individual property. It therefore became increasingly evident that the planting of exotic trees was initially a step towards a permanent solution to the problem of ensuring adequate future supplies of forest products for the native population.

### How the Village Forests Scheme Works

The Nyasaland village forests scheme consists of the selection, demarcation and allocation to village headmen of small areas of land suitable for agriculture, in the vicinity of their villages. They may either carry actual forests or merely the roots of the original trees. The larger percentage of the areas of the growing stock of the time of demarcation consisted mainly of low coppice and undergrowth. The size of a village forest area is determined by the number of huts in the village, which it is to be allocated, and by the amount of available land which can reasonably be spared for allocation to agriculture, on a basis of two acres per hut. The adopted scheme is a suitable one for the State forest reserves, for timber as village forest areas are being made wherever local circumstances justify such action. The allocated areas are supervised by the District Commissioners, and the Forest Officer, each individual village headman is the sole authority for cutting in a forest area, even as regards the scheduled or protected species in undemarcated forest. For the present, sale or alienation of forest produce from an area to non-Natives is not allowed except with licence issued by the District Commissioner. Headmen are induced to protect their areas against unauthorised cutting and against the grazing of stock, and in the majority of them controlled burning of inflammable grass is carried out early in each dry season by the use of communal labour, some headmen employing the full force prior to the annual burning, and others to facilitate fire control.

### Great Progress in 1934

In areas in which previous measures have been carried out for a few years, the areas increase in regeneration and the rate of growth has been remarkable, exceeding the expectations of the Natives. The development of large trunks and naturally straight stems of the trees, and the progress of the scheme in general, and the maintenance of the growing stocks, the thinning and improvement fellings, in some of the areas which are poorly stocked, sowings and plantings of indigenous species have been undertaken by headmen. Exotic species of trees are occasionally used for supplementing the growing stocks, but usually only in the form of trials on a very small scale. Exotics have a much better chance of success on lands which have been cleared, have been re-forested by the annual burning, and have been planted, when

planted in gardens, and have been found to do so. The market value of Natives for discount the value of their own trees, favour of cash, and the necessity so prevalent of the axe has to be taken into account. The result of this experience in agricultural attempts to grow cash crops largely in the bush, in which the village scheme has played an important part.

As the fundamental basis of the scheme is the protection of village forest lands, and to which most people rapidly respond, the amount of work carried out is small compared to that required in other schemes. However, the work is required in the season of the year when the Natives can devote time to it, whereas the planting has to be carried out at the very best time of the year, when food and economic crops require attention.

**Native Reactions to the Scheme.**

It is significant that village communal work is becoming the common mode of protection and improvement of village forest areas of natural resources. Village planning schemes definitely do not fit the communal spirit. Small plantings are usually favoured by the few individuals, but solely for personal gain, though the resulting benefits are the main object of the village forest is to meet the needs of the villagers in poles, firewood and minor products. Rotations at first will not be long. If in the future a demand develops for better housing, involving the use of sawn timber, much of which would have to be subjected to preservative treatment to make it durable, the rotations will have to be lengthened.

The scheme has undoubtedly suited in a very substantial manner the requirements, and apart from their value for providing village needs, many of the areas have the indirect value of providing protection to hill slopes and to minor cultivation areas and of serving as shelter belts. As their selection is based on land assessment, the scheme is admirably suited to fit into any co-ordinated planning for control in land utilisation generally. Most of the executive work is done by the district native forests, and the village scheme is a direct co-operation between them and the village community.

Native authorities generally favour the scheme, and exercise their influence in its promotion. Experience has shown, however, that it will usually appeal to villages in well-wooded regions or where movement of land is still possible, especially when land is becoming scarce and a growing scarcity of wood supplies in their vicinity becomes a matter of great headmen, and a small estate into a village.

**The Sense of Ownership Developed.**

The large extent of State control over the village forests is limited to the matter of the disposal of produce to non-Natives. It might seem that there is a danger of over-tenure in so far as each headman is the sole authority for cutting in his area. Fortunately, no such tendency has yet arisen, and because the areas belong to small communities, a strong sense of ownership and control is developing in connexion with them, often resulting in a genuine desire on the part of the village to improve their property. Prompt legal action has been taken by the Government in some districts to ensure that cutting in their areas is done only by other communities.

As a large percentage of the village forest are the village stocks composed mainly of some

of the village available for selling produce, and to ensure that the village and management of the forest is such a matter when there will be very great temptation to over-fell in the future.

The success so far attained is mainly due to the steady advocacy of the scheme by each forest manager in his own sphere, to the close co-operation of administrative officers, the district native forest officers, and the district native forest officers, and to the demonstration of the benefits to be obtained from the woodland in the form of the village scheme. Native authority to cut is not to be considered, which will be a definite step between State and village forests. Apart from the value of such forests for protective purposes, their object is to meet the needs of the Native authorities, and to a large part in respect of produce, and to a large part in the planning of land utilisation, there is a large part in the scheme for demarcated forest areas.

**Making Do in the Bush  
Major Orde-Browne's Valuable Hints**

MAJOR ORDE-BROWNE, Eastern Africa and Rhodesia, does not do surprisingly good work with his axes, using their own axes. The axe is always a common or light axe of British manufacture, which are most like the Native pattern. As Natives have no notion of using axe-handles with a wedge in the British fashion, they always replace a broken handle by a new one, a stout stick, with the result that the head is usually flying off, a good supply of handles should be supplied with any order for axes. Long-handled pulling axes are undesirable, as Natives, unless carefully trained, use them as levers to split the wood, and so break the handles.

There are other similar hints of real value to British merchants wishing to discover just what the East African and Rhodesian markets want, are contained in Major Orde-Browne's new book, "Here's How," (published by East Africa and Rhodesia, 95 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, at 5s. 6d. post free anywhere).

A good, reliable pump is essential in outlying districts, and Major Orde-Browne's comments favourably on the semi-rubbery type, worked by moving a lever to and fro. He gives detailed instructions for keeping them in good working order, and stated that the all-brass version gives far less trouble than the brass-iron, and is worth the extra cost, again a good hint for the manufacturer with an eye on a market abroad.

Grindstones are needed if an employer wants his men to get the most out of their tools. Natives waste an enormous amount of time "sharpening" tools (and spoiling them) on a rough stone; an emery on carbonydum wheel worked with a treadle is even better.

A couple of trained boys with a "stumping jack" will do a more effective work than a dozen men using stumps by hand. Such an instrument, which should not cost more than a few pounds and is fool-proof, will be found useful for rolling logs, straightening posts and walls, and for many other purposes.

On a number of other points British manufacturers and exporters will find in this little book exceedingly valuable information to guide them in supplying markets in Eastern Africa, where conditions are so different from those in Great Britain, and where a knowledge of local demands will save time and money and disappoint customers.

# Rhodesian & Nyasaland Royal Commission

## Character Sketches of the Members and Their Careers

THE ROYAL COMMISSION, which is to have a desk month for the Rhodesian and Nyasaland to examine the desirability of closer co-ordination between those three territories, will, as has now officially announced, consist of Lord Bledisloe, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.E. & K.C.M.G., Mr. I. L. Orr-Ewing, M.P., Mr. W. M. Mainwaring, M.P., Mr. Ernest Evans, K.C.M.G., Mr. P. Ashley Cooper, B.A., 1st B.C., and Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, C.M.G., O.B.E., with Mr. G. F. Stretton, of the Colonial Office, as secretary.

LORD BLEDISLOE, while Governor-General of New Zealand from 1929 to 1935, showed great ability and capacity for work, attention to detail, judicial objectivity, and a determination not to be unduly bound by precedent. He has long been devoted to agriculture, on some branches of which he is an acknowledged authority, and about which he spoke to farmers in the Dominion with unusual directness. A friend who was in close touch with Lord Bledisloe during his term of office in New Zealand has told *East Africa and Rhodesia* that his selection to be Chairman may be safely construed as a guarantee that the problem will be studied with meticulous care, adding, however, the admonition that the people on the spot should prepare their briefs with exactitude and comprehensiveness. Lord Bledisloe is 70 years of age.

### Director of Bank of England as Business Member

MR. ASHLEY COOPER is Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, a director of the Bank of England, a member of the London Passenger Transport Board, Chairman and director of various other companies, including the Buenos Aires Water Company and the Primitiva Gas Company, a Lieutenant of the City of London, and was a member of Lord May's National Economy Committee of 1931.

A business man of penetrating mind and high principles, keen, thorough, and determined, he may be expected to prove himself a first-class colleague to Lord Bledisloe.

About three years ago he flew from London to Johannesburg in connection with the affairs of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., of the board of which he is a member, and spent a couple of months in the Union of South Africa, since then he has maintained an interest in African development. He has also travelled widely in North and South America and elsewhere. Fifty-one years of age, he is a keen golfer and shot. While at Cambridge he rowed for his college.

He served with the Royal Field Artillery in France during the War, was wounded twice, mentioned in despatches, and retired as a Brevet Major after being Assistant Deputy Director of the French Trench Warfare Department.

### Representatives of the House of Commons

MR. I. L. ORR-EWING, Conservative and National Member of Parliament for Weston-super-Mare, was educated at Harrow and Oxford, served with the Royal Scots Fusiliers in France, was a M.C. in the F.O.C. 20th Division, was wounded, and was severely wounded. He was successively Controller of Gateshead in 1920 and 1921, and then in 1924 of Arrington in the 2nd Division of London. Three years ago he was elected to the House of Commons as a Conservative. He was a member of the

House of Commons Secretary to the Treasury in 1935, and has since acted in a similar capacity for the Minister of Agriculture.

He has the reputation of being a keen and hard worker, is a good speaker, and has shown ability in committee work in the House. He is 45 years of age, and his chief recreations are angling, golf, sailing and painting.

MR. ERNEST EVANS, who has been Liberal Member for the University of Wales since 1924, has made a special study of agricultural law, and is 53 years of age. Educated at Llandovery, Aberystwyth, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1910, practised on the South-Western Circuit, served in France during the War, being demobilised as a Captain in the R.A.S.C., and was then for 104 years private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George. He is a member of the Council of the University of Wales and of the Council of the National Library of Wales, and plays golf and tennis.

MR. W. M. MAINWARING, a South Wales coal miner for many years, and afterwards a lecturer at the since defunct Central Labour College, Kensington, has since 1933 been a Labour M.P. He is especially respected by his party for his knowledge of economics.

An experienced student of public affairs who has known him for years describes him as "a man open to conviction, who, once convinced, will adhere to his views, however unpopular they may be with political friends or foes, certainly among the ablest M.P.s on the Labour benches, a good speaker, of good presence; a modest man, who never loses his temper, and who argues his case with a sincerity which compels admiration."

### First Postmaster-General of East Africa

MR. THOMAS FITZGERALD, who became Postmaster-General of Kenya and Uganda in 1922, was subsequently the first Postmaster-General of East Africa, the Tanganyika Department of Posts and Telegraphs being brought under his control. It was the first major public service to be put on an inter-territorial basis, and that a development which met with much criticism at the time proved so successful was largely due to his personality. He thus brings extensive and intensive East African experience to the service of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He was a member of the recent Trinidad Commission.

Born in 1879, he entered the Home Civil Service in 1900, transferred to the Federated Malay States in 1908, was promoted to East Africa in 1920, and was an official member of the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Tanganyika. Golf and shooting are his recreations, and he is well remembered in East Africa as a raconteur.

MR. COLLETT STRETTON, Secretary to the Commission, who accompanied Sir Frank Stimson, served as a student in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1910. He has been in 1915, educated at Marlborough Grammar School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and during the War served with an ambulance company in France and Belgium. On demobilisation he was appointed to the Colonial Office, and in 1927 was appointed private secretary to Mr. Lunn, Secretary of the Africa and India Departments. He has since held various posts in the Colonial Office, and has been

# German Claims to Colonies

## Prime Minister Again Questioned

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT are closely watching German moves in respect of Colonies, and are uniformly well aware of the danger than was the case a few months ago. That there would be staunch resistance to any idea of surrendering Tanganyika Territory is now recognised in every quarter of the House.

Mr. Bellenger asked the Prime Minister whether following the statement of the German Chancellor, Mr. Hitler, as intimating the determination of Germany to recover their former Colonies, the British Government had received any official intimation from the German Government regarding a return to them of those Colonies; and whether the British Government had any proposals in mind to resolve this question, either by unilateral conversation with Germany or in conjunction with other Powers who were allocated former German Colonies at the end of the Great War?

The Prime Minister replied: "If the object of the hon. member's question is to inquire whether the German Chancellor's speech to the Reichstag had been supplemented by an official communication from the German Government to the British Government on the subject of Colonies, the answer is in the negative. As regards the second part of the question, I have nothing to add to previous statements on this subject."

Mr. Bellenger: "May I ask first, whether in view of the declaration which was made by the German Chancellor, the British Government have caused any inquiries to be made in Berlin; and secondly, whether, now that the Prime Minister is committed to a policy of appeasement, he prefers to ignore this subject, which has been very plainly brought to his notice?"

The Prime Minister: "As regards the first part of the question, the answer is in the negative. As regards the second part, I have nothing to add to the statement I have made."

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: "Is it conceivable that the Chancellor's speech was based on anything in the Halifax-Hitler conversations?"

The Prime Minister: "It is a question of opinion what the speech was based on."

Mr. Davidson was told by the Prime Minister that he had not received any official representations from the Italian Government on the question of the return of the German Colonies. That subject would not be included on the agenda for the forthcoming talks between Italy and this country.

### German Foreign Minister's Visit

Before this issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* is in the hands of our readers in London, Herr von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, will have reached England to present his letter of recall as Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and has allowed it to be made known that he is expected to have the opportunity of discussing with the Prime Minister and the British Foreign Secretary the important question of Anglo-German relations in particular in regard to German Colonies.

It is well recorded that the German Foreign Minister's speech to the Reichstag in respect of Colonies, which the German Government has proposed to determine by unilateral action, is a question of justice and equity, and that the German Government is determined to recover their former Colonies at the end of the Great War.

The situation in respect of the Colonial question is not, however, as simple as it appears. The situation in respect of the Colonial question is not, however, as simple as it appears. The situation in respect of the Colonial question is not, however, as simple as it appears.

Although the official communication issued after Sir Neville Henderson's talks with Herr Hitler last week stated only that Herr Hitler and the British Ambassador had a general discussion of the questions of exchange between the two countries, it is understood that the Colonial issue was one of the matters raised. Tele-gramming from Berlin and Times correspondent stated: "Political circles claim that by recognising German interests in Europe and making the Colonial claim England can rely on Germany to keep the peace of Europe and be less likely to look to the defence of her overseas Empire, which is held to be vulnerable at many points. It is considered that the Anglo-German negotiations will be prolonged not a little by the Anglo-Italian negotiations and vice versa."

There is no doubt that the Nazi leader adheres firmly to his determination not to make a Colonial settlement at the cost of what he considers German interests in Europe, and especially not in exchange for any restraint upon the freedom of the Reich to follow its aims in the Danubian Basin.

### In the Question Political or Economic?

Speakers at the opening of the Leipzig Fair on Sunday, Herr Funk, German Minister of Economics, suggested that the unsatisfactory state of Germany's external trade and external currency was due to lack of Colonies and foreign debts.

Experts estimate that, given the Colonies, Germany would very soon save 200,000,000 marks of foreign exchange a year, a sum which would increase in the course of years to between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 m. Moreover, the Colonies would provide for Germany a new basis for production from which advantages would result for the whole system of German economy and the standard of living of the German people.

What use is an open door when it can be slammed at any moment? It is sometimes said that the Colonies are valueless, but between 1933 and 1935 Great Britain increased her imports from her overseas Empire from 29.5% to 39.3% of the total imports. The Colonial question is above all a political one. When our Colonies were stolen from us it was openly and shamelessly stated that this action was intended to dishonour and punish Germany. Their return is thus a matter of national honour.

In creating the pooling of Colonies under an international administration, Mr. Charles Morrison told an audience in Newcastle on Sunday that we should make a clear statement to the countries that on the basis of a permanent settlement we are open to discuss and agree to economic settlements. If other countries were willing to do the same, we should be prepared to hand over all appropriate Colonial territory to be placed under administration in which all nations should be able to take a share, provided the interests of the peoples of the Colonies were not thereby prejudiced. That policy would work, he said, and would be the world's only legitimate solution.

The German Foreign Minister's speech to the Reichstag in respect of Colonies, which the German Government has proposed to determine by unilateral action, is a question of justice and equity, and that the German Government is determined to recover their former Colonies at the end of the Great War.

# and to the News

## Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Leads

The year has been a heavy one for the financial markets. It has been a year of deep depression, a year of financial stringency, a year of market depression. The year has been a heavy one for the financial markets. It has been a year of deep depression, a year of financial stringency, a year of market depression. The year has been a heavy one for the financial markets. It has been a year of deep depression, a year of financial stringency, a year of market depression.

Mr. F. A. Macquinn, M.P., has been appointed to the post of Minister of Finance. Mr. F. A. Macquinn, M.P., has been appointed to the post of Minister of Finance. Mr. F. A. Macquinn, M.P., has been appointed to the post of Minister of Finance.

The vast quantities of raw materials are now being accumulated. The vast quantities of raw materials are now being accumulated. The vast quantities of raw materials are now being accumulated.

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Arthur Greenwood... Arthur Greenwood... Arthur Greenwood...

Alceghwell... Alceghwell... Alceghwell...

East Africa... East Africa... East Africa...

Approved Outlook... Approved Outlook... Approved Outlook...

Industrial shares... Industrial shares... Industrial shares...

Investment portfolio... Investment portfolio... Investment portfolio...

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Rhodesia 4 1/2%	100 17 6
Rhodesia 5%	99 17 6
Rhodesia 5 1/2%	98 17 6
Rhodesia 6%	97 17 6
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Rhodesia 15 1/2%	78 17 6
Rhodesia 16%	77 17 6
Rhodesia 16 1/2%	76 17 6
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Rhodesia 17 1/2%	74 17 6
Rhodesia 18%	73 17 6
Rhodesia 18 1/2%	72 17 6
Rhodesia 19%	71 17 6
Rhodesia 19 1/2%	70 17 6
Rhodesia 20%	69 17 6

PERSONNEL

Mr. J. W. Madina is acting as a consultant for the Government of Kenya.

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Advertisement for 'How to reach the...'. The text is partially obscured by noise but includes phrases like 'How to reach the...', 'Edition...', and '...'. It appears to be a promotional notice for a publication or service.



Major G. St. Leger Brown, commanding the 1st Battalion, 1st South African Infantry, who is recently returned from the East African Campaign, returns to this country in the summer.

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### Posham Museum

#### Luo Blue Beads

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### Fortcoming Engagements

- March 10 - Mr. G. St. Leger Brown, who is recently returned from the East African Campaign, returns to this country in the summer.
- March 10 - Professor G. St. Leger Brown, who is recently returned from the East African Campaign, returns to this country in the summer.
- March 17 - Dr. A. R. G. St. Leger Brown, who is recently returned from the East African Campaign, returns to this country in the summer.
- March 24 - Dr. G. St. Leger Brown, who is recently returned from the East African Campaign, returns to this country in the summer.
- May 28 - Dr. G. St. Leger Brown, who is recently returned from the East African Campaign, returns to this country in the summer.

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# Motion Picture Exhibition

## The C. M. Exhibition

The C. M. Exhibition, held at the Grand Hotel, London, on each of the three evenings of the "Education of Modern Africa" exhibition, held last week at the headquarters of the Church Missionary Society in London. Mr. Latham made a short speech introducing the films, in which he admitted that as films they were not very good, but claimed that they had had quite successful in physical and instructive as an education. They proved, he said, that such films could be made cheaply and efficiently, and he hoped that the East African Governments would help to finance the making of them, for the alternative was at present closed.

Technically the films were certainly poor, but the audience saw them just as they were, and were with the exception of Mr. Latham, who explained that in Africa they were accompanied by a running commentary to the native languages. This would undoubtedly add to their interest. The latest of them, just released from the studios, showed a day in the life of a Native and was perhaps the best of them all. Certainly, the audience enjoyed it and would have found it instructive in its intimate details.

### East African Exhibits

The exhibition itself was admirably staged, running the whole length of a room, and a large showing of native forms of exhibition, from an African environment to a Christian altar. Two great pillars stood in the hall, one of which a figure holding a book, and the other

had with it a large collection of books, and a display of various articles, including a large collection of photographs of a large number of schools, girls' schools, and the centres of vocational training held up to the camera. Particularly noticeable was the fine poster of Masouy School, Nairobi, and a Mukonyi College, London. Besides C. M. S. Africa, the East African, the model of the girls' school at Kisumu, Kenya, and the Cambridge Cathedral, London. Behind the platform was an illuminated picture of a Native symbolizing Africa, glowing with faith and aspiration, out of the darkness a future that holds so many possibilities for a rich and richer life.

### Sir Donald Cameron Praises Missions

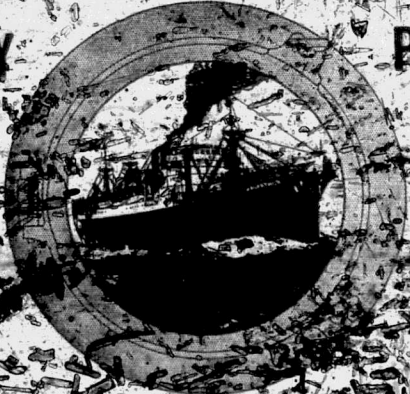
The Exhibition was opened on the first day by Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.B., Secretary to the Education Committee, Colonial Office, and the second day by Miss E. Stradwick, O.B.E., M.A., High Mistress of St. Paul's Girls' School, and on the third day by Miss S. M. M. C. M. G., O.B.E., formerly secretary for education and health to the Sudan Government, and now secretary of the Jerusalem and the East Mission. Short lectures were given each evening by the Rev. H. D. Dowell, M.A., the Rev. H. D. and Mrs. Hooper, and Mr. A. V. P. Elton, B.A., respectively.

The notices written for the Exhibition was prepared by Sir Donald Cameron, who warmly praised the work of the missions in Africa, and emphasised the need for more workers in the mission field, especially in the matter of Christian education for the Natives.

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# CLAN LINE



## Italy and Ethiopia

The Emperor Haile Selassie, denying a report that he had formulated proposals to discuss with Italy regarding Ethiopia, says: "In any circumstances, with the Emperor's assent and approval, that is inconceivable. Ethiopia's rights to her existence as a sovereign State are to be respected otherwise, at a time when the Emperor is remaining the steady with so much courage and with so much sacrifice and success is being met."

The Bishop of Exeter, returning to the West of England Abyssinian Association. At such a critical time, he says, "we must speak with restraint and avoid any inflammatory statements which will unnecessarily offend the Government. It is important not to react to the threat in the Emperor's communications but to be able to justify in saying that the Emperor is a highly thoughtful Englishman who regards the rights of his subjects as a sacred duty. It is a matter of regret that the Emperor's official representatives, who were present at the Emperor's arrival in Addis Ababa, were not able to provide a satisfactory account of his policies and intentions. I do not believe that there is any real prospect of a settlement being reached between Italy and Ethiopia, nor that the Emperor will be forced to accept any conditions which will be imposed upon him by the aggressor."

The hearing of the case in which Emperor Haile Selassie claimed an account of his discussions with the British and Wireless Ltd. in connection with a radio-telegraphic service between Addis Ababa and Ethiopia, was continued last week. The company claimed that it was essential to recover its investment in the service and to be able to exercise its sovereign power in Ethiopia. The Emperor's government claimed the money and cables which it was providing to their company, and apprehended as to their position if the London Arbitration Tribunal's letter from the Foreign Office which was read out that the British Government recognized the Emperor's Government as the Government de facto of the part of Ethiopia which they controlled.

Mr. Alexander Clark, on behalf of Haile Selassie, said that the Emperor still had an Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and a right to appoint an Ambassador to the United Kingdom, and that the Emperor could appoint an Ambassador.

Announcing his decision to reserve judgment until the Emperor's judgment, Mr. Clark said: "I say should the man who has been deprived of his position as Emperor of the country says he is Emperor, it is not, under the law, a crime for the Emperor to be not bound to a debt which is not a debt of the Emperor."

## New Items in Brief

Five new beds at a hospital in Addis Ababa were opened on January 10th. The beds were provided by the Government of Ethiopia. The beds were provided by the Government of Ethiopia. The beds were provided by the Government of Ethiopia. The beds were provided by the Government of Ethiopia.

Congratulations to the British Trade Journal and the British Trade Journal on its 75th birthday. To celebrate which a special enlarged number was published.

A booklet will provide for the total or partial cessation of an experiment or practice for such a period as may be considered necessary.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which has been working in Ethiopia, will have its annual conference in Addis Ababa and Tanganyika to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Society.

Egyptian troops have now refused to the Sudan. The Egyptian Government has announced its intention of stopping the annual payment of £10,000, hitherto contributed towards the defence of the Sudan.

Enquiries are invited to join a class of students of the Club of Rhodesia and payment of a nominal subscription of 2/6 per annum. They will be entitled to receive instruction in the Club of Rhodesia at the Rhodesia Club.

Members of the Rhodesia League of the Treaty Rhodesia League are to meet tomorrow to decide what action they shall take in regard to submitting views to the Royal Commission on the Association between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and the Islands.

Thirteen young Southern Rhodesians reached England last week to join the Royal Air Force. They will be posted to the Royal Air Force. They will be posted to the Royal Air Force. They will be posted to the Royal Air Force.

The Government of Guyana has presented the time for the construction of the main road network of the State. The Government has presented the time for the construction of the main road network of the State. The Government has presented the time for the construction of the main road network of the State.

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### Of Commercial Concern

Diplomacy recently has arranged to send a British mission to the capital of Southern Rhodesia, in order to minimize the omnibus nature of the present methods of doing business. Such a canal is now being planned for the lake.

The country has recently carried gold to the value of £250,000 on the trip from Mossama—a record. Policies made by the Passions Front Board. The country's fruit production has been valued in £1,000,000.

The Rhodesia Development Corporation, a subsidiary of the East African Development Corporation, the parent of the Mumbwa Estates, Ltd., has been formed. Mr. L. G. Loversall, of 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 3, is the managing director. An agreement has been signed with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the object being to develop the sheep industry in that Colony.

It is an Extract of Meat Company, Ltd., has been formed in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, to produce a half-yearly dividend of 5% on the shares.

Southern Rhodesia has been granted a concession of 100 miles of pipe-line to be laid between Lupatse and £50,000, with Messrs. J. B. & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow.

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## Questions in Parliament

Asks Mr. Ormsby-Gore for further details of the Beveridge Committee's proposals of raising responsibility for East African mines. Mr. Ormsby-Gore said:

On February 23, 1937, I formed the impression that it was premature to consider the application of Lord Moyne's proposals to a Native Beveridge Fund until the examination of the whole system of native taxation could be carried out and considered. I have since

since that date I have considered the question—fundamental as it is—of the effect of the proposed changes on the ratio between the payments of direct and indirect taxes payable and I doubt whether, in the changed circumstances, a separate Beveridge Fund, or contributions which would be obtained by the proceeds of Native taxation, could be used for the purpose of ensuring that the Native Government's return of due proportion to their contribution to the general revenue of the Colony. I suspect, therefore, that there is no basis for the conclusion that it is to the disadvantage of the Natives.

**Native Labour from Nyasaland.**—Mr. Ormsby-Gore was asked whether, in a recent report of the Provincial Commission in Nyasaland on Nyasaland Natives working in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, which states that the annual death rate of Nyasaland workers on the South African mines was 28.2, as against a general death rate of 10 per cent. for all Natives, the Colonial Secretary could give instructions that the recruitment for such work should take place in Nyasaland.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that the question of recruitment of native labour for work on South African mines was hardly raised by the Government of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, but Nyasaland will be represented on the Transvaal Chamber of Mines' Committee. Statistics compiled by Mr. Creech Jones were taken into consideration

and in the light of these and other factors it was decided that the recruitment of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia natives on the mines for 1937 still be regarded as an experiment for a further year. The (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) said that the annual reports from the Governors concerned that as a result of the Government's experiment carried out in 1936, the proposed Native Beveridge Fund in the Colonies was a question. The numbers recruited under the proposed arrangement were only a small proportion of those who actually found their way to work in the mines.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked Mr. Creech Jones, in response to a supplementary question, that a Nyasaland officer would be with the Nyasaland Natives employed on the Rand under the experiment.

## Air Mail Generally Up to Schedule

Referring to Mr. Constable Grey, the Postmaster-General said that the scheduled time of air transmission between Southampton and Nairobi via Kisumu was five days. During December and January there were 26 outward flights, 64 of which were operated to schedule; three others arrived within 24 hours of schedule, and two arrived more than 24 hours late. The maximum air transmission time between Southampton and Nairobi on any one outward flight during the year was seven days.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore told Mr. Day that the total value of all cargo exported from Tanganyika in 1937 was approximately £4,300,000, compared with £3,430,000 in 1936. Figures for shipping, which were not available for 1937, but in 1936 and in 1937 approximately 70% by weight of the cargo sold was native goods.

The Prime Minister informed Mr. Benn that he had no statement to make on the subject of the interview between the Governor of Nyasaland and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs which took place on March 2.

The latest time for posting letters in London to catch the outward mid-air mail dispatch to East Africa and the Colonias has been advanced from 12 noon on Tuesday to 1.30 p.m. at the G.P.O., or 2.30 p.m. at head district offices.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

# Tanganyika Concessions

## The Capital Reorganisation Scheme

The capital reorganisation scheme of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., known since January to be impending, provides for reduction of the issued capital from £9,646,630 to £5,445,461 by writing down the 6,279,256 ordinary shares of £1 to 10s. each and that of the 8,340,870 "B" Preference shares of £1087.875 held by the African Railway Finance Company shall be surrendered in exchange for £1,373,100 of 2% unsecured non-transferable Notes.

The remaining "B" Preference shares are to be converted into Cumulative Participating Preference shares entitled to a cumulative 4% dividend, non-cumulative further 2% and a participation up to a further 4% equally with the Ordinary. Arrears of dividend and the right to convert into Ordinary shares will be cancelled. Dividend arrears on the £26,394 of 10% Preference shares, are also to be extinguished and the shares converted into the new Participating Preference shares. They are to receive an additional Preference share for each one held.

A circular to shareholders states: "To raise funds to complete the Benguela Railway, Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., was obliged to guarantee the debentures of the African Railway Finance Co., Ltd., and as that company has no income, its only asset being its holding of "B" Preference shares of Tanganyika Concessions, on which no dividend has been paid, Tanganyika Concessions has been called upon each year to make payments under the guarantee on account of the interest and sinking fund payments on the debentures.

As the possibility of the recovery of these amounts from the African Railway Finance Company is remote, such payments have to be added to the debit balance of the profit and loss account each year, and before dividends could be paid by Tanganyika Concessions it would also be necessary to take into account the very large depreciation on its holding in the Benguela Railway Company and its other share interests. Therefore unless a reorganisation scheme takes place it will be impossible to pay any dividend on the Preference shares for a considerable time and the prospect of any dividend on the Ordinary shares is still more remote.

Substantial dividends are expected from the company's interest in the Union Miniers du Haut Katanga, and there is likelihood that the improved position of the Benguela Railway Company will be continued and that payments by way of redemption of the income debentures held by Tanganyika Concessions will be received.

Recommending the scheme to shareholders, the directors estimate that its effect will be: (a) to eliminate the balance standing to the debit of profit and loss account, including advances to the African Railway Finance Co.; (b) all depreciation to date on the company's investments will have been provided for, and shares and debentures in the Benguela Railway Company will be written down to about £236,000; (c) any further payments for redemption of the debentures of the African Railway Finance Company will be a capital charge, and not a debit to profit and loss account; and (d)

the company's income over the seven months ending March 31, 1938, will be available for dividend. The directors are of the opinion that it will be possible to pay a dividend on the Preference shares for the period.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders is to be held on March 25, when resolutions confirming the scheme will be known. Subject to the reorganisation being approved by the Court, all the issued shares of the company will be converted into stock transferable as to the Cumulative Participating Preference shares in multiples of £1, and as to the Ordinary stock in multiples of 10s.; and the capital of the company will be increased to £10,000,000 by the creation of 4,554,536 new shares of £1 each.

### Cecil Rhodes Rhodesian Development

A circular to shareholders states that in view of the unsettled conditions prevailing, the directors have resolved that the decision as to the payment of an interim dividend in respect of the year ended May 31 shall be deferred until after that date.

### Roan Antelope Bonus Stock

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., announce that the period fixed for the allotment of bonus stock on Coupon No. 4 will expire on March 31. Stock then unclaimed will be allotted to nominees, and holders of Coupon No. 4 claiming stock thereafter will be required to execute transfers from the nominees.

### Mining Year Book

The Rhodesian Mining Year Book for 1938, published by the South African Mining Journal Syndicate, Johannesburg, at 12s. 6d. post free, is a valuable reference book to all interested in East Africa and Rhodesia. Mining, Apart from interesting articles on the progress of various mines in the Rhodesias, the volume contains a list of mining concerns in East Africa, together with details of their capital, directors, and operations.

### Consolidated Mines Selection

Receipts from interest on investments of Consolidated Mines Selection Trust increased from £56,632 in 1936 to £82,506 during 1937, but profits on share dealings fell from £225,149 to £156,097, with the result that the net profit decreased from £274,052 to £220,634. The dividend is reduced from 30% to 25%, reserve absorbs £25,000, and £38,860 4s. to be carried forward. Investments of the company are shown in the balance sheet at £754,978.

### Rhodesia Broken Hill Mine

A correspondent writes that the Davis shaft on the Broken Hill mine, Northern Rhodesia, has reached a depth of 450 ft., at which level-cementation is in progress. Diamond-drilling to trace the ore bodies at 1,500 ft. continues, three drills being employed. The steam-generating electric plant is in course of erection, and when the new concentrating plant is installed the annual output will be increased by 150,000 tons of concentrate, assaying 40 to 45% metallic content. This will be an increase of over 21,000,000 lbs. which would be additional to the 1,000,000 lbs. of electrostatic zinc and fused vanadium.

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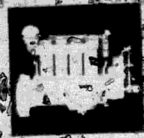
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Lionel-Castle	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
St. Helena	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Lionel-Castle	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
St. Helena	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Lionel-Castle	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
St. Helena	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Lionel-Castle	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
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