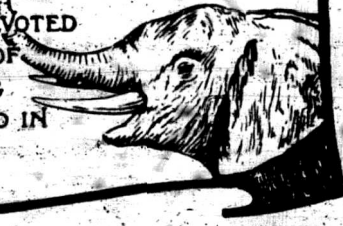


EAST AFRICA



THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN EUROPE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF
THOSE WHOSE LIVING, TRADING, HOLDING
PROPERTY OR OTHERWISE INTERESTED IN
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.



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INQUIRY NEEDED IN TANGANYIKA.

THE comments in this issue on the present state of indirect rule in Tanganyika Territory, written by an observer of wide experience, deserve wide and earnest attention, for all East Africans are vitally interested in the results of the experiment. Of the principle of indirect rule we have frequently expressed endorsement, for as a scheme of government for Native races it is in theory the best that human intelligence has yet elaborated; it is to its overhasty application and its present practice in Tanganyika Territory that we have registered objection. Our contributor emphasises how the Mandated Territory differs from the West Coast, and from the history of British India he deduces facts with an important bearing on the problem. Particularly does he stress that German misrule undermined the very foundations upon which we are now endeavouring to build. The extinction of tribal life was the definite German policy in East Africa, and since it was carried out with characteristic Teutonic persistence, restitution must obviously be a matter of many laborious years.

Out of the present generation of Tanganyika chiefs a hierarchy of coloured ruling potentates cannot be suddenly created by a magic wand. That Sir Donald Cameron's West African experience should have misled him as to the ease and success with which indirect rule could be established in East Africa is not surprising; the Emirs of the hinterland of Nigeria are a vastly different breed from the Native headmen and chiefs of the Territory which he now administers. Moreover, it is too seldom remembered that the present system of

appointment to Colonial governorships has been a potent adverse factor. Realising that he had only five years in which to establish a fundamentally new system of Native government, it was a great temptation to the Governor to press forward with his plans, even at a pace which he himself might otherwise not have set. Unofficials permanently resident in a Dependency not unnaturally view without enthusiasm the kaleidoscopic procession of Governors, each endeavouring to achieve the impossible within the brief span of his official activity.

The scandals which have sullied the name of indirect rule in Tanganyika—scandals which have, as our correspondent shows, far-reaching ramifications in various strata of the Territory and repercussions disconcerting to the Service—are surely sufficiently grave to demand a halt, even a retreat, in policy. To the French, past masters in tactics, *reculer pour mieux sauter* carries no implication of disgrace. A High Commissioner is to be appointed, and until he assumes office and can form his judgment on so vital a matter as this, we are strongly of the opinion that indirect rule in Tanganyika Territory should wait on the event. The case for a review of the position by a competent overriding Central Authority is overwhelming. Better still, let the deliberations and decisions of that authority and the Secretary of State be taken in the light of evidence and recommendations obtained by an independent *ad hoc* Commission of Inquiry.

In view of the Christmas holidays, this issue of "East Africa" was published on Tuesday, instead of Thursday, our usual publishing day.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A London evening newspaper is asking if the Christmas spirit is dead. In East Africa, at least, the Christmas spirit is, and is likely to remain, very much alive. No settler, **CHRISTMAS IN EAST AFRICA.** official, trader, missionary, or railway man who has a neighbour within twenty, thirty, or sometimes even a hundred miles spends Yuletide alone if he can help it. Friends, gatherer and Native boys are not forgotten, for they look forward with joy and confidence to the white man's festival. It may not be easy to do justice to the traditional Christmas dinner with the thermometer registering 100° in the shade, but many a hospitable man in these last few days have entertained friends, and even strangers, to a menu approaching as nearly as possible to that of the Homeland, and certainly including hot plum pudding. Though there may have been no Christmas tree, the distribution of traditional gifts to the Native staff will have been a feature: gifts of money, of old coats, worn trousers, shoes which have done duty, cheap watches for the headmen, and perhaps a few goats or sheep or even an ox for the labour force as a whole. In place of a pantomime, there will have been an *ngoma*, enjoyed more by the participants than by the on-lookers, who, however, attend for a while out of courtesy and then leave their happy Native employees to their own devices. Why do the traders of East African settlers never by any chance paint such a typical holiday picture as this? Our local Clerk of the Weather, like the djinn in "Alf's Button," seems to do everything "wholesale." In the matter of good wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year to our readers in East Africa and at Home we follow his example.

Statements in the House of Commons being privileged, any member may say anything he likes, even though it be libellous, and no **IRRESPONSIBLE CHARGES IN PARLIAMENT.** action at law can lie against him. Originally devised to safeguard free speech, the privilege is often sadly abused. In the debate on Native policy in East Africa, inaugurated by Mr. James Marley, the Socialist M.P. for North St. Pancras, that gentleman is officially reported to have said: "I am informed that there is only one Native hospital in the whole of Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya. There is a medical service carried on by missionaries, very low indeed in regard to expenditure and very inefficient in regard to medical qualifications." The speaker, it may be added, was the prime mover in the recent meetings held at the Friends' House, Euston Road, to ventilate the alleged colour bar supposed to be a feature of modern life in England—meetings at which many statements which could damage the British attitude to the coloured races were made and at which prejudice was emphasised in a spate of words. We are not concerned to defend the missions against Mr. Marley's opinion of the qualifications of their medical men, for to do so in a journal concerned with East Africa were a work of supererogation; he has only to consult official records, to discover how hopelessly ill-informed he is about the number of Native hospitals; but we do desire to call attention to the irresponsible and inaccurate statements by the repetition of which a certain school of political effort seeks to damage British Colonial prestige.

Since we recorded some weeks ago that the Portuguese Government had decided to resume possession of the territories administered for years past under charter by the **PORTUGUESE CHAUVINISM.** Companhia do Nyassa, apparently on the ground that, being a Dictatorial Government, it could by decree abolish rights of any kind, the wave of Chauvinism which has been sweeping over the Portuguese nation has, if one may judge from the Portuguese Press, shown no sign of receding. On the contrary, publicists in Portugal and the so-called League of Defence of Mozambique in Portuguese East Africa have now begun to attack other companies in which British interests are deeply involved. Strange statements are finding their way into print; and even some of the most careful daily papers in this country have been misled. For instance, it has been freely stated in London newspapers that the Government of Mozambique has decided to reject the claim of the Companhia do Nyassa for an indemnity of £500,000—a statement of manifest inaccuracy, since, as we have already reported, the concession of the Companhia do Nyassa having been granted, and confiscated, by the Government of Portugal, it was obviously in Lisbon that legal action had to be taken. We are able to state that an action praying for cancellation of the decree forfeiting the company's charter, and also claiming damages, is now pending.

An interesting little point which appears to have escaped the attention of commentators is that the Portuguese Governmental decree of **A PRISON CAMPAIGN.** April 30 last, which cancelled the charter, made no suggestion that the company had failed to fulfil its obligations; any suggestion to that effect having obviously been omitted because one of the clauses of the charter provided that in the event of non-fulfilment of its obligations by the company, the Portuguese Government was to call its attention thereto; give it an opportunity of reply, and, if necessary, submit the matter to arbitration. Though the Portuguese authorities have, as we indicate, refrained from any official charge of this character, evidently inspired statements have appeared in the Press of this country, Portugal, and Portuguese East Africa in the sense indicated. Once more we say that as British finance, enterprise, and organisation have done more than anything else to develop Portuguese East Africa, it would be folly for the Portuguese authorities to create the impression that they are prepared to adopt a high-handed attitude when such a course seems convenient to them.

The methods of combating the tsetse fly adopted in Tanganyika Territory by Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton are no doubt difficult for the un-**TSETSE FLY RESEARCH IN TANGANYIKA.** scientific mind to follow; the more so as the language used is of a highly specialised character. If, too, it is easy for the casual critic to describe these methods as "bordering on the farcical," such comments are an indication that the critic is unqualified to sit in judgment. The Director of Tsetse Research, has set himself the stupendous

problem of finding out what the tsetse does, how, when, why, and where it does what it does; and how to control and combat its activities. When he says, as he does in his latest report, that "the criteria of the research must be quantitative, the fruits of an exact methodology, a logical sequence of dynamic experimentation. Attention must be paid to the *autecology* as well as to the *synecology* of the organisms concerned—that is, to the ecology of the individual as well as to that of the plant-animal community or *biome*," he is not employing language intended for parties of globe-trotters, tourists, and American big-game hunters who have been "ticked to death" to find themselves stopped on the road by a Native with a butterfly-net acting under the orders of the Tsetse Department. The marking of tsetse and the use of "bait cattle" may appear humorous to the uninitiated mind, but they are part of a well-thought-out scheme. The Director is under no delusion as to the magnitude of his task, and from the way in which he will be quite impervious to untransformed criticism and chaff. At least, he must be given the credit for his determination to do all he can to conquer an organism that has at its mercy a great portion of the African Continent. We do not say that all the anti-tsetse proceedings have been wisely planned, for we are not competent to judge, but we know that real results have been obtained and that the campaign, whatever it may be, if any, is one deserving of serious study and consideration, rather than of hasty condemnation.

East Africa, which has opposed the arbitrary decision of the Uganda Government to transfer the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture from Kampala, the commercial and agricultural capital, to the backwaters of Entebbe, the official capital, is able to reveal the determination of the Tanganyika Government to take a similar step. Indeed, we are disclosing no secret when we state that the resignation of Mr. A. H. Kirby, the Director of Agriculture of the Territory, arose from his conviction that the work of the Department could not be effectively conducted with Morogoro as its headquarters. As we reported, considerable time ago, the Governor intended to move the Agricultural, Veterinary and Education Departments from the capital to Morogoro or Mpwapwa, but our latest information is that it has now been decided to retain the Department of Education in Dar es Salaam, but to banish to Morogoro the other two headquarters. The result will be that planters who wish to see the Director or his staff will have to go to Morogoro, where accommodation is restricted. As Morogoro is nearer than Dar es Salaam for the planting communities of the Southern Highlands, Kilosa, Arusha, and Moshi, the new site might be considered suitable but for the essential fact that the man who requires to see the Department of Agriculture has usually also business with the Land Office, the Secretariat, or some other Department. Furthermore, newcomers to the country naturally expect to be able to make agricultural inquiries at the port of entry, and not to be sent up-country to Morogoro, with the prospect of having to return to Dar es Salaam to see other Departments afterwards. The decision of the Government is, we are led to believe, based on an alleged shortage of accommodation, which could, it is to be imagined, be provided either in existing or in new buildings.

It is a curious and sad commentary on the present lack of East African co-ordination that the Uganda Government should wish to bring its Director of Agriculture to Government headquarters on the ground that his advice is in constant and urgent demand at the very moment chosen by the Tanganyika Government to send its Director of Agriculture into the wilderness. And why, if it is necessary for the Directors of Agriculture of Kenya and Uganda to be members of the Executive Council, should the Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory be denied similar responsibilities? Are we to suppose that agriculture in Tanganyika is of relatively less importance than in the two neighbouring Dependencies? We are, of course, considering principles, not personalities. The divergent practice of neighbouring British Governments in these matters is another timely reminder of the urgent need for the appointment of a High Commissioner and the settlement of one definite common policy throughout the three contiguous territories. The mere whims of individuals are in these days of progress insufficient reason for change. Will some unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislature press for explanation of the Government's intentions?

That Governments are unburied in their decisions and dilatory in their correspondence is well known, but that five months is all too short a period for certain East African Governments to obey the definite instructions of the Secretary of State may come as a surprise to many of our readers, yet, as will be seen from a report elsewhere in this issue, such is the fact. Moreover, though the Government of Uganda was instructed to forward promptly a full account of the meeting of the Legislative Council of October 31, no news had been received by the Colonial Office six weeks later, despite the fact that Press reports had been available in the country a full fortnight earlier. These two instances of very leisurely compliance with the expressed wishes of the Secretary of State deserve to be noted.

The valley of the Tana river is potentially the richest part of Kenya Colony, but, as Mr. C. W. Hobley points out in his latest book, **TANALAND**, nothing has been done to develop it, and it remains economically in exactly the same state as it was when he first explored it thirty-seven years ago. He estimates that there are at least 20,000 square miles of irrigable land of unlimited fertility waiting for cultivation, for the natural banks of the Tana are well above the plain level which would make irrigation easy. The river is, in fact, a miniature Nile, which brings down immense quantities of rich red silt at the time of flood. Mr. Hobley is of opinion that with properly conceived works the area should accommodate a population of a million souls, though at the present time the local Pokomo people do not number more than 15,000. About a year ago a powerful Dutch East India group showed great interest in the Tana delta as a possible site for growing sisal and sugar on the large scale, and Government agreed to withhold that area from alienation for a short period until the company had been able to complete its investigations, but nothing seems to have come of the project.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL INDIRECT RULE IN TANGANYIKA

The Need for a Royal Commission.

Specially written for East Africa

By a Tanganyika Subscriber.

LIKE Napoleon, the Tanganyika Government believes that the best defence is attack. It has taken a leaf out of the book of the old lawyer who told a junior: "My boy, when you've got a weak case, abuse the other side." Such appears to be the guiding principles of at least the Native Affairs section of that Government.

When a few months ago the Congress of Associations asked for an impartial inquiry into the working of indirect rule in the Territory, the reply they received was little short of insulting. Phrases in letters from that body—submitted, *be it remembered, under seal of confidence*—to the Governor were plucked from their context, published, sarcastically analysed, and held up to ridicule in a memorandum which was subsequently printed and circulated to all officials in the country. A certain Jack Terrier, in other words, took his pie into a corner and pulled out a plum, saying: "What a smart boy am I!"

Proposals of Moderate Men.

Probably most of your readers, even those resident in Tanganyika, are unaware of the way in which this matter has been circulated to the officials, but misguided repartee and invective cannot prevail against the reasoned proposals of moderate men. The Association is a responsible body representing every Settler Association, the Chambers of Commerce, and the business elements of the Territory. What it requested was asked for out of the accumulated experience of its members and after due reflection. The Association clearly showed that it sympathised with the principles of the Government's Native policy, but was fearful of the haste with which that policy was being applied—in which fear it echoed Sir Edward Hilton Young and his Commission. But the members of this, the most representative body in the Territory, were brusquely told to mind their own business.

One paragraph of the official reply runs:—

"As His Excellency told the delegation, although the system of indirect administration was introduced by him, the influence in restraint of too rapid extension of the system came from him."

The Native Affairs Department.

Then from whom did the proposals for rapid extension emanate? The only deduction is that the responsibility must be charged against the officers who were in the Governor's closest confidence in this matter, the Hon. C. C. F. Dundas and Mr. P. E. Mitchell. No other assumption is possible. Mr. Dundas has resigned from the Tanganyika service, and has been succeeded as Secretary for Native Affairs by Mr. Mitchell, whose views are

** The subject of this communication is of such importance to Tanganyika Territory and to East Africa generally that we are publishing this communication, not as a Letter to the Editor, but as the principal article in this issue. The statements are, of course, those of the writer who, it should be added, is an observer of wide experience and balanced judgment. Numerous representations on the same lines have reached us in recent months, and we have every reason to believe that the great body of unofficial opinion in the Territory and even many officials, endorse the views expressed by our contributor. Editorial reference to the subject is made elsewhere in this issue.*

well known and are, in fact, apparent from the Governor's own written statements. It is distasteful to have to mention names, but I am merely putting on paper what is being said openly.

When Sir Donald Cameron came to Tanganyika as Governor from Nigeria, where a host of powerful clans and chiefs have been established for generations, he was naturally delighted to find that his advisers could point to Sultan Said of Zaire as an outstanding example of an enlightened Paramount Chief, ruling wisely and well, and enjoying the affection of a million people.

No Magic Wand.

But a Nigerian emir and a Tanganyika chief are as chalk is to cheese. The one comes of a proud fighting stock, staunch Mussulmans, conscious of a long history and a code of tradition, firmly settled on a throne won by his ancestors by force of arms and consolidated by superb statesmanship; the other comes of a race enervated by a century or more of slavery and intertribal bickerings, followed by some fifty years of European oppression and misrule. Out of the present generation of Tanganyika chiefs, comparatively powerful and able as some of them are, a hierarchy of coloured ruling potentates cannot be suddenly created by a magic wand.

What took India thousands of years to do cannot be accomplished in Tanganyika in a decade. To build up a body of independent princes, rulers, and chiefs, capable of being given a large measure of self-government and their own standing armies. It should also be noted that to this day in India each Native State has a skilled and tactful British political adviser, or resident in the background. In even the most advanced of such States indirect rule is usually only a semblance. What the resident says, goes.

Yet this is apparently what some deluded persons thought might come about by a joyful stroke of the pen in the lustrum of one Governor's tenure of office. Even comparisons with Uganda, with its Kabaka and its complex system of Native rule, are invidious, for in that Protectorate also there was some original foundation upon which to build and upon which the early British administrators slowly erected their careful edifice.

"A System founded on Falsehood."

Partisans of the present Native policy in Tanganyika have retorted that, because a City financier embezzles money or a bank suspends payment, it does not follow that the whole system of banking is unsound. Admitted; but from Venice to Lombard Street banking has been built up, stone by stone, broad-based on integrity and the honourable fulfilment of contractual and financial obligations.

The system of indirect rule in Tanganyika was, I make bold to say, founded on falsehood; and it was sought to cement it by conniving at malpractices by the chiefs. The reader to whom this statement may seem too sweeping, may be referred to the early *White Papers* of the Native Affairs Department, which enquired upon administrative officers—

"It must be remembered that chiefs are not the salaried servants of Government; their minor delinquencies are no affairs of Government, and should not be made the occasion of punishment. There is a tendency sometimes to lay too much stress on the Native chief."

And again—

"Minor chiefs who commit serious offences for which they are liable to be arrested, may be arrested if thought desirable by the Provincial Commissioner, who may, if the law admits in the particular case, exercise his discretion as to whether the complaint should be made to a local authority or British Consul, or to the Native Court."

In other words, to refer back the complainant to his chief—back to the person who, if there had been misappropriation or malpractice, may safely be assumed to be enjoying part at least of the proceeds!

Closing the Stable Door too late.

And once more—

"Offences arising out of old custom and habit, e.g., the taking of tribute or service, as a first offence, should be dealt with leniently."

In the case of Sultan Saidi, whose tribute of £12,000 a year was commuted into an annual salary of £1,700, the chief and his people looked upon his dipping into the hut tax collection as a hereditary right—tribute, in fact.

Injunctions of the kind above-quoted are emphatically not the advice which a bank manager gives to his subordinates. The analogy of banking and indirect rule will therefore not hold water. Yet this was the advice given to Administrators in Tanganyika as a guide to their dealings with Native chiefs, mushroom growths which sprang up, as it were, underfoot in the night, during the years 1925 and 1926.

Treasury and Audit objections were brushed aside when they sought to point out the dangers of unsupervised accounting, such as was introduced into tribal expenditure on the civil lists of chiefs. Just recently the Government accounting methods in regard to hut tax has had to be revised and tightened up. The stable door has been shut after the horse has gone—carrying with him thousands of pounds of public money.

What is the position to-day in respect of Native rule in Tanganyika? One chief has been sentenced (but the sentence has since been quashed on a technicality) to two years' rigorous imprisonment for breach of public trust, and some half-dozen other chiefs have served or are serving sentences for malpractices.

With such experience in mind, it will be surprising if the coming session of the Association does not renew its demand for a full inquiry into the whole system, in the walls of which the cracks are already yawning.

Scapegoats of a System.

Five or six senior Administrative Officers have been called upon departmentally to account individually for the *débâcle* at Tabora, they having served in that district at various times. The feeling exists in non-Government quarters—and can it be doubted that it also exists in the mind of officials?—that these officers will suffer ultimately in the matter of promotion, pension, or prospects, and will be left with a blot on their records. One of them has already been transferred to the Labour Department; rumour hath it that another who has gone home on leave will be obliged to retire on pension; and the A.O. who had the courage to ferret out and show up the methods by which Saidi committed his defalcations has been moved to an outstation. A spear was thrown at his tent one night shortly after the beginning of the trial of the Sultan, and it is to be assumed that the assailant (never discovered) was a follower of the chief. British officers, political or military, are not likely to acquiesce voluntarily in being moved out of a danger zone, and the general conviction is that this A.O. did not apply for the transfer he has suffered.

To unofficials in Tanganyika, who sympathise strongly with these officers, it is preposterous that an "honourable and efficient body of public servants"—to use the Governor's own words—should be left without the right of appeal when they are made the scapegoats of a system which is now

cracking up. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that the present Native policy of Tanganyika was applied amidst the misgivings of many P.C.'s and A.O.'s. One who had the temerity wittily and pithily to describe the policy as an "attempt to introduce the feudal system into the Mile End Road" has been given a sphere of activity other than the Administration! Of the others very few were in a position to put any protest on record, having wives and families to support and pensions to endanger.

An impartial Court of Inquiry is unquestionably needed; not perhaps to clear the "honourable and efficient body of public servants," for the general public has faith in most of them, but to consider seriously the whole question of the Territory's Native policy and to fix blame where blame is shown to be attributable. The Secretariat for Native Affairs, which was created by the present Governor, must obviously be deeply concerned, for grave responsibility rests upon it, and it is only fair that it should be given an opportunity of putting forward its side of the case. At present that Department is under a heavy cloud.

Serious Charges.

It will probably be news to the great majority of your readers that during the trial of Sultan Saidi there were strong grounds for believing that some demonstration by his followers would be made to rescue their chief, or *per contra* some hostile move against him by his enemies. Indeed, so real was this fear that orders were issued to Police and K.A.R. officers to stand by with their troops, and an alarm scheme was drawn up. Preconcerted signals were arranged for use in case of grave emergency. This statement of absolute fact may be challenged; if it is, I am ready to amplify my statements, beginning with the code word "Kiboko."

It may also be news to your readers that a series of charges of aiding and abetting, if not committing, murders and manslaughter, include matricide, by poisoning, have been preferred against a chief whom the local Government set upon a pedestal. So far no sanction for prosecution on such charges has been given, nor is it even known whether preliminary inquiries into such accusations have been, or will be, taken. Surely the public has a right to know why proceedings on these serious charges have not yet been begun.

The Tanganyika Native Courts Ordinance of 1920 transfers the right of appeal in Native suits to the Governor alone. This, as a correspondent of *East Africa* pointed out at the time the measure was hustled through the Legislative Council by the official vote, is a gross breach of English constitutional practice. What people are now asking is whether, when it is a question of sanctioning a prosecution likely to embarrass the Governor, the Attorney-General and the Law Officers for the Crown, are likewise to be over-ruled, or have been over-ruled.

* Mr. Gilchrist Alexander, a former Judge of the High Court of Tanganyika, was quoted by *East Africa* on November 14 as having written: "The Native is to be bereft of the highly specialised assistance of a High Court composed of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges with many years' experience of the administration of justice among Native races, and is to be entirely at the mercy of the Native chief or executive officer, subject to the ukase of a non-legal Governor. The 'good African' is to be evolved by the methods of the Star Chamber—and this in a Mandated Territory!" The Ordinance which Mr. Alexander denounces so scathingly was opposed by all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council.—*Ed. "E.A."*

What the Native Thinks.

How many East Africans, even Tanganyikans, know that the Sultanate over which Saidi ruled, and in which he was so flattered for years past, has now resolved itself into its component parts? To-day it exists as fourteen petty chiefdoms! And the poll tax in these areas this year is far behind normal.

The present position, it may be assumed, appeals to the average "Saa Sita" of Tabora in some such light as the following:—

"Government gave us a big chief whom many of us did not want. The *Bwana* Governor himself said publicly that this chief was his *rafiki*, his friend. He was presented to every white man of importance who came to the country, including the son of King George, Sir Hilton Young, and many others. Many Europeans broke his bread, ate his salt, and wrote in his (visitors') book.

Then the Governor put this chief in prison for stealing tax. He gave him time to repay it by instalments or to borrow it from his friends. Then, after a time, when our Sultan had appealed to the three highest judges in the land, they said that the Government must release Saidi, not because it was right for him to keep the money, but because the *Bwana* Governor's own writing was not on the paper ordering Saidi to be tried. So because the *Bwana* Governor, his friend, did not tell the court that our Sultan must be tried, he is free. But now he must live in Bagamoyo, not Tabora. That is not good for Saidi, but perhaps his *rafiki* will let him come back to his home very soon.

"The white man's justice is strange. If I steal and he catches me I go to prison. If a chief steals and is caught, he may get off. Why does the *Bwana* Governor not write on a paper in my case? If they put me in prison without telling him about my *shauri*, why do they need his order before a chief can be brought before the court? They always say the Europeans have one justice for poor men and big chiefs. I do not understand why a chief escapes punishment when he is proved to have stolen."

Independent Inquiry Needed.

In May the Governor told the Congress of Associations that it was doubtful if His Majesty's Government would be disposed to appoint a Royal Commission on the material which the Association had produced. Meanwhile the Hilton Young Commission has urged independent inquiry, and the pass to which affairs have now come, as outlined in this communication, is surely grave enough to warrant reconsideration.

This is not merely a Tanganyika matter: it directly affects Eastern Africa as a whole. We need inquiry and we badly need a High Commissioner with power to veto the too hasty application of ideas for which the Native is not yet ready.

"East Africa" is an entirely independent organ, whose sole policy is to serve the best interests of the East and Central African Dependencies. Rumours have, we learn, been spread in the territories to the effect that the journal is conducted in the interest of this or that person or this or that association. All such statements are absolutely unfounded, for the Founder and Editor is the sole judge of "East Africa's" policy and is the only East African who holds or ever has held any financial interest in it.

"EAST AFRICA" AND THE KENYA AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Kenya Legislature does not press for Explanation.

WHEN, on August 8 last, we dealt in a leading article with the astonishing report of Mr. W. H. Smith, Auditor to the Kenya Government, we said that the report, which the Kenya Government had tried so hard to suppress, yielding at last to persistent public pressure, ought to provoke inquiry in the local Legislative Council by the unofficial members elected to guard the public interests.

The Hon. Conway Harvey, adopting our suggestion, has now asked:—

"Will the Hon. the Colonial Secretary be pleased to explain why formal sanction of the Secretary of State to an item of expenditure incurred in October, 1925, as specified in paragraph 44, 1927 Auditor's Report, was only received on June 6, 1929?"

Paragraph 44 of the Auditor's Report, 1927, reads as follows: "Of the thirty-nine queries outstanding in respect of the accounts of previous years, the only one of any importance relates to a payment of £1,560 in October, 1925, to His Excellency the Governor. This sum represents full salary for some three months prior to embarkation and during the voyage to Kenya. In view of Colonial Regulation No. 108, this payment requires the formal sanction of the Secretary of State, which has not yet been furnished; and the authorities for the expenditure in the Account for 1925 are incomplete to this extent. The query was raised on July 7, 1926."

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary replied:—

"Provision to cover the expenditure in question was included in the Third Supplementary Estimates, 1925, the period which the payment covered being stated in the usual form of a note appended to that head in the estimates. These were duly approved by the Secretary of State in the form passed by Legislative Council. In the following year the Auditor, when examining these votes, asked whether the item had received the specific sanction of the Secretary of State and His Excellency directed that the query should be addressed to the Colonial Office. The question thus became the subject of correspondence between the Auditor and the Director of Colonial Audit and was subsequently referred to the Secretary of State, who, after examination, confirmed his previous sanction in a despatch dated June 6, 1929."

It is curious that no supplementary question was put. The official reply obviously invited inquiry why the correspondence with the Colonial Office should have lasted from 1926 until June, 1929, if the sanction of the Secretary of State was a mere formality, as the general tenour of the Colonial Secretary's statement suggests.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The King's Interest.

The President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society have submitted to His Majesty the King, Patron of the Society, a programme for the celebration of the Society's Centenary next year on October 21, 22 and 23, and have received through his private secretary the following gracious reply:—

The King desires me to thank the President, Council, and Fellows of the Society for so kindly informing him of the proposed Centenary Celebrations in October next. At this distance of time it is not possible for His Majesty to give any definite reply to the request that he should preside at the principal ceremony, including the opening of the new hall and library, but, if unable to be present himself, His Majesty will depute one of the Royal Princes to represent him on that occasion."

MAJOR WALTER ELLIOT ON CENTRAL AFRICAN PROGRESS.

The Latest of the World's Markets.

As far back as the days of the Romans it was said that something new is always coming out of Africa. It was because of rumours that another new thing—a great world market—was about to emerge there that Patrick Ryan and myself, of the Empire Marketing Board, climbed into a motor car on the borders of Rhodesia, banked ourselves in with a tin trunk, two suit-cases, and a dispatch box in a leather case, and headed up the map for the sources of the Nile, 3,000 miles away over the shoulder of the earth and on the other side of the Equator.

The road which one travels is called the Great North Road. It is at times a wide smooth highway and at times merely a furrow in the grass. But there it is, cleaving Central Africa from end to end. And if you go there, you may find the high lajids which in the days of our fathers were countries of conjecture or nightmare, and grumble, as we did, because sometimes nowadays one had to go a long way for lunch.

The Great North Road.

The Great North Road is so raw and new, that it is not yet properly shown on any map. Travellers upon it haul up when they meet, eagerly canvass the conditions of the next hundred miles. Directions and cautions are not given by names, for names do not exist, but by speedometer readings. A man will say: "Look out for that bridge at Mile 25; the decking has come loose and several of the nails are standing up about 3 in." Whereupon the travellers note their mileage reading and lay a reckoning accordingly. The running down of the requisite distance is greeted with shouts of "There she is!" as the bridge in question, otherwise indistinguishable from its neighbours, is borne on a ribbon of roadway up to our wheels.

Someone dismounts and replaces the loose decking—bits of plank or tree, or bundles of twigs—and beckons the car forward, waving a fervid hand to where the uncovered nails stand most profusely. The car crawls up to the bridge's edge, drops down on its yielding surface, bounds three times like a stag, this edge, middle, that edge—scrambles off and up the other side. The passengers gallop up the slope after and away we go. So go the merchant adventurers of to-day and so was going a gentleman of our acquaintance who had come from the English West Country all the way to Pretoria in South Africa and so to the Congo Basin to look for markets and to sell British steel.—Toledo steel it was called (and he gave me a very good knife made of his product):

Merchant Adventurers.

The merchant adventurers are going to Central Africa, the country of Livingstone and Stanley, of missionaries and cannibals, of elephant and lion. It is also Central Africa, the latest of the world markets. Was it a small thing that our steel manufacturer had come out to see? It was not. An epic of industrial change, nothing less, is taking place there in our own times, by our own people, in these very months. One of the great metal industries of the world, the production of copper, is being moved bodily out of America into Central Africa. That, you may see, and he who runs may read, as he makes for the Equator by the Great North Road.

* In a talk broadcast from London on December 18, we are indebted to Major Walter Elliot, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and "The Listener" for their ready permission to publish the text of an address of much public interest and of real importance to British manufacturers.

The region which is developing here is shared between Belgium and Great Britain. It lies where the Belgian Congo meets Northern Rhodesia. It is half-way down the long tongue of Africa which runs from the Sahara to Cape Town. It is a high rolling temperate plain, some 5,000 ft. above sea-level. White men can live, and can, and do, play football like giants in the evening. Such is the copper belt of Northern Rhodesia. It is the greatest single factor in the world market of Central Africa.

This whole country covers copper deposits which are arranged like the hulls of vast ships, many miles long and thousands of feet deep, sunk in this rolling plain. Only the bulwarks, so to speak, of the ships show in the outcrops of copper ore. But bore holes have been drilled in every direction, and the Northern Rhodesian Government states officially that over a hundred million tons of copper ore has been proved. There is enough for fifty years at almost any rate of output. Development on the grand scale is now in progress.

Millions being Spent.

Whether these ventures will pay, and if so, what dividends, is not within my province to say. There is practically no doubt that a vast output of copper is bound to take place from this region. Already on the Belgian side the production is 110,000 tons of pure copper ingots per annum, and is rising towards the 150,000 tons mark. But what the fortunes of particular mines will be it is not of course possible for anyone to determine.

What it is possible to say is this, that millions upon millions of money are being spent there, and are to be spent for years to come, a great proportion in wages for the Native labourers and operators. One mine alone is spending locally £90,000 a month. It will be a poor man of business who, having to sell anything that Natives buy or that a mining camp requires, cannot make a visit to Central Africa pay good dividends on his travelling expenses. I should lay stress on the words "travelling expenses." All this is so new that it is merely as unfamiliar to the South Africans as to ourselves. The South Africans are a thousand miles from the copper belt and it is right away from their routes of travel.

Business to be Done.

As to the people on the spot, naturally those who are on a good thing want to keep it to themselves, and nobody wants to buy in on a bad thing. Finally, the local agent or agency through which business is to be done is a matter for selection by a responsible chief going out from the home firm and returning to it. The Americans do not trust the selection of their agencies to commercial travellers or office boys. And they are reaping their reward.

The mines will buy drills, and the mines will buy shovels, and barrows, and constructional steel, and the Natives will buy gramophones and cottons for their wives, and cheap boots and tinned fish and Army overcoats, and a myriad of other things besides. Umbrellas, for example. What is more the mines will buy men. Good young geologists, good young mining organisers and engineers, who are not afraid of work, there are openings for them now and will be more as time goes on. I talked this over with R. R. Evans, of Cardiff, once a Rugby International and now Secretary of Roan Antelope.

And at the area will buy motor cars and motor lorries, but only on one condition, that if a part breaks they can get a spare part where they got the car, i.e., at the local garage and not at an English works a couple of months away: 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the cars in these regions are American or Canadian. So they will continue to be until the service that our

makers give is as good as the service of the American manufacturers.

It is inspiring indeed to see the plans drawn and the axemen going out to clear the streets of an unbuilt city through a forest in Africa. Within five years this countryside should have 10,000 white folk and 50,000 Natives, turning out the copper which the electrical undertakings of five continents demand.

A Second Rand.

The Rhodesian copper belt, so some enthusiasts say, will be eventually as big as the Johannesburg Rand. Now Johannesburg is a city of three hundred thousand people and the centre of South Africa. What the effects would be, political as well as industrial, of another centre of comparable size a thousand miles to the north no one can tell. But fifty years ago, when the shepherds rolled in their blankets and slept on the open plain where now Johannesburg spreads twenty miles of streets, it would have been as improbable that a city its equal at Bwana Mkubwa would seem to a prophet to-day.

Let me give you some statistics, though statistics are dull things down a telephone. Up to 1863 not one mining company was registered in South Africa, and until a much later date it was taught in geography books that South Africa was destitute of minerals. In 1886 the Rand was discovered and Johannesburg founded. Ten years later, in 1895, South Africa was exporting over £8,000,000 worth of gold per annum. To-day it is exporting £28,500,000.

But note how the stimulus was working in other respects. In 1895 again South Africa was exporting £2,000,000 of wool. In 1927 it exported £17,000,000. The total exports, which were £18,000,000 in 1895, are £94,000,000 to-day, and in return for that the South African world market, which took only £23,000,000 on an average from 1895 to 1899, took £72,000,000 in the last available year, 1926. Meanwhile the white population, which in 1891 was 620,000, is to-day over 1,600,000.

The Rhodesias, North and South, are marching on the same road. Southern Rhodesia's average imports between 1910 and 1914 were £2,800,000. Its exports were £3,100,000. In 1927 its imports were £7,500,000, and its exports £7,440,000. Northern Rhodesia is even more striking in its proportionate increase. In 1913 its imports were £263,000. In 1927 they were £2,031,000, a tenfold rise. Its exports rose in the same time from £232,000 to £778,000. But of course its main exporting time has not come yet.

The history of new continents shows that metals, though important in themselves, are perhaps still more important in the developments they involve. It was the gold rush that developed California, and a later gold rush that developed Australia. The populations came to mine and remained to plough. Developments of this nature are taking place in Africa also.

Transport Developments.

This is especially noticeable in transport. Railways are being driven in to tap the new traffics. The newest of these is the Benguella Railway from Lobito Bay. This is a route running in from Lobito Bay on the West side of Africa straight to the copper mines. It saves 1,450 miles of sea transport and 1,200 miles of trail transport between Europe and the mines. It is now nearly complete. Its effect may be judged by one example. It will be possible by this route to deliver coal from Wales to Central Africa at a cost scarcely above the cost of the coal from African coalfields themselves. Again no one can prophesy what the effects will be of this by-pass which short circuits the whole of South Africa. The new railway passes through

Portuguese territory and then through Belgian, before it reaches the British colony.

Do you doubt its success? You need not. It was planned and built by Robert Williams, who sailed in 1881 to Africa from Aberdeen. The locomotives were built at Manchester, and the rolling stock is also British, mostly from Birmingham.

I wish I could say as much about the roads. Far from having British products circulating in the territories of other nations, we have only the smallest share of the trade in our own. Mr. Rees Jeffreys, the chief of our road experts, pointed out last October that in these inland territories 88% of the cars and 92% of the lorries were American. It is not because the inhabitants don't want British cars. They do. But they say that the British machine will not stand up to African road conditions like the American competitor, and that when it breaks spare parts are scanty and slow in delivery. Do not quarrel with me; I am reporting faithfully what I was told. And if anyone wants that market he must be prepared to listen to its complaints.

Great New Markets.

This is but one spot, though the most active of the developing world market of Central Africa. North of the Rhodesias lies Tanganyika Territory, whose coffee exports have increased sixfold since 1913 and whose sisal hemp passed the £1,000,000 mark in 1927, having gone up 50% since 1913. North of that again is Kenya, whose imports have increased fivefold and its exports nearly sixfold since pre-War years. It borders on Uganda, with three million people, active and developing, largely through whose efforts the cotton export has moved from £50,000 in 1911 to £530,000 to-day. The purchases of Kenya and Uganda in the world market were under the £2,000,000 average from 1910 to 1914. They were over £9,000,000 in 1927.

So the cars went through and took us both safe and sound from the Transvaal borders to the headwaters of the Nile. I have no time to tell you of our adventures, of how we got petrol, of where we slept. (There is one road where at evening the recognised thing is to get the cars and lorries out on to the centre of the road, make your fires, cook your food and spread your bed, all on the middle of the highway; for it will be days before another traveller comes along.)

Nor have I time to tell you of the golf course at Elisabethville where they have special provisions to deal with the giant anti-hills, nor the one at the source of the Nile which claims to be the only golf course in the world with a local rule about the footprints of hippopotamuses. All these things mean that a great modern community is arising in a country which even in the days of our uncles was barbarism and emptiness. It is to-day potentially, and to-morrow will be actually, one of the market places of the world.

"There is no organisation in the world that stands for good faith and honest dealing, peace and honour as does the British Empire."—Sir James Parr, the retiring High Commissioner for New Zealand.

"EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Capt. H. C. Bruett, the Editorial Secretary of "East Africa," who recently arrived in Nairobi from London by air, may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, until January 31. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.

NATIVE POLICY IN EAST AFRICA.

Further Speeches in the House of Commons.*

Miss Kathbone: I beg to move that the last sentence of the motion should read: "Native self-governing institutions should be fostered, and franchise and legal rights should be based upon the principle of equality for all without regard to race, colour, or sex."

"My motive is not to discuss the great abstract principle of sex equality. My object is a much more immediately practical one. We have had evidence from witnesses that the position of the Native women in many of these tribes is one of sheer slavery, accompanied by many of the worst conditions of slavery, and carried on practically without let or hindrance from the British authorities—slavery, not to Europeans, but to men of their own race. If it be thought that the word 'slavery' is an exaggeration, may I quote the definition of the word in the 'Slavery Convention of the League of Nations: 'Slavery is the condition or status of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.'"

"We have evidence that practically all the rights of ownership are in the hands of the coloured women of these tribes. The father, often in early infancy, without choice, to the man who is destined to be her husband. Before marriage she undergoes, again without choice, at the age of ten or eleven, the cruel custom that has been described by the noble lady the member for Kinross. After marriage she becomes the property of her husband, to be used by him and treated by him as he deems fit. If he dies, she becomes the absolute property of his next male kin, it may be his brother, his cousin, or even a little boy of her own. She may be sold by her new owner in any direction, her daughter may be sold in another direction; the sons are usually retained as the representatives of the tribe.

Oppression of Natives by Natives.

"One witness, a very cautious moderate man, evidently anxious not to exaggerate but rather impatient with the questions with which we plying him as to whether a woman had rights over real or personal property or over her children, said: 'I can summarise it very shortly. So far as we can judge, a woman in these tribes has no rights at all from the moment she is born until the moment she dies. If that is not slavery, what is? To endure torture and mutilation, to be sold in marriage to a man whom she loathes, to be obliged to endure childbirth under conditions under which childbirth is carried on, without any of the comforts of decent treatment and medical care, and separated forcibly from her children—are these things less hurtful and humiliating and degrading to humanity because the persons who perpetuate them are the blood relations of the women who endure them?'"

"We do not wish to distract attention from the need of better relations between coloured men and white men. Two blacks do not make a white. The exploitation of coloured women by coloured men is no excuse for the exploitation of coloured men by white men. But if we are asked to accept the principle that Native self-governing institutions should be fostered, and the franchise and equal rights should be based upon the principle of all without regard to sex or colour, we hope the champions of these Native races will remind them that it has been an old principle that there is no slavery under the British flag."

"It has been a terrible shock to many of us to whom these facts are new that there is slavery under the British flag, not in small numbers, but some millions at least of women, and it is tolerated so long as you can get away under the pretence that it is a domestic custom. Many of us will never be satisfied until the full hideous truth is disclosed and made known to the women of the world and everything that can be done is done to stamp out slavery of this kind, whether by legislation, by education, or by public opinion. Let them take this message to the men of the Native races. There can be no equal citizenship between coloured men and white men, till there is equal citizenship between coloured men and coloured women."

Colonel Wedgwood's Views.

Colonel Wedgwood: "I beg to second the amendment. When I first heard of these vile things about six months ago, I think it was the crudest to those children that most horrified me. Since then what has horrified me far more

* Our last issue contained a report of some of the speeches made in the House of Commons on Mr. James Martley's motion on Native policy in East Africa. Other speeches made on that occasion are here recorded.

is that this thing is tolerated by the English women living in Kenya. It is tolerated by these settlers. It is part of the horrible policy of the bar between human beings and human cattle. This thing used to exist in Uganda. Uganda used to be even worse than Kenya, not in this way, but in a hundred ways. The missionaries have been in Uganda for thirty-five years, and Uganda is now an example to the whole of Africa. The women are decently treated as the equals of men. I never thought the day would come when I should speak well of Christian missions. They have done it there, but we have been thirty years in Kenya. English women and men have been living amongst these things for thirty years and it is tolerated and it is legal to-day, and if a girl tries to escape from it, she has no case before a British Court. Is not that appalling?"

"This is a case where our eyes are opened to the awful gulf that there is between white and coloured in some parts of our Colonies. It sometimes forces me to think of the black man in a black Colony. French officials may treat him unjustly, live on his women, bully him, but the nigger in a French Colony will strike his breast and say: 'I am a French citizen.' I have never heard a Native in an English Colony say that he is proud of being an Englishman." (Interruption.)

Mr. Palin: "I have heard it."

Colonel Wedgwood: "In the West Indies, perhaps. The real reason is that infernal colour bar which has caused the system which regulates the relations between white and coloured men. The essence of the motion is that we should treat both black and white before the law in every respect as equals. Every item of difference is carefully set down in Kenya. He may not own or lease land, he may not rent land, he may not grow coffee in Kenya, he must have his finger prints taken in Kenya, he may not leave his master unless he goes to prison in Kenya. These are all the differences between black and white in Kenya. They are differences which are observed elsewhere, but in Kenya the position is worse.

In Favour of a Common Roll.

"Are you going to give these people a chance of being civilised, educated, and treated exactly in the same way as the white population? As long as the Colonial Office sticks to the system of communal representation, whether in Kenya or anywhere else, separating black and white in India and in Africa, perpetuating the idea that they should not possibly vote for each other, that it would be loss of caste and prestige for a white man to go and ask a black man for his vote, as long as you stick to that idea, you permanently downgrade the man who is not given the straight of citizenship as another. The one thing that they are determined upon in Kenya is that they will not have a separate roll of electors for Indians. What we want is the common roll. The common roll need not swamp your white settler in the least. All that we ask in the common roll is that a man or woman shall be sufficiently educated to pass a civilised test. You may have a property test too, if you like. If you have the common roll you at least establish the possibility of future common interests in a common citizenship."

"I despair of getting the common rights asked for in this motion for the black men in Africa if these rights are always to be dependent upon the presence in this House of a few people who hate the injustice done to the blacks. We cannot possibly protect the blacks thousands of miles away, and the only chance of their protecting themselves, in the long run, is that they shall have the right when they acquire a certain amount of education to have a voice in the Government to protect themselves. Therefore, I put before everything else this question of a common roll of electors."

"The hon. gentleman—I wish he were a right hon. gentleman—on the Front Bench who is now in charge of this Department has recently come back from Ceylon, where he has done justice to the people there. He has abolished communal representation and, in the interests of the citizens, has established a common roll there. Could he not apply that principle, in however elementary a manner, to Kenya, where it is far more necessary? Unless the black has a chance of some day rising to the position of being able to vote for a white man, or even to stand himself for Parliament, all our pious resolutions will fail, in the long run, because we cannot permanently protect from England a civilisation developing so rapidly as the civilisation of Kenya to-day."

"The Natives in Kenya, I think, trust me pretty well. I would beg of them to remember that their chance of citizenship, their chance of rising to equality with the white, all depends upon their realising that this horrible circumcision custom should be put an end to, and that their rise in civilisation will be measured there, as it is measured everywhere else, by the treatment of women by



Announcement

DORMAN LONG & Co., Ltd., have pleasure in announcing the visit of Commander W. R. Gilbert, R.N., to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, for the purpose of developing the company's interests.*

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Dorman Long & Co., Ltd.

* Address during visit care of Barclay's Bank, Dominion Colonial and Overseas, Nairobi.

them. It is far better to get these people by persuasion to drop these practices, but if persuasion does not succeed, then the law must do it, in the interests of humanity and in the interests of civilisation."

The Government Reply.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary of State, in the course of his address, said—

"We ought to be grateful to the hon. member for St. Pancras North, who moved the resolution, for bringing this subject before us. I enjoyed his speech, which was full of humanity and of robust common sense. There are some thirty-six British Colonies and Protectorates, including the Mandated Territories. In the administration of those Dependencies there are about 60,000 Colonial public service officials engaged—a fact not often realised. These British officials are important people. They are sometimes criticised, and they may—on occasion—deserve it; but they are performing a great service, and many of them are doing exceptionally fine work without any publicity. They have to make many sacrifices. Their family life is frequently broken up, and they are often cut off from their wives and children for years. Nothing is better for them than to know that this House is interested in their difficulties which they have to face. There are often numerous and great. For these reasons this discussion is to be welcomed."

"The Government accept fully the principles of the Devonshire and similar declarations. The application of these principles arouses controversy from time to time, but the principles themselves are clear. The motion refers to the social well-being of the Natives. You cannot have people happy and contented unless they have good health. Some attention has been devoted to this matter to-night. In the Colonial Department increasing attention is being given to it. There are now 2,000 qualified medical men and women, British, Asiatic and Africans, in the Colonies, so that, in quite a significant way, there has been introduced the principle of racial equality."

"The Chief Medical Officer at the Colonial Office keeps in touch with the medical problems of the overseas medical officers, and there is an advisory Medical and Sanitary Committee, and a Medical Research Committee. These committees review medical problems and stimulate and advise upon medical research. Very much more work and more research are required."

"In regard to the special subject brought forward in the speech of the hon. member for Perth and Kinross (the Duchess of Atholl) she is pushing an open door so far as I am personally concerned in seeking to arouse my detestation of the practice she mentioned, and I know that my noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies shares my view. It is, however, my duty to point out the difficulty of interfering with such traditional customs, and, while I do not say that this is an absolute bar to action, it does constitute a great difficulty. The instance which the noble lady gave of the attitude of the Native Courts and of the relatives, and what we know from other sources of cases where girls who have refused to adopt this practice have been ostracised, show that it will require considerable efforts to get the practice stopped. My hon. friend the Secretary of State is exploring the matter further, getting all the available information, and in the light of that he may be able to take action which, I hope, will satisfy the noble lady and also satisfy the conscience of this House."

Questions of Labour and Taxation.

"A great deal has been said about the conditions of labour among coloured people. Time will not permit me to go fully into this subject, but I recognise the anxiety and the fact that the House is concerned about the possibilities of exploitation, which has not been unknown in the past. The British representatives at the League of Nations have taken a foremost place in the negotiating and concluding the Slavery Convention the provisions of which have been made binding on all the British non-self-governing Colonies, Dependencies and Mandated Territories. If, as we hope, a satisfactory international convention for the limitation of forced labour is concluded at the next conference in 1930, it will be applied to all our Dependencies. It is now laid down that compulsory labour must be limited to work of a public utility character near their own homes, and under strict regulation."

"The question has been raised of the relation of Native taxation to compulsory labour. The poll tax and hut tax have not always been used in Africa merely as a means of raising revenue. The Government position is that Native labour should not be compelled to hire itself out solely to provide the means of meeting taxation. I believe this desirable end is now generally attained in Africa, though His Majesty's Government will always be

watchful to see that no abuse of this taxation system occurs. Hon. members will remember that the Hilton Young Commission, after a very careful investigation, reported that Native taxation in East Africa, at least, was roughly commensurate with ability to pay. It needs watching in relation to other territories."

"We come back, as we always must, to the land question. It is an accepted policy that land allotted to Natives is not to be alienated except for public utility purposes, when the consent of the Secretary of State must be obtained. Any land taken for public utility purposes must be replaced by an equivalent amount."

"I am not at all happy about the position of education throughout the Dependencies. Out of roughly 15,000,000 children of school age only 2,500,000 are enrolled as scholars, and I think one of the strongest criticisms that can be made of our past policy in this matter is our neglect of primary education. I feel that many of our difficulties in Kenya would have been lessened to-day if the provision of primary education had been put into operation many years ago. A year ago an Advisory Commission on Education in the Colonies was appointed. It succeeded a committee on Native education in Africa which existed some years previously. It is a very strong committee and has some of the leading educationists on it. It has the very good custom of roping in any visiting education director from the Colonies for consultation, and it has been able to work in many important directions. I hope that it will be able to provide us with some general policy which will help to remove a stigma on our past Colonial administration."

Needs still to be Met.

"I would like to have said something about higher education, and to have pointed out that in Achimota in the West and in Makerere in the East are two great institutions which might well be the genesis of African universities. I would have liked to have said something also about progress towards self-government. I feel that education and the encouragement of the development of self-governing institutions are the two most important requirements in our Colonial Empire. I should have liked to have dealt with a question in which I am very much interested, the gradual development of representative institutions from official and nominated to elected bodies, and with local self-government assemblies as a training ground for the larger bodies. This has been very seriously neglected, and we have lost a fine recruiting ground for administrators who might have eased the situation in many directions. But I have not time to go into that."

"Then there is the question of the franchise and representation, about which I would have liked to have said something. There is great need also for industrial legislation. A number of Colonies have no Workmen's Compensation Act, no Employers' Liability Act, and only very primitive factory legislation, or none at all. Then there is the important question of wage regulations. These are matters which ought to be explored. I hope that we may see them attended to in these various Colonies."

"The increased responsibility which we ought to feel for our Colonies has been to some extent recognised. There have been great changes in the Colonial Office in recent years. Although we on this side have differed sometimes on Colonial policy with the right hon. gentleman the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, I would like to say that in my opinion, and I believe in the opinion of all who know, he and his versatile and able late Under-Secretary have made a very great improvement in the Colonial Office. It is now alive with all sorts of committees working out plans for bettering the conditions of people in the Colonies. I think we have good reason for being hopeful of the progress of our Colonial Empire in the direction of a greater measure of health and comfort for our coloured fellow subjects. I have great pleasure in accepting the motion and the amendment which has been moved to it."

The amendment was agreed to, and the main question, as amended, again proposed.

Commander Williams: "The subject which we have been discussing to-night is naturally, one which —"

To quote the words of Hansard, Mr. Marley rose in his place, and claimed to move: "That the question be now put," but Mr. SPEAKER withheld his assent, and declined then to put that question.

Commander Williams: "I feel that one of the first things which I ought to do in the short time at my disposal is to congratulate the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on his extremely able and interesting speech —"

Mr. Marley rose in his place, and claimed to move. "That the question be now put," but Mr. SPEAKER withheld his assent, and declined then to put that question.

It being eleven of the clock the debate stood adjourned.

PERSONALIA.

Lady Cobham and two children are outward-bound for the Cape.

We regret to report the sudden death of Mrs. D. C. Cogswell, of Rongai.

The Prince of Wales received Colonel W. H. Franklin on Friday morning last.

Mr. J. A. Gillan, Governor of the Kordofan Province, has returned to the Sudan from leave.

The Ethiopian Minister, Nagadras Makonne Indalkatcho, was last week received by the Queen.

Sir Sydney Gordon last week for South America, from which he does not expect to return until about May next.

Mrs. N. L. Bastard, Mr. A. F. Reynard, and Mr. H. Silverstone are outward-bound for East Africa by the "General Voyron."

An interesting letter written by Sir Humphrey Leggett on aerial surveying of British Africa appeared in *The Times* last week.

The Aga Khan, who has arrived at his villa at Cape d'Antibes on the Riviera, has renamed it Villa Jane-Andrée in honour of his bride.

Dr. Timpson Lee, of the Uganda Medical Service, and Miss Patricia Margaret Scale, of Grahamstown, South Africa, were recently married in Entebbe.

Mr. E. H. B. Goodall, Senior Provincial Commissioner, has been posted to Broken Hill on his return to Northern Rhodesia from leave.

Captain G. H. Shelswell-White is now President of the Swahili Examination Board in Pemba, of which Mr. D. W. Saunders-Jones is the other European member.

The Cutch communities in Mombasa, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam gave a ceremonial reception to His Highness the Maharao of Cutch on his arrival in East Africa.

Among those present at last week's Three Arts Ball in London were the Misses Elspeth and Griselda Malcolm, Evelyn Lady Malcolm, and Lady Anne Wellesley.

Mr. E. W. Osborne will shortly arrive in East Africa for another comprehensive business tour of the territories. He expects to be back in this country about April next.

Major A. R. S. Lucas, M.C., late R.A., the recently appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Uganda, arrived in that Protectorate by air from Kenya.

Mr. R. Tilden Smith, the financier, who died suddenly in London last week at the age of sixty-four, had very widespread interests, among them a ranch and freezing works in Madagascar.

Mr. F. Campbell Black, managing director of Wilson Airways, who recently flew from London to Nairobi, was entertained by His Excellency the Governor shortly after his arrival in Kenya.

The Kenya Government announces that the King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Conway Harvey an unofficial member of the Executive Council, in the place of Lord Delamere, resigned.

Among recent arrivals in Kenya Colony on first appointment are Messrs. A. C. Maher, A. B. S. Ransford, both Assistant Agricultural Officers, and Mr. R. V. H. Porter, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. H. V. Tasker, who has been on the staff of the Union-Castle Line since 1914, and has recently been stationed at Beira, was recently married to Miss Margaret Howard, also of Beira. The couple are now in Europe on holiday.

H.M. the King has accepted a copy of Mr. R. C. F. Maughan's "Africa as I Have Known It," and has sent the author a gracious message from Sandringham to the effect that he has read it with great interest and is glad to possess a copy.

Captain A. Low, commanding a half company of the Sudan Defence Force engaged in punitive operations against a recalcitrant Nuba chief of the Talodi district, has been wounded and one Native soldier killed. The operations are of minor importance.

Among those travelling to Marseilles this week to join the "Modasa" on Saturday for East Africa are Brigadier-General Champion de Crespigny, Viscount and Viscountess Furness, Sir F. and Lady Sprott, and Colonel and Mrs. R. Soper Whitburn.

All East Africans will join with us in deploring the tragic death of Squadron-Leader A. G. Jones-Williams, M.C., and Flight-Lieutenant N. H. Jenkins, O.B.E., D.F.C., who were killed near Tunis last week in an attempt to fly non-stop from London to South Africa.

The Governor of Tanganyika was pleased to appoint Mr. D. L. Baines, Provincial Commissioner of Tanga, and Mr. G. F. Webster, Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province, to be extraordinary members of the Legislative Council for the session recently held at Arusha.

Captain Frederic Shelford is to address the African Society on "Africa: its Animals and Peoples" at the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2, at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, January 7, tea being served at 4.15 p.m. Anyone interested in East Africa is cordially invited to attend and to bring children and young people to whom the subject is likely to appeal.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Captain Jack Walter Hallows, M.C., The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, younger son of Colonel F. W. Hallows, C.B., C.I.E., and Mrs. Hallows, of Ruiru, Kenya Colony, and Katherine Grace, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Keith Douglas, of Tientsin, China, and of Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Myall House, Farnham Common, Bucks.

The retirement of Mr. T. B. Fletcher after thirty-six years' self-sacrificing service with the Church Missionary Society in East Africa was marked by a dinner party given in his honour by the Bishop of Uganda and Mrs. Willis. For the past twenty-nine years Mr. Fletcher has served in Uganda without leave.

Sir Percy Loraine, the High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, is paying a brief visit to the Sudan. He proposes to visit the Sennar Dam and the Sudan Plantation Syndicate's scheme of operations at Barakat. The High Commissioner, who will make part of his journey by air, has arranged to return to Cairo on January 8.

East Africa is authorised to contradict the statement made by a number of correspondents to the effect that Lady Victoria Feilding contemplates an early publication of a book of travel. Many of our readers will be aware that Lady Victoria Feilding recently spent some considerable time at Nyera with her sister, Lady Betty Walker.

Some magnificent close-range photographs of elephants, taken in Kenya by Mr. Marcuswell Maxwell, have recently appeared in *The Illustrated London News*. A group of seven elephants at a water-hole, with an older member of the family affectionately squirting water over a youngster's back, is as delightful a camera study as we have yet seen from East Africa.

Mr. R. D. H. Arundell, an Administrative Officer recently stationed in Dar es Salaam, was married in the Tanganyika capital to Miss Joan Ingles, elder daughter of Captain J. A. Ingles, R.N. (retired), and Mrs. Ingles, a few days before the departure on her homeward journey of the British India liner "Madura," on which the newly-married couple travelled to England.

Marshal Gomes da Costa, who died in Lisbon a few days ago, was always popular with the British administrative and military officers with whom he came in contact, both in East Africa in the early days and in France during the Great War. He served for a considerable period in Portuguese East Africa, taking part in various punitive expeditions and distinguishing himself by his personal bravery and his military capabilities. He commanded the first Portuguese division sent to the Western Front, and, after the War, was for a brief period Dictator of Portugal. He was sixty-six years of age.

Mr. J. F. H. Harper, Chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, was recently married at St. Paul's Church, Kiambu, to Miss Marese Cort dery, of Cobham, Surrey. Best wishes will be extended to the bride and bridegroom by the many residents, not merely in Kenya, but in other parts of East Africa, who appreciate his public-spirited work in connection with the affairs of his district, the Coffee Planters Association, and the Convention, all of which owe much to his enthusiasm.

The engagement is announced between Captain Geoffrey Holmes, M.C., late Royal Artillery, son of the late Mr. W. H. Holmes, of Truro, Nova Scotia, and of Mrs. Holmes, and Ernestine Maud, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carr, of Woodlands, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

An engagement is announced between Mr. Cyril J. G. Macnaghten, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie H. Macnaghten, of Berbera, British Somaliland, and Mary Evelyn, younger daughter of the late G. E. Mullens, of Teddington, Australia, and of Mrs. Mullens, of Langton, Otlands Park, Weybridge.

Monsieur G. Prud'homme, the well-known Uganda planter, has ordered a Gypsy Moth for his private use, being thus the first settler in Uganda to acquire his own aeroplane. Kenya and Southern Rhodesia have several settler-aviators, and Uganda has now made a beginning, but Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia are, we think, still without private owners of aircraft.

Among those now on the water for Mombasa are Baroness Blixen-Fineke, Capt. J. Bower, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ellies-Fermor, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Fitzgerald, Commander W. R. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hoare, Mr. W. H. Inskip, Mr. G. Jenkins, Mr. G. Kirkman, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. McPhee, Mr. N. Main, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Melville, Sir George Noble, Count and Countess R. R. Perigny, Mrs. Rand-Overy, Mr. G. V. D. Rybot, Mr. A. W. Sandford, Colonel M. C. Wetherall, and Mr. R. B. Willis.

Writing of the arrival in Nairobi of Mr. T. Campbell Black in his five-seater three-engined monoplane, *The Times of East Africa* said—

"Captain H. C. Druett, the representative of the enterprising weekly *East Africa*, is making his first visit to these territories in order to establish on behalf of his paper personal contact with individuals and interests. He proposes to stay a fortnight in Nairobi (his address is Torr's Hotel), and thence he will proceed to Mombasa via Moshi and Arusha; thence to Tanga, back to Nairobi, the Keny Highlands, and Uganda, down the Central Line to Dar es Salaam, thence to Dodoma, Fife, Livingstone, and home via Cape Town. The great and up-to-date interest that *East Africa* has consistently shown assures Captain Druett of a warm welcome wherever he visits."



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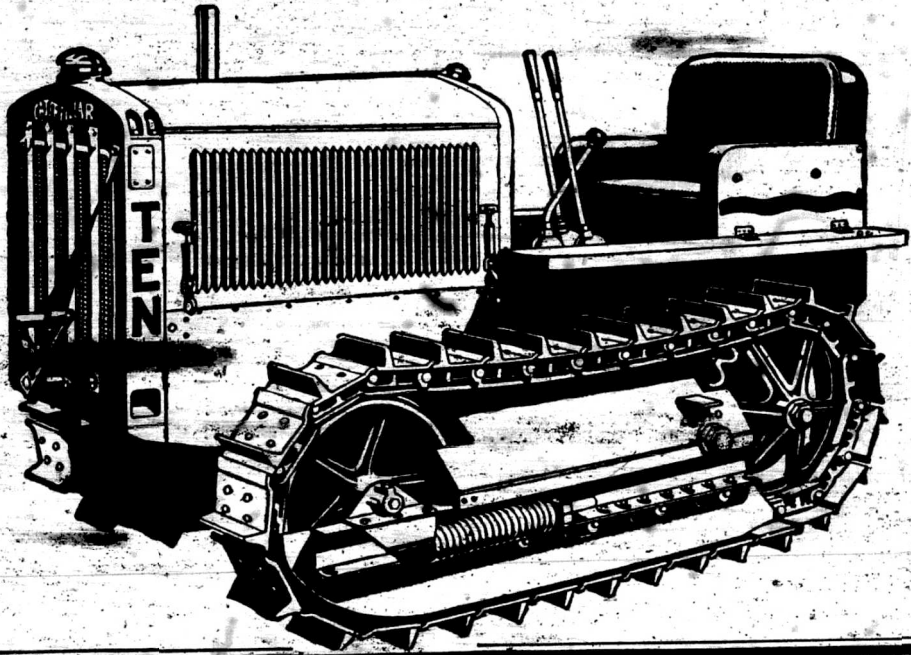
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T R A C T O R

IS AMANI EFFICIENTLY ORGANISED?

What the London Chamber Requires to Know.

Special to "East Africa."

MR. A. H. KIRBY, the retiring Director of Agriculture of Tanganyika Territory, attended last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Major C. L. Walsh asked that anything he said might not be taken as a violation of the Section's hospitality to its guest, since, without knowing that Mr. Kirby would attend, he had determined to call attention to certain matters. Subscribers to the funds of the Exhibition should, he felt, have received formal acknowledgment of their contributions, a statement of account, and a report of the work done; his companies have received none of these things. As to Mr. Kirby's work in Tanganyika, he was unaware of anything that he or his Department had ever done for the sisal industry, which was concentrated in a few lines in the annual agricultural report.

Sir Humphrey Leggett, the Chairman, asked whether the Section could be given information regarding the suitability of the Kilwa district for sisal cultivation, and Mr. Wigglesworth asked for news of progress at the Amani Research Institute.

Reply to Critics.

All subscriptions to the Exhibition, said Mr. Kirby, had been acknowledged in the local Press and individually. He admitted that, there being no local experience in such matters, the organization had at one time been less efficient than it might have been, but there had been no attempt at discrimination and any neglect had been entirely unintentional. A report had been called for by the Secretary of State as a consequence of the Tanganyika Government's contribution of shilling for shilling to the cost. That report contained photographs, including aerial photographs, of the Exhibition and many interesting Press cuttings. It was decided to ask the Colonial Office whether copies of that report might be made available to the Chamber.

That his Department had been frequently accused of paying too much attention to the Native was, Mr. Kirby said, well known to him, but it was to be remembered that to investigate matters of Native agriculture took a long time because the Native was inarticulate. The European sisal industry was, on the other hand, distinctly articulate at times and might be expected to ask for what it required. Twice he had visited the Tanga area and asked for a meeting of planters, but on neither occasion had anyone attended; since then certain questions asked by sisal planters had been answered to the best of the Department's ability. There should be co-operation between the industry and the Government, and investigations might be undertaken by the Department, possibly on the basis of an equal sharing of costs between the industry and the Government; the Amani Institute should, he thought, be asked to collaborate in long-range research—so called, he supposed, because it was most likely to miss the target.

No Communications between Amani and the Department.

Amani had for some time been his foster-child, which it had been his duty to keep kicking until someone else came along to take charge of it. Pressed for news of the lines of research now being followed, Mr. Kirby said that the Department of Agriculture had received no communications from the Institute regarding its research plans, and, apart from what he might call ordinary domestic correspondence, had no knowledge of what was being done.

Major Walsh thought most people interested in Tanganyika regarded Amani as a self-contained unit of scientists away in the clouds, and Mr. Wigglesworth urged close co-operation with local industry and the

local Departments of Agriculture and systematic dissemination of the results of the research work. The Joint East African Board had long ago suggested the appointment of an advisory committee in London to supervise and direct the work of the Institute. American research work was probably not so good as British, but it was so well known because of the American system of world-wide publicity. Greater contact between Amani and the Local Departments of Agriculture and regular meetings between the President of the Institute and the Directors of the Department were obviously necessary.

Mr. Freeman Pannett having mentioned that the East African Sisal Growers' Association had on several occasions made use of the services of Amani which had supplied most helpful assistance, the Chairman said it was really ridiculous that there should be no effective co-operation between the Institute and the Departments of Agriculture, which, like the industries of the territories, should be kept informed of the subjects which the staff at Amani is engaged in investigating. It seemed clear that the organization was inefficient and that there is a definite hiatus.

Sisal Growing at Kilwa.

Mr. Kirby expressed the view that sisal growing, which has been so successful at Lindi, might also be undertaken at Kilwa, where, however, there have been water difficulties. The two main problems were to discover whether sufficient water can be produced from bore-holes and whether sisal be manufactured with less water than is used to-day. That brought in Mr. Wigglesworth the statement that he had just received a complaint from America that some East African sisal had been washed in sea-water, hindered by the fact that from such sisal was particularly liable to attack by field insects, which ate it in order to get at the seed.

Thanking Mr. Kirby for having explained the difficulties which had faced the Exhibition, Major Walsh suggested that as the Kenya Department of Agriculture was giving assistance to the sisal industry, the Tanganyika Department might have done so likewise. The Department had, however, not attempted to discriminate between Native and European services.

Aerial Surveys in East Africa.

The views of the Section on the necessity for aerial surveys in East Africa had, said the Chairman, been forwarded by the Council to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Lord High Seal, the Director of Civil Aviation, and the Secretary of State for Air, and had been given considerable publicity through the columns of *East Africa*. Other members were also interested themselves, and only a few days previously, the Government spokesman in the House of Commons had stated that the Colonial Office had asked the East African Governors for their views on the subject, but that some had still not replied.

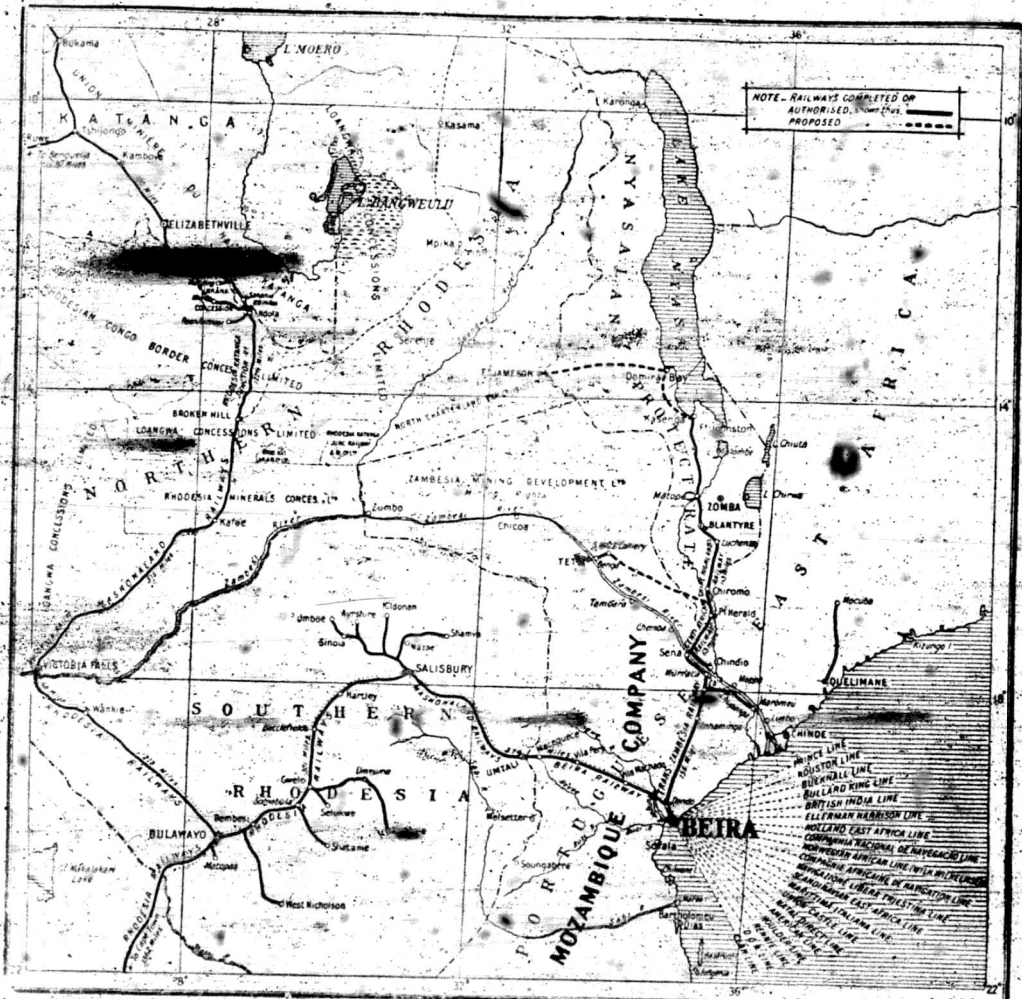
The signing of a contract for the aerial survey of 60,000 square miles of Northern Rhodesia was, he thought, an opportune, said Mr. Wigglesworth, for the Section to reiterate its opposition to the intention of the Tanganyika Government to undertake such a survey departmentally. It was a highly specialised piece of work, which, if done by unqualified men and unskilled machines, might be inefficient and cost more than the same work done privately.

The Chairman emphasised that work of this kind was mentally was not capable of close estimation, and that there were at least three important things to be considered. Engaged in air survey work and able to give accurate tender. Competitive estimates were thus obtained. Two of the companies already had East African experiences, one in Northern Rhodesia and the other in Sudan. He suggested that the Section should issue a detailed memorandum on the subject.

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Uganda's Department of Agriculture.

A letter, said the Chairman had just arrived from the Colonial Office, stating that no report had yet been received of the meeting of the Legislative Council on October 31, at which the proposal to remove the Director of Agriculture from Kampala to Entebbe was discussed. Members greeted the announcement with laughter, followed by protests, it being emphasised that full Press reports had been available for more than a fortnight.

Protective Duties in Tanganyika.

It was decided to support the proposal of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce that the Government of Tanganyika be requested to appoint a representative committee, with an unofficial majority, to consider and report on protective Customs duties in the Territory. It was agreed to convey the Section's views to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

EAST AFRICA IN THE HOUSE.

Government Statement to be Delayed.

DR. DRUMMOND SHEPPARD, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced in the House of Commons last week that a declaration of the East African policy of the Government could not be made until after Christmas.

Native Welfare.

The Duchess of Atholl asked the number of the African populations of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, and the amounts spent by the British Governments on midwives, hospital, child welfare, and any other form of health services, and on the education of women and girls, during the year. What services supplied direct by Government, and those supplied by missionary bodies, with a list of the Government grant?

The following reply was circulated:

(i) The latest estimate of the population of the population of these Dependencies is as follows:

Tanganyika	1,111,000
Uganda	1,111,000
Kenya	1,111,000

(ii) In the last year for which figures are available, the total Government expenditure on these Dependencies on health services, exclusive of capital expenditure, was:

Tanganyika (1928-29)	£20,000
Uganda (1928)	£10,000
Kenya (1928)	£10,000

(iii) The following approximate amounts were spent on (a) upkeep of hospitals, and (b) construction and repair of hospitals (excluding, in both cases, expenditure on personnel):—

(a) Upkeep of hospitals—

Tanganyika (1928-29)	£10,000
Uganda (1928)	£5,000
Kenya (1928)	£5,000

(b) Construction and repair of hospitals—

Tanganyika (1928-29)	£10,000
Uganda (1928)	£5,000
Kenya (1928)	£5,000

(iv) The other detailed information requested in the question on expenditure on health services is not available.

(v) As regards education, no figures are available for expenditure on female education in these Dependencies.

(vi) The grants made by the Government to mission bodies in respect of health services totalled—

(a) Tanganyika (1928-29)	£10,000
(b) Uganda (1928)	£5,000
(c) Kenya (1928)	£5,000

Work on the Injambanja Railway.

The Government of Tanganyika have announced that they have decided to purchase the Injambanja Railway from the British Government. The railway, which is 100 miles long, is situated in the north-western part of the Territory. It was built by the British Government in 1902, and has since that time been worked by the British Government. The railway is now in a state of disrepair, and the Government of Tanganyika have decided to purchase it, so that they can have it in a state of repair, and so that they can have it in a state of repair, and so that they can have it in a state of repair.

Agricultural Development in Uganda.

The Government of Uganda have announced that they have decided to purchase the agricultural land in the north-western part of the Territory. The land, which is 100,000 acres in extent, is situated in the north-western part of the Territory. It was purchased by the British Government in 1902, and has since that time been worked by the British Government. The Government of Uganda have decided to purchase it, so that they can have it in a state of repair, and so that they can have it in a state of repair, and so that they can have it in a state of repair.

Aerial Surveys.

The Government of Tanganyika have announced that they have decided to purchase the aerial survey equipment in the north-western part of the Territory. The equipment, which is 100,000 pounds in value, is situated in the north-western part of the Territory. It was purchased by the British Government in 1902, and has since that time been worked by the British Government. The Government of Tanganyika have decided to purchase it, so that they can have it in a state of repair, and so that they can have it in a state of repair, and so that they can have it in a state of repair.



JACOBS BISCUITS

EAST AFRICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Improved Year's Workings.

The 12th annual general meeting of the East African Investment Company, Ltd., was held on Friday, December 20, at 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 4.

Mr. Thomas Laidlaw, Chairman of the company, said:

"This year when I first had the privilege of addressing you I stated that my association with your company was of recent date and asked you for time to enable the Board to study more closely the affairs of the company.

"I speak from knowledge and experience gained during the past year, and perhaps in a more detailed manner than I did in the last annual report.

Investments.

As you will have seen from the directors' report and the accounts of the company, there has been no change in our investments during the period. We have now examined carefully the whole position of the company's holdings. Up to the present our interest in Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd., has been maintained through our holding in the Tanganyika Development Company, Ltd. It was not desirable that this position should be maintained, but it has been decided to take the requisite steps to put the Tanganyika Development Company, Ltd., into voluntary liquidation with a view to the distribution among its members of the shares held by them in Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd. What steps have been carried into effect our interest in Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd., will be a direct

and immediate result. As I have said, our main interest and one that it constitutes 95% of the issued capital of that company, it is to the successful operations of Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd., that we must look for our main source of revenue for some time to come.

Our other investment is in the Usambara Sisal Company, Limited, in which we hold 60% of the ordinary share capital. It is clear that these shares are overvalued, and as soon as conditions permit they will have to be written down.

There are also various items appearing on the credit side of the balance sheet, namely, commission on issue of shares, £16,375; expenses of increase of capital £2,016, and preliminary expenses £4,790, which must all disappear as soon as the company is in a position to extinguish them.

Bird and Company (Africa) Ltd.

Dealing with Bird & Company (Africa), Ltd., I am pleased to report a very complete and radical change in the affairs of that company. The period of review has been one of considerable progress and activity, and the company has, during the last 12 months, improved its position very materially. It is not all the indications of a successful year, but the provisional accounts for the year ended June 30, 1929, are to hand, and show that the profit and loss account amounts to £25,674 13s. 1d., less depreciation, and amounts to £25,674 13s. 1d., less the aggregate of £10,000 of interest on Debenture interest of £10,000, and the profit and loss account also provide for £10,000 of interest on Debenture issue expenses, leaving a balance of £15,674 13s. 1d., leaving a balance at the credit of profit and loss account of £10,384 13s. 1d., taking into account the amount

brought forward from the previous year, to be carried forward.

The output from the Bird estates for the year was 3,620 tons, and though this constitutes a record output for the estates, there are indications that the output for the current year will be materially higher.

An Extensive Development Programme.

With a view to maintaining an increasing output in future, an extensive development programme of new planting has been initiated, and this programme is being carried out. The labour supply on the estates has been ample, and no particular difficulties are being experienced. Careful attention is constantly given to the labour camps, and desertions from the estates have to all intents and purposes ceased.

During the latter half of the year a considerable extension has been made to the factory, machinery, and transport. You received an indication of this last year when Major Walsh on his return from East Africa informed you of the necessity of increasing the estate machinery and transport facilities to enable a more economic handling of the increased production resulting from the extensive planting programme put in hand in 1924. The output for the period ending June, 1926, you may remember, was 1,720 tons, since when no new extensions to machinery had been introduced on the estates, and it was obviously impossible to cope with the present estimated output of 4,300 tons without increasing mechanical and decorticating facilities. This has now been done and all the machinery necessary has been shipped.

Concurrent with the increase in machinery it has been necessary to strengthen materially the engineering staff on the estates, and during the year there have been sent out several Scotch engineers drawn from a class of men having experience of the kind of work to be undertaken in Tanganyika Territory.

No difficulties have been experienced by Matheson & Company in their sales of sisal produced from the estates, and I am pleased to record particular freedom from quality complaints. The policy of forward sales has worked out very satisfactorily, and the demand for fibre from the estates is as keen and marked as ever.

In regard to production costs, there is a gradual reduction all round in working expenses, and we look forward to reporting to you a substantial decrease in production costs with the installation of the new machinery in hand.

The Usambara Sisal Company.

Turning to Usambara, the results of the year have been disappointing. This company can only progress if an active policy of development be adopted. A planting programme for increasing the output from this group of estates had been advocated by the local management, but it seems that it failed to receive the necessary support in London; the position, in fact, showed signs of becoming stagnant.

In August, 1928, Mr. Leefe assumed the Chairmanship of the company and at once gave close attention to its affairs. Taking advantage of the presence in London of Mr. John Gray, and assisted by the up-to-date information which Major Walsh was able to contribute from his recent visit to the estates, a planting programme has been initiated of 1,000 acres this year. The effect of this planting cannot be reflected in our output figures till about 1934, but in the meantime the pursuit of a policy of rigid economy in production costs is the aim of the Board of that company.

"I would now like to convey some general impressions I have gained as a result of my association with the company during the last eighteen months. Unquestionably a very considerable increase in efficiency and general administration of the company's affairs has made itself manifest, for which credit must be given to Mr. Gray and his estate managers.

The Future of the Undertakings.

"I speak now with some confidence as to the future of our undertakings. There is every indication of there being an ample supply of leaf to maintain an increased output of fibre. The estates are unquestionably amongst the most valuable in East Africa, and everything possible is being done to retain their position as the leading British group of sisal producers in that country.

"The goodwill existing as between the African employees and the local management continues, and we realise the importance of the maintenance of a sympathetic liaison as between labour and the British assistants.

"I have already alluded to Major Walsh's visit to the estates. The recommendations in his report have received our closest attention, the report contained valuable suggestions which have been acted upon to the full, and the new machinery recommended by him, which has been purchased, and the administrative changes suggested should ultimately be productive of most beneficial results.

"To bring you up to date in regard to our affairs. I am glad to be able to inform you that since June 30 conditions have further improved materially.

"The combined output of the two companies of sisal fibre for the six months ending December 31, 1929, is expected to be over 2,500 tons. Early in July the commercial agents entered into a forward contract covering this position on very favourable terms. The costs of production on the estates show a still further reduction and a generally improved position is foreshadowed.

"I would like to assure you gentlemen, that the Board are concentrating on a policy of constructive development, each department of the plantation companies' affairs is being carefully examined, and adjustments where necessary are being introduced, and you will be interested to learn that Major Walsh will again be visiting East Africa in the near future.

Direction and Administration of the Company.

"During the year, owing to his many interests in the City and the resultant demands on his time, the Hon. E. W. Parker requested permission to retire from the Board. Mr. Parker was one of the original directors of the company, and it was with genuine regret that we accepted his resignation. I am pleased, however, to report that the interests which he represented remain undisturbed, and his colleague, Mr. Lionel Speakman, has been elected to fill the vacancy thus created. I would like to take this opportunity of welcoming Mr. Speakman to the Board and look forward to many years of active co-operation with him.

"To effect the consolidation of their secretarial and agency duties, the two producing companies have entered into agreements with Messrs. Matheson and Company, Limited, in London, and with Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company in East Africa, and before sitting down I wish to pay tribute to the efficient administration of our interests in Tanganyika by Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Company and to Mr. Gray and his estate managers, engineers, and assistants on the plantations."

Shareholders' Remarks.

Mr. F. F. Hitchcock, C.B.E., in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, expressed the view that the administration of the company had been carried out on careful, energetic, and sound lines. He had great belief in the estates and in the sisal position, and considered the company was fortunate in possessing estates which were among the finest in East Africa. In thanking the Chairman and the Board, he wished also to express appreciation of the efforts of the management and the staff in East Africa.

Mr. Joseph Rosselli associated himself with the remarks of Mr. Hitchcock.

The Chairman, in thanking Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Rosselli for their kind references, said he would convey to those in East Africa this expression of appreciation of their work, which they so thoroughly deserved.

The reports and accounts having been adopted and the auditors re-appointed, the proceedings terminated.

ABYSSINIA AND THE SOVIET

Alleged Communist Plans in East Africa.

The Daily Mail has published the following serious statement from its Brussels correspondent:

"M. Joseph Douillet, the author of *Moscou sans l'oilés*, the book which stripped Soviet Russia of its veneer and varnish, is now general secretary of the C.I.L.A.C.C. (*Centre Internationale de Lutte Active Contre le Communisme*), a body determined to do its utmost to frustrate Bolshevik machinations in all parts of the world. Wherever Bolsheviks are at work the C.I.L.A.C.C. has its trusted agents.

M. Douillet has just received details of Soviet plans for an advance on Africa, which they mean to make through Abyssinia.

The Bolsheviks learned in 1924, he recalls, that Ras Tafari (then Regent, now King) wished to reach the throne of Abyssinia; and that he was about to make a tour of Europe. He was introduced, in Greece, to the infamous Oustinov, one-time Russian military attaché in Switzerland, and it was agreed that the Bolsheviks should collaborate diplomatically with Abyssinia in the latter country's fight against foreign influence. This year, for the first time, Abyssinia sent abroad permanent diplomatic representatives—to France, England, and Italy—but they are in reality nothing but Soviet hirelings.

Moscow is determined to impose its will in Abyssinia, which it considers its gateway to Africa; from which British influence must be ousted. At the next session of the League of Nations the definite admission of Abyssinia as a member is to be discussed, and should this be agreed to the Bolsheviks will have another iron in the fire.

These are serious charges, which *The Daily Mail* can scarcely have published without adequate investigation.

An Empire Economic Union has been formed to investigate problems affecting Empire trade, industry, and agriculture, and for the advocacy of all methods calculated to promote the development of the industries and resources of all parts of the British Empire. Lord Melchett has been appointed President, Lord Lloyd Chairman, Lord Barnby and Sir Benjamin Morgan Vice-Chairmen, and Mr. F. C. Goodenough Treasurer. The executive committee includes Mr. Amery, Sir Herbert Austin, Sir Robert Hadfield, Sir Hugo Hirst, Lord Hillingworth, Sir William Larke, and Mr. V. A. Malcolmsworth.

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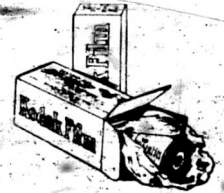
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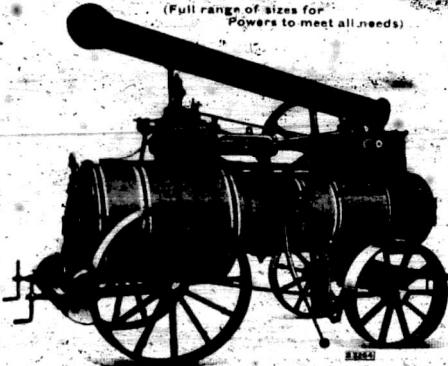
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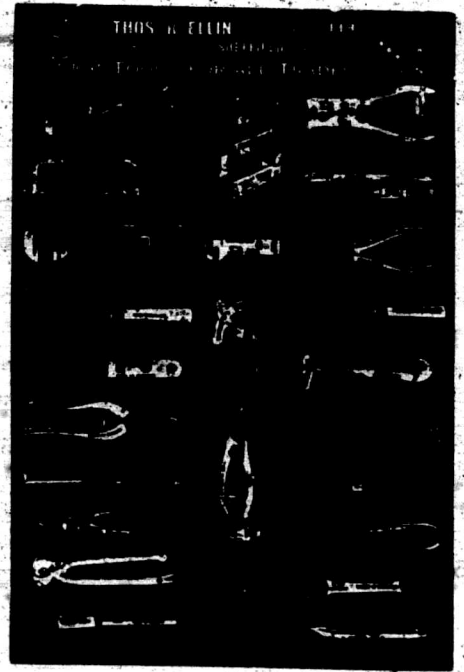
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LATEST KENYA CROP ESTIMATES THE "CARRION FLOWER" OF VANGA

Large Increases in Exports Anticipated

His Majesty's Eastern Africa Trade and Information Office has received following cabled particulars of the fourth estimate for Kenya for the season 1920-30...

It is estimated that the coffee crop in the Fort Hall districts is 50% above the yield, in the Trans-Nzoia 77% and in the Coast district 80%.

Total Estimate 1920. End of...

Coffee 410,208 tons. The following is the yield per acre in the following districts: Nyanza, 114 bags; Nakuru and Plateau, 74 bags.

Total Estimate 1920. End of...

Maize 2,015,380 bags. The number of bags of maize follows: Ravine, 73 bags; Nyanza, 51 bags; Plateau, 41 bags.

Total Estimate 1920. End of...

Wheat 344,611 bags. No change is made in estimates of the surplus except for sisal, which is now set at 20,000 tons.

COMPENSATION FOR ENEMY ACTION

Colonial Claims now being Considered

The Colonial Office announces that awards in respect of claims by British subjects belonging to British Colonies and Protectorates, account of loss or damage falling within the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles are being made.

Attention is particularly directed to the fact that all claims not already lodged by such persons either with the Government of the Colony or Protectorate concerned, or with the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonial Office, 11, Downing Street, London, S.W.1, must be lodged by April 30, 1931. Claims received after that date will not be considered.

Claims by surviving dependents in respect of the life of men serving with the armed forces of the Crown are ineligible to rank for reparations or reparation moneys.

An Appeal to East Africa's Readers

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EAST AFRICAN ESTATES, LIMITED.

The Chairman's Speech.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of East African Estates, Limited, was held on Thursday last at No. 1, Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman, The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Cobham, dealt with the balance sheet and continued:

"The British Colonial Provision Company, Limited, continues to make good progress. We received a dividend of 12½% less tax, on our holding of roughly 60% of the paid-up capital. A similar dividend is foreshadowed for the current year. Recently the Kenya Government convened a Conference of the principals of the coffee industry with a corresponding reduction in the price paid to the farmer. These recommendations have been favourably considered by us. Arrangements have also been made to pay the farmers a bonus for excellent quality animals, and this will compensate the farmers to an extent for the general slight reduction

Investments in Kenya.

Our investment in Colonial Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Limited, still stands as the whole of the 7% Debenture issue of £35,000 and 43,643 out of 50,000 shares issued. Accounts were made up for the nine months ended March 31, 1929, and showed a loss after debiting interest payable and amounts written off machinery, implements, etc. The coffee crop was disappointing and the directors arranged for the inspection of the properties by a valuer of repute. He has confirmed the Board's hopes for the future success of this undertaking, and has placed a value on the properties which justifies the balance sheet figures. The crop during the current year is estimated to be a good one.

Evans Brothers (Kenya), Limited, have reduced their capital. Our interest in this company consists of the whole issue of £120,000 7% Debentures and 80,133 shares out of an issued capital of 147,000 shares of 10s. each. Owing to the locust invasion and the extreme drought experienced in 1928, the maize crop was virtually a failure, and arrangements have had to be made to finance this company by means of further loans. The current year's crop is coming on very well.

A note appears on the profit and loss account setting out in rather greater detail than is required by the Companies Act, 1929, particulars of directors' remuneration from this and subsidiary companies.

A statement also appears at the foot of the

directors' report annexed to the report, and that the parts of the report which are required by the Companies Act, 1929, and the subsidiary companies.

The Future of the Colony.

The past year or two has been a year of anxiety both for the managers and for your directors in London. This anxiety has been shared by many of the particularly those in the East African territories, therefore, cheering to read the following, expressed by a number of those who have visited Kenya during the past few months.

Sir Daniel Hall, K.C.B., J.P., J.L.S., J.P. (London). "Exceptional development has taken place in the last quarter of a century, but the present wealth of the Colony has only been made possible by the production of a surplus of raw materials and opportunities are sought."

Sir Robert Graves, K.C.B., J.P., J.L.S., J.P. (London). "As one who has seen many other colonies in their heyday, it seems to me that the East African Colony should have another and a grander future."

The directors' report and accounts will be found in the retiring directors' and auditors' reports.

EARLY MAN IN EAST AFRICA.

Mr. L. S. B. Leakey on his way Home.

MR. L. S. B. LEAKEY, leader of the British Archaeological Expedition, is, within a few days, to depart for his home in England preparing for publication a record of his discoveries and progress since 1931 for a further period of field work.

His expedition has established four pluvial periods in Africa, the supposed fourth being his discovery at the end of the pluvial period of the present interglacial period, a period which probably extends to Lake Magadi. The period of the movements during which the Nile flows into its several basins, the Nile in Africa corresponded with the first European advance. It was now certain that a modern man existed in Africa, and Europe.

The text of the address given at the session appears in the Times of December 15, copies of which have been forwarded. The address includes an interesting survey of the history of

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EAST AFRICAN ESTATES, LIMITED:

The Chairman's Speech

The twenty-third annual general meeting of East African Estates, Limited, was held at the Bay Hotel, Nairobi, on Monday, 19th December, 1929.

The Secretary read the report of the directors and the auditor's report thereon. The Chairman, Mr. J. H. M. de Vries, then dealt with the balance sheet and profit and loss account. The British Colonial Investment Corporation, Limited, continues to make good progress. We received a dividend of £25,000, less tax, amounting to roughly 6% of the paid-up capital. A further dividend is foreshadowed for the current year. Reports of the Kenya Agricultural Experiment Station are of a most encouraging nature, and the corresponding reduction in the price paid for the fertilizer. These recommendations have been carefully considered by us. Arrangements have been made to pay the farmers a bonus for the quality animals, and we will compensate the farmers to an extent for the additional cost of

The Future of the Colony

Investment in Kenya

Our investment in Kenya is made through East African Estates, Limited. The balance sheet shows a profit of £10,000, less tax, and 100,000 shares issued. Accounts were made up for the nine months ended March 31st, 1929, showing a loss after debiting interest payable and unpaid wages on machinery, implements, etc. The situation was not so favorable as in the previous year. The directors have therefore decided to place a value on the properties which will balance the account. The company is limited to £1,000,000.

EARLY MAN IN EAST AFRICA

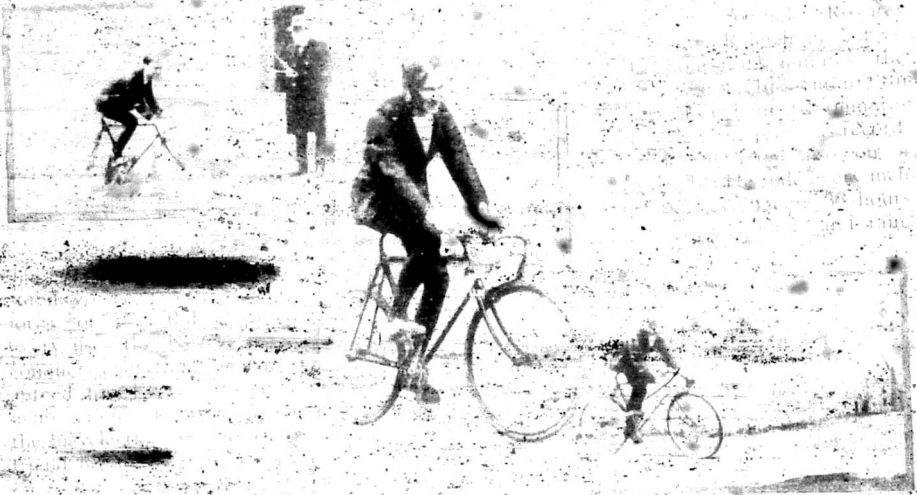
Mrs. L. S. B. Leakey on his way home

years. Brothers & Co. of London have advanced their capital. Our shareholders have received of the whole sum of £1,000,000. We have issued 100,000 shares out of a total of 1,000,000. The shares of £10 each have been placed on the market and the extreme demand has resulted in a profit of £200,000. It is hoped that the company will be able to meet its requirements by means of further loans. The present situation is running on very well.

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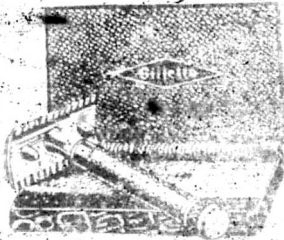
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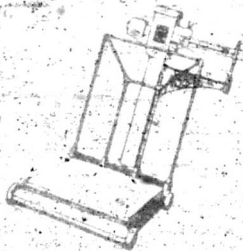
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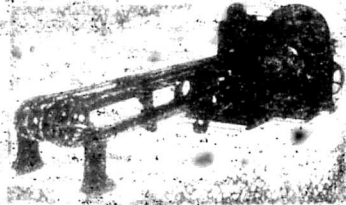
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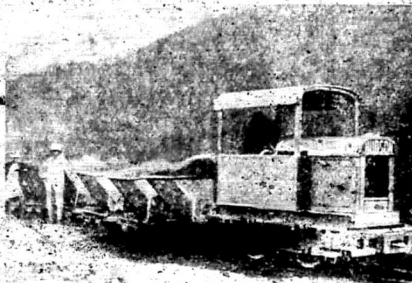
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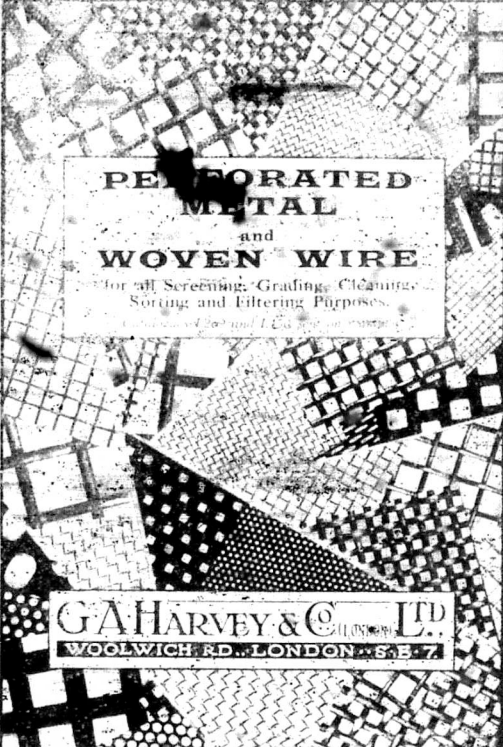
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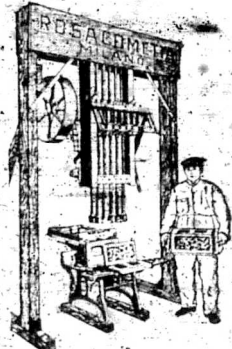
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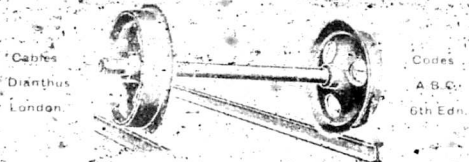
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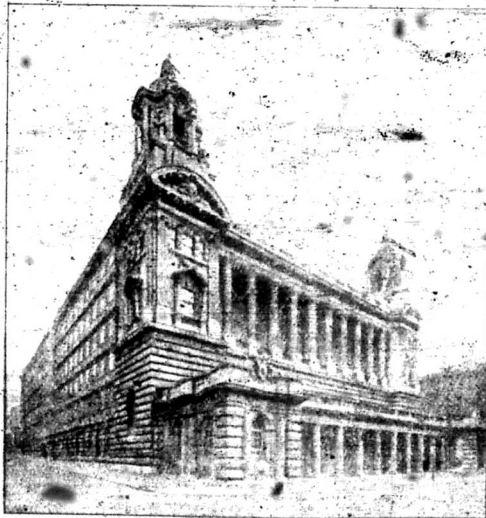
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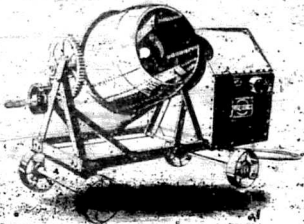
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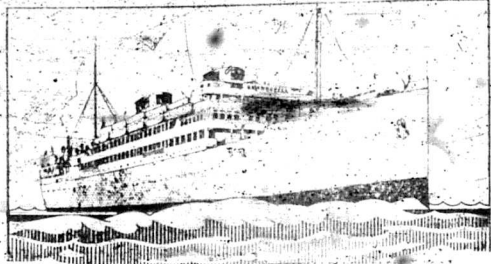


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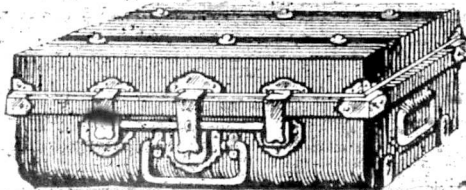
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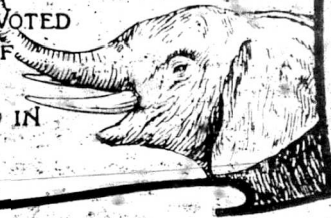
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL



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THE PRINCE RETURNS TO EAST AFRICA.

TOMORROW His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to leave Southampton in the liner "Kenilworth Castle" for the Cape route for Central and East Africa, in order to resume the holiday visit which was so suddenly cut short rather more than a year ago by the serious illness of the King. Then, especially in Kenya, the authorities, with an exuberance which settler opinion disapproved, obtruded an unnecessary number of public engagements into what was to have been a purely unofficial tour, but on this occasion there will, we understand and hope, be no such interference with the Prince's private plans. Those plans, as a matter of fact, are still quite unsettled, thereby reflecting the holiday mood in which the Prince takes up again his interrupted safari.

We are able to state on the best possible authority that all that has been decided is that the Prince, who is due to reach Cape Town on January 20, will leave South Africa for Northern Rhodesia not later than February 3, will leave the railway at Broken Hill, motor to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, take steamer to Kisumu, and travel by the Tanganyika Central Railway to some point, probably Dodoma, at which his safari will await him between February 15 and 20. Then for five or six weeks, until the rainy season with movement, the Prince will be out in the field, following whether his inclination and his luck lead. Whether the return to England may be from an East African port or by the Nile route, whether his own aircraft may be called upon at any stage of the tour, and the

duration of the visit are still matters of doubt, though it is fairly certain that the King's son will be back in London by the early part of May.

"I have found few things that I have enjoyed in my life more than my two short safaris in East Africa," His Royal Highness at last year's memorable East Africa Dinner in London, at which it will be remembered, he described himself as "no frenzied hunter of game or collector of trophies." Though, as we say, no decisions have yet been made, it seems likely that much of his hunting will take place on the Serengeti Plains, and that more shooting will be done with the cine-camera than with the rifle. The Hon. Denys Finch-Hatton, who is to take charge of the Royal safari, and to whom it has been left to arrange the provisional itinerary, is, as our readers are well aware, a keen big-game photographer, and, like the Prince, a strong opponent of the use of motor cars for big-game hunting.

East African settlers—who were said by the Prince last year to be doing "splendid work"—will be delighted at his second visit, rightly interpreting it as an indication of East Africa's strong attraction for one of the most travelled men, not only in the Empire, but in the whole world. This further evidence of the Prince's personal interest in East African problems, and his deepened knowledge of East African conditions, will be of real value to the Empire, and to Dependencies which in the past have been keenly sensitive that they have had all too little sympathy and understanding in the Mother Country. Though this visit is private, it is a certain gesture of real encouragement, from which East and Central Africa may well draw a sense of satisfaction as we hope His Royal Highness may derive from his visit.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

In this issue we publish a summary from the East African standpoint of the year that has just closed. What of the year that is opening? It is greatly to be hoped that the decisions of the Imperial Government on the Hilton Young and Wilson Reports will be made known immediately. Parliament reassembles in the third week of this month, for there has already been more than enough delay in a matter of vital importance to Kenya, Tanganyika, and a certain spirit of optimism infused into the life of the territories. The best prospect for 1930 is the achievement at the earliest possible moment of such desirable improvements.

That the new year will see real changes in East Africa, both in the appointments are likely to be made to Sir W. F. Rankin, Tanganyika, and Southern Rhodesia, and since Mr. J. S. W. Thomas has just assumed office in Nyasaland, and Mr. R. S. D. Rankin has just been appointed British Resident in Zanzibar, the administrative responsibility of the whole of East and Central Africa will rest upon new shoulders. It is frank, that is of good augury, that the governors about to take office have publicly articulated local public feeling, moreover, setting a strange and most regrettable precedent, public and semi-public expression has been given to personal animosity which, if it exists between the King's representatives in neighbouring Dependencies, should at least be veiled from the public view. It has been obvious that divergent gubernatorial attitudes on various questions have been stimulated by personal motives which should have no place in the transaction of public business, that co-operation has similarly been sometimes a matter of lip-service only, and that men who should have worked in close, constant, and harmonious liaison have been notoriously irreconcilable, even though they have spoken much of closer union. However great the ability of the individuals in question are, each has shown ability in certain directions, though sadly disappointing in others; the honest thorough cannot pretend that the retirement of the Governors whom we have in mind, and whose identity will be no mystery to the majority of our readers, will be viewed with anything but relief by the great mass of the European population of the countries most nearly concerned. That is a most regrettable state of affairs, which should not be able to exist under a High Commissioner.

The arrangement by the Government of Kenya that it be his appointment as the British General, the Chief Native Commissioner, and the Council for Northern Kenya, and the Council for Southern Kenya, what has become known as the Kital, must be a result of all the circumstances, in which, under a new High Commissioner. The terms of reference, as to the

one case in which four innocent Natives could have suffered the death penalty, but for the self-sacrificing interest of Mr. R. O. Bentley, the settler on whose farm they were employed. His intervention alone saved these four men from hanging, and it is certain that not one but Mr. Bentley can give the Commission the evidence which it presumably desired to elicit. Why, then, did His Excellency wait until Mr. Bentley had left the Colony before appointing the Commission? To have done, as he did in the Legislature, that the Commission's inquiries were to begin very shortly—that is, before Mr. Bentley's return to Kenya—was merely to add insult to injury. In his absence the inquiry could not possibly be effective, even if the terms of reference were adequate, and we hold that it would be a disgrace if the case in question were merely part of the larger problem of police and legal proceedings in the Colony, and for investigation to be whittled down to a mere assessment of the conduct of police officers on this one occasion will scarcely satisfy the public. As Mr. Bentley was allowed to leave Kenya without receiving any indication of the Government's intention to make inquiries, there is, we submit, every reason why the Commission should delay its labours until his return.

Some most surprising details of the amount, variety, and character of foodstuffs consumed by the health authorities of Kenya, as reported in the latest Report of the Commissioner of Foodstuffs, the latest Report of the Commissioner of Medical and Sanitary Services, and a few other facts, are given in the following table. Fewer than 11,287 tons of foodstuffs were condemned, that is, at the value of nearly a thousand tons a month, 5,670 tons of milk failed to pass, the censor 2,688 packets of soap squares, 2,080 lb. of tins, and 600,000 packets of salt, with a preservative, were declared unfit. The list included preserved fruits, jams, cheese, biscuits, meat, vegetables, tinned, and, most astounding of all, 1,458,500 tins of cigarettes. The Medical Officer, Nairobi, ascribes much of the trouble to weak and rusty tins, and it is noted that, in spite of the condemnations carried out at Mombasa, a great deal of unsound or unwholesome imported food finds its way up country and is exposed for sale. That routine inspections are now to be carried out at Mombasa certainly seems an advisable, not to say urgent, step.

Several Kenya newspapers in hand by the last mail express resentment at the criticisms levelled in this country at the dominant elements of the Government of Sir Edward Greig, on the recent Lambwa Masai restlessness. The London comments are that the East Africans in England who condemn the Government have not been in Kenya for many years, so that they are out of touch with local conditions, and do not know or care that the Government are doing their utmost in the case, for that many would condemn the speech made by the Government for the severest words that have been said by the Government. On this occasion Kenya is not the butt of mere armchair criticism.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

RETIRING GOVERNORS.

CONDEMNED FOODSTUFFS IN KENYA.

CRITICS OF A GOVERNOR.

A KENYA INQUIRY.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1920.

An Epitome of East African Progress.

Specially written for "East Africa."

The outstanding feature of the year 1920 was the great advance made towards the ideal of co-ordination of the public services common to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. The early days of the year saw the publication of the Report of the Hilton Young Commission on Closer Union, with its careful study of many and vexing problems, its thoughtful recommendations, and its vital proposal of a High Commissioner for the East African Dependencies. Though well received on the whole, wide dissent was expressed in East Africa and so much to its general conclusions as to its statements on certain comparatively minor matters; nevertheless, it was generally regarded as a State paper of great importance. In the same month the General Election brought the Government of the day to power, and Sir Samuel Wilson, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to visit East Africa to confer with leaders of local opinion with the object of discovering an agreed basis for action.

Neither the Commission nor Sir Samuel Wilson encountered work in the happiness of conditions; ill-informed comments at Home were very loud and persistent, and those who left England, the publicists who have seized upon Kenya as the storm-centre for discussion and for attacking the British settler in East Africa were much in evidence; and in East Africa there was still a good deal of local mis-understanding. In such circumstances it is greatly to the credit of the Closer Union Commissioners and of Sir Samuel Wilson that their Reports were in essential agreement in so many important respects. Shrewd efforts were made, and are still being made, to reconcile the two Reports as irreconcilably conflicting; but, as Sir Hilton Young emphasised in his paper on "The East African Opportunity," read before the Royal Empire Society, the points of agreement are more important than the points of divergence. Sir Samuel Wilson, who proved himself a tactful and skilful diplomat, had the assistance of the Lt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri in discussing the Indian case; wisely seizing the points in the Young Reports which were of immediate possibility, he advocated their implementation, especially insisting that a High Commissioner should be appointed without delay to deal with such matters as met with general acceptance, debatable questions he suggested might wait.

The Socialist Government and the Tanganyika Mandate.

Both Reports met with a hostile reception in Germany, whose newspapers protested vehemently against any approach to Closer Union. In concert with Italy, the German delegate to the League of Nations made strenuous efforts at Geneva to establish the temporary character of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, efforts which met with little notice in the British Press, but to which the Foreign Office, pressed by East Africans in London for an unequivocal declaration, wore that "His Majesty's Government do not contemplate abandoning the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory or asking for a change in it." It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of that reply, which Sir Samuel Wilson, in his statement made by Mr. Amery, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Lloyd, Sir Donald Cameron and others at a public meeting in London of the Territory in the company of the British Empire.

Confidence was well to the fore during the year, and numerous attempts were made, though not all successful, at East African conferences, many of which were held in London, and the results of the excellent

application of indirect rule in Tanganyika Territory escaped consideration. There is much evidence that this policy has been overdone and that officials, settlers, and natives are all suffering; financial scandals leading to the prosecution of important chiefs, recrudescence of poisoning and other forms of primitive crime, and even attacks on Government officials by natives with an undue sense of their independence under the *indirect rule* have been quieting symptoms. Public demand for independent inquiry into the position was endorsed by the Hilton Young Commission.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, as Lord Privy Seal in the Socialist Government which came into office, showed a determination to promote work in the Colonies by placing £1,000,000 annually at their disposal; one of the first results of the Colonial Development Act was that the building of the Zambezi Bridge at last assumed a practical aspect.

Railway Developments.

Extension of the East African railway systems continued during the year. Kenya the railway to Chumbeo Falls was put into active operation; progress was made with the Vile branch; the line to Naro Moru was opened and is being extended to Sagati; and a geographical survey was begun of the country which would be served by the proposed connection from the north line to Sofik. Uganda made excellent progress with the Jinja-Kampala extension, but the line cannot be opened until late in 1920, when the combined rail and road bridge across the Nile is completed. In northern Tanganyika, the railway was advanced to Arusha, and sanction was given for the construction of a new line from Ujiji to the fertile Iranga plateau. Further west the Belgians began to build a railway from Uvira on Lake Tanganyika to Lake Kivu much material for the line being imported via Dar es Salaam. The great mining interests of Northern Rhodesia were busy building connections to their properties; the main line from the Beas, Antelope through the main Rhodesian system at Ndola was completed; a telegraphic connection between Bulawayo, Mkwinda, and Nkandwa was constructed; and tenders were obtained for a line from Mchinge to Mokolambo, also in the Ndola district. The extension of the Nyasaland railways to the southern end of Lake Xosha, simultaneously with the construction of the Zambezi Bridge, was agreed in principle. Zanzibar's miniature railway ceased operation.

One of the main recommendations of the Commission on Closer Union was the unification of the railways of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, but maintenance of the two existing colonial relationships was advocated until physical connexion between the two systems had been achieved. At the end of the year Brigadier-General Rhodes, who had administered the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, since the death of Sir Christian Felling, was appointed general manager, to the satisfaction of the public, and Brigadier-General Hammond undertook another inspection of the Tanganyika Railway. There was a spectre up of the time tables of the Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Southern and Rhodesian systems.

Roads, Ports, and Air Services.

It is difficult to say whether or not the year would have been more successful had it not been for the war. The roads, ports, and air services were all in a state of stagnation, except in the case of the roads, which were being developed in the most rapid manner possible. The roads were being developed in the most rapid manner possible. The roads were being developed in the most rapid manner possible.

Good progress was made with the all-weather road from Dodoma to Dar es Salaam, the cars were able to get through from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro for the first time, the motor road from Keria to Stan-Isabelle in the Belgian Congo was being built, the route from Blantyre to Salisbury was so improved that numerous parties travelled between Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia. One of the worst main roads in East Africa continued to be that from Nairobi via Longido and Arusha to Moshi.

Port facilities were improved at Mombasa, Beira, Port Sudan, Dar es Salaam, and Tanga, in the last named case only as a result of protracted public complaint.

Air transport gained greatly in public confidence, especially in Kenya, where several settlers in their own machines, Wilson Airways Ltd. was formed in Nairobi to operate local services, and Mr. J. Campbell Black, the managing director, carried as the first fare-paying passenger between England and East Africa, Captain W. C. Drrett, editorial secretary and special correspondent of *East Africa*, he also flew from Nairobi to Mombasa and back in a day. A National Flying Services party under Capt. the Hon. M. J. G. G. visited East Africa in the late autumn, and an Imperial Airways ground organisation party, and Sir Alan Cobham were engaged at the close of the year in a final survey preparatory to the opening of the regular Cairo-East Africa weekly air service in or about June, 1930. Much aerial surveying was done in Northern Rhodesia and a beginning made in the Sudan, and the Tanganyika Government intimated its intention to undertake aerial surveying departmentally.

Important Dinners.

Probably the year was notable for the great success of the East African Dinner in June, which was distinguished by the presence of H. B. H., the Prince of Wales; Messrs. A. A. Somerville, M.P., and R. Hopkin Morris, M.P., attended a dinner of the East Africa Dinner Club in London, and one East African holder of the coveted decoration attended the V.C. Dinner held at Armistice time under the presidency of the Prince's General Staff, who came to England to deliver the 1929 Rhodes Lectures—in which he strongly detested the white settler in Africa—took the chair at an East African Campaign Dinner at which General von Lettow-Vorbeck was the guest of honour, a gesture of reconciliation which did not commend itself to many East Africans.

Other incidents of the year were the opening of the new and palatial London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in Gower Street, the mixing at Blantyre, his birthplace, of a memorial to David Livingstone by the Duchess of York, the attention drawn to the slaughter of game in Africa by "sportsmen" in motor cars, which led to much correspondence in the Press, to criticism of the Tanganyika Government, and to urgent appeals for the establishment of National Game Parks in East Africa; the African Society's dinner in May, at which Mr. Amery and Mr. Ormsby Gore made important speeches; and the attendance, while on leave, of Sir Edward Grieg at the July meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board and his statement, there, that "this meeting in Arusha, for in Nairobi the latter matter seldom did any good, but it is a most advisable," reported by *East Africa*, was combated on the return to Kenya by the *East African*, whose denunciation, challenged by this paper, became the chief of the year in news officially sponsored, that the Prince of Wales would come to East Africa, including a

visit to Meru, to be met to prolong as usual in the Honorary List of the year. In the New Year's List Mr. F. S. P. P. P. Chairman of the Sudan Chamber of Commerce, was elected to the Honorary Secretary of the Colonies, was given the C.C.M.G., and Mr. W. Nowell, the new Director of Amm., became C.B.E. In the Birthday Honours appeared the names of Lord Delamater, C.B.E., M.C., Mr. J. G. M. Donald, President of the Rhodesia Chamber of Agriculture, and Mr. C. C. Mitchell, Secretary of the Zoological Society (King's), Bachelor, and Sheikh Ali bin Sultan, Chief of the Coast, Kenya (K.B.E.).

Obituary.

The obituary for 1929 is, however, a long one and contains many well-known names. Lady Lugard died early in the year; Sir Gedrick Jackson, one of East Africa's greatest pioneers, passed away in December; Mr. Horatio Galloway Cole, Lord Delamater's brother-in-law and a Kenya colonist of splendid fibre, succumbed to a lung ailment; Dr. T. E. Bailey, the first Nyasaland doctor, was killed in a motor accident on the road to Mombasa; Captain A. J. Swan, another Nyasaland pioneer, died at his home in England, and Mr. Mel Chapman, naturalist and author, died at a ripe old age shortly after the publication of his fourth book. A link with the old days of Seid B. Rashid of Zanzibar was severed by the death in Bombay of Mr. Bonanni, and a notable Native figure was removed by the passing of Kinani, for thirty years Paramount Chief of the Akikuyu.

The list also includes Dr. Philip Ross, Kenya's first bacteriologist; Mr. P. C. Pearson, then a Game Ranger and previously one of the old sportsmen of the Indo Enclave; Mrs. G. L. Purchase, one of the pioneer settlers of Fort Jameson; Mr. H. A. Shannon, for twenty two years in charge of the J. M. C. V. steamers on Lake Nyasa; Mr. J. C. Copland, M. P. Temple, widely known Nyasalander; Mr. J. H. Blair, Director of the Lands and Mines, Uganda, who died suddenly in England on the last day of his leave, before retirement; Mr. F. H. P. Wilson, solicitor to the Zanzibar Government; Mr. C. H. Albrecht, U.S.A. Consul for East Africa; Mr. W. H. Caine, the Limuru pioneer; Mr. H. J. Walker, of Nairobi; Mr. Dudley Whitehead and Mr. J. W. Cooper, of Uganda; Lieutenant Colonel L. E. S. Ward, A.D.C. to the Governor of Nyasaland and previously of the K.A.F.; Major F. Gascoigne, a leader of enterprise in Nairobi; and Mr. Harry Parsons, one of the oldest British non-officials in Tanganyika. In addition, Captain F. J. Briggs was killed by an elephant at Marsabit while on beast duty, and Lieutenant Colonel P. Atkinson, formerly of East Africa, met with a fatal accident while playing polo in Nigeria.

Kenya.

The 1929 season which began in 1928, continued to maintain the possibility of Kenya Colony during the early months of 1929, but the emergency, if somewhat minor, in those respects could not be proved fairly successful. The continued cold during 1929 was over-estimated, and the harvest did not prove a major success. The rainfall was not so good as in 1928. The Government had been advised by the Agricultural Department, but by June the Government had decided to issue a statement of the situation, and that the year was excellent.

The Government had been advised by the Agricultural Department, but by June the Government had decided to issue a statement of the situation, and that the year was excellent.

of forestry in relation to climate and water supply, and to soil analysis. The belated report of the East of Living Commission published during the year, and duties to advise matters.

Particularly the year was notable for the services of Sir Jacob Bathurst, Acting Governor, development of Local Government, and existing practice of the Native Councils, threatened trouble between the Lundwa and Masai tribes, of which alarming reports appeared in the "Home" papers, but which was rapidly handled by the respective officials on the spot, and for further Abyssinian raid into the Northern Province. Among distinguished visitors to the Colony was the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, late Administrator of the Transvaal, who, through the columns of this journal, recommended that a Conference should be held between South Africa and the East African Dependencies, a suggestion which met with warm approval in many quarters. The questions of closer settlement of the Native Lands Trust Bill, the land bank, and prospective tariff and railway rates still awaited further action at the end of the year.

Tanganyika Territory.

Marked by the presence of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, outside the capital, in Arusha, and the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which was held in Dar es Salaam. A report of the Development Survey was published, setting out the principle of indirect rule, and it stated that 300 square miles have been allocated to settlers and missionaries and that it may be possible to alienate 1,000 square miles more. The system of land tenure in the Territory has continued to be severely criticised, particularly by the Tanganyika Congress of Associations. Local taxation was excessive, and the Territory Government was made of high survey fees, but stamp charges on conveyances were reduced to the minimum proposed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce. A new and improved Marine Ordinance was published.

Politically it is not too much to say that the Governor and the settlers were at loggerheads over Native Rights, it being felt that the principle of indirect rule was being pushed to extremes and far too hastily. There were serious cases of embezzlement by Native officials, and much opposition to the Governor's determination to transfer from the High Court to the Executive the judicial authority in Native legal cases. Abuses by former colonial masters led to the prohibition of the export of arms except under licence. The part of Tanganyika the object of much discussion, steady work was done by the Forest Reclamation Department, and the first factory was opened at Mwanza.

Uganda.

The cotton crop, the staple of the Protectorate, reached 107,724 bales, or 46% over that of 1928, so that the British felt early in the year was justified. Need for drastic improvement in the spinning industry was, however, universally conceded, and the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the industry, though some of its statistics and conclusions were criticised, was admitted to have done good work. The main recommendation, now being implemented, was for the formation of Buying Associations for a fixed term of years, with adequate assurances that fair prices would be paid to the growers for their cotton.

Mr. S. Simpson, for many years Director of Agriculture, retired during the year, and shortly after the arrival of his successor it was proposed to transfer his headquarters from Kibuli to Entebbe. Public opposition to the idea was practically unanimous. Permission was given for extension of unenclosed land to be used for road construction. A strike by the Native porters, the Makindus, during which a sanitary officer was seriously injured, led to the banishment of two of the ringleaders, and towards the end of the year a movement was set on foot by certain Natives for the election of members to form a Native Parliament of Buganda.

Nyasaland.

St. Charles Rowling, the Governor, retired during the year, and his successor, Sir Percy Girvan, arrived in Nyasaland, and was received by Mr. T. S. W. Thomas, the Chief Secretary of the Government. The Government was divided into two main sections, the one for the promotion of the mining industry, and the other for the promotion of the agricultural industry. The Government was divided into two main sections, the one for the promotion of the mining industry, and the other for the promotion of the agricultural industry. The Government was divided into two main sections, the one for the promotion of the mining industry, and the other for the promotion of the agricultural industry.

elsewhere. The question of the Zambezi Bridge was brought nearly to a head, an important fact for the country. The Government of Nyasaland held their first annual conference, the activities of the Nyasaland Native Councils were noted, some appreciation during the year.

Northern Rhodesia.

The tremendous development of mining in Northern Rhodesia was the feature of the year. Immense sums, much of it American money, being invested in the various prospecting and railway extensions, prospecting on the most scientific lines, and town planning being carried out on the grand scale. The Rhodesia Railways alone spent £1,500,000 in Great Britain. The future was regarded most optimistically.

It was announced that Livingstone, the capital of Northern Rhodesia, is to be moved to a new site still not disclosed. The Victoria Falls bridge, over the Zambezi, were laid in process of reconstruction during part of the year, so that it might accommodate the railway, a motor track, and a roadway, the road from Lusaka to Fort Jameson was improved. The Mppitanga Research Station, which the new Legislative Council had decided a railway strike defeated. The serious strike of Fort Jameson tobacco growers somewhat tempered by opportunities in the new mining, and by the great mineral discoveries in the new mines, and by the discovery of the Hertzog Railway in the South. An outlook tended to bring public opinion in Northern and Southern Rhodesia into closer touch, though, as a result of mining progress, and of the Hilton-Young Report, the prospect of political union attracted to become more than in the previous years.

Zanzibar.

The visit to England as the guest of His Majesty's Government of the Sultan of Zanzibar was a pleasing and most successful event, the Highness being warmly welcomed, and appearing to enjoy his experiences thoroughly. His livability, gentleness, and evident interest made a deep impression in England. The promotion to the post of the year of Sir Claude Hollis, the British Resident to the Governor of Zanzibar, led to the appointment of Mr. R. S. D. Rankine as the British representative in Zanzibar.

Dr. C. van Ronder, an expert from South Africa, carried out a preliminary investigation into the fisheries of the Island, and was able to make some encouraging suggestions. He was impressed by the possibilities of the industry. The usual placidity of Zanzibar was somewhat upset early in the year by disturbances in the prison, but these were soon quelled, and the situation adjusted. Much to the regret of those who knew the line, the Babuab railway was finally abandoned. The greatest Government railway in the world being thus doomed to disappear. The clove industry continued to face difficulties.

The Sudan.

The resignation in July of Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, in circumstances which amounted to dismissal, was the chief fact of the year. He was succeeded by Sir Percy Girvan, Bt., K.C.M.G., the British Minister at Athens, who, just before Christmas, paid his first visit to the Sudan, travelling by air from Wady Halfa to Khartoum. The Gedaref-Sennar railway line was opened on February 25, and a great increase of trade was reported. Sir William Humber visited and reported on the Gezira Cotton Scheme, which is yearly proving its great value to the Sudan. Cotton growing in the Southern Sudan continues experimentally, the embargo on the export of cotton was lifted in December, the year's yield of cotton showed a heavy shortfall. One of the features of the year was the extension of motor traffic. An annual budget, conditionally backed, was issued from Khartoum by Kherwan Cathedral. The Sudanist Government, which had been in power for some time, was dissolved, and a new Government was formed, headed by Sir Percy Girvan.

"EAST AFRICA'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
Capt. H. C. Druett, the Editorial Secretary of "East Africa," who recently arrived in Nairobi from London by air, may be addressed c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, Nairobi, until January 31. Any readers in East Africa who would like to discuss any matter with him are invited to write him to that address.

MR. J. McCRAE'S CALL TO KENYA SETTLERS.

His Plea for Toleration.

From Our Special Correspondent, Nairobi, December 1, 1920.

Last night's Calebanian Dinner was distinguished by a striking appeal by Mr. James McCrae, the Naitasha settler, for toleration to the part of those living in the Colony. The dinner was a record in point of numbers and in the fact that this year's President, Mr. R. R. Oswald, is the youngest man to have held that office. The arrangement of the function reflected very great credit on the management of the New Stanley Hotel, which handled most successfully the largest public dinner yet held in East Africa.

The harvest led by the Honorary Officer, having been carried round by the Native waiters who on this occasion were dressed in gowns and telegrams having been read from the Calebanian Societies of Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Eldoret, Kilindini, Khartoum, Arusha, Nyeri, Kampala, and Nakuru, Dr. F. C. Johnston, proposing the toast of the Imperial Forces, spoke of the country's pride in the King's African Rifles and the Kenya Police Force and, in regard to the Kenya Defence Force, suggested that, as many Scotsmen held rather strong views on the subject, it should be allowed to form a Scottish Volunteer Regiment, as had been done in many of our British Colonies. Colonel R. Wilkinson briefly replied.

A Memorable Speech.

In a memorable speech, Mr. James McCrae, who has lived in Kenya for the past twenty years, proposed, "The Land we live in." East Africa's usual course is to publish only such extracts from Calebanian Dinner speeches as have a wide East African implication or a wide East African interest, and, judged solely from that standpoint, Mr. McCrae's address deserves to be recorded at some length. He said, *inter alia*:

"On past occasions, the Society has been fortunate in its selection of speakers by this toast, men who have experienced the privations inseparable from pioneering and opening up this wonderful Kenya of ours. These men have told us tales of the past. We have heard how town plots and farms, worth fabulous sums of money were used in those old days as stakes in cards or even exchanged for some badly needed form of alcoholic sustenance. I do not propose to speak of the past. The present demands all our study and thought. The issues before our land at present are many and varied and pregnant with grave moment. Some of these issues are obscure, some are controversial, and to all of them it is vital to our welfare that correct and lasting solutions shall be found.

I propose, therefore, to create an atmosphere calculated to facilitate exchange of views, and thus assist in the eventual solution of our problems. My theme is to be Toleration. In the past Kenya has not been tolerant. The cause for such a frame of mind have been justified and are not far to seek, but they are not with us to-day and therefore can no longer be justified. For years past, Kenya has been one-filled and, unfortunately, the ultimate result. It has been a general condition and not confined to any one of them. Moreover, we have had more than one phase of disruptive influence. With our falling population and the consequent diminishing worth of the land, the competition has been fiercer than the struggle for land.

"As we have seen, in the past we have had the flag with two heads. One head is the representation of a labouring man, and the other head of a reclining settler, both with a face as white as the flag. The flag is now but one-headed and the face of the labouring man is now as white as the face of the settler."

Dwinding Difficulties.

"But the flag is not yet at the level of a one-headed flag, the labouring man is not yet as white as the settler's face. The flag is still two-headed and the face of the labouring man is still as white as the settler's face. The flag is still two-headed and the face of the labouring man is still as white as the settler's face."

an atmosphere of... (The rest of this column and the right-hand column are very faint and mostly illegible due to extreme contrast and noise in the original image.)

... optimism of industry in our settled areas... (The rest of this column and the right-hand column are very faint and mostly illegible due to extreme contrast and noise in the original image.)

... I would draw a parallel with South Africa after the Boer War when conditions of unrest there resulted in similar results to what Kenya has experienced... (The rest of this column and the right-hand column are very faint and mostly illegible due to extreme contrast and noise in the original image.)

... People are not exactly minding one another to enter public service... (The rest of this column and the right-hand column are very faint and mostly illegible due to extreme contrast and noise in the original image.)

Benefits of White Settlement.

Regarding the Classes Settlement Scheme I should like to express the anxiety and disappointment at the recurring curtailing of its operation. The scheme advocated originally was framed on... (The rest of this column and the right-hand column are very faint and mostly illegible due to extreme contrast and noise in the original image.)

Kenya's Native questions, if firmly guided, will solve themselves. The process cannot be hurried. The view that Native production in the Reserves with curtail labour supplies is, in my opinion, not correct. The flow of labour is definitely increasing and that fact is a compliment to the settler community. Labour is coming out freely—a fact which reflects increased confidence and respect for the white employer. Throughout the country you see efforts on the settler part to provide permanent housing, feeding, and sanitation. You see schools and hospitals and you see sympathy care for the sick workers and their family. In fact the potential for farms is less than one quarter of what it is in the Reserves. The settler's efforts have been nobly helped and guided by the understaffed Medical and Native Affairs Departments. Economic progress is another fact which will increase the Native's desire to seek work outside the Reserves.

The classic utterance of Major A. Smith—'Ostend should go far to clear away the question, harboured by our rulers at home and one night, but leaving which, it makes a certain stone in the road of Kenya and the neighbouring territories, would be a benefit, contribution and prosperity to all races and the whole of East Africa.'—The rest of this column and the right-hand column are very faint and mostly illegible due to extreme contrast and noise in the original image.

The rest of this column and the right-hand column are very faint and mostly illegible due to extreme contrast and noise in the original image.



KENYA: THE PROGRESS OF FORTY YEARS.

Mr. G. W. Hobley's Fine Book.

No one is better qualified than Mr. G. W. Hobley, C.M.G., to write the history of Kenya from the Charter of the Company to Crown Colony. His history, now published by Messrs. Whitcombe at a cost of sixteen shillings, has been compiled for Messrs. Messers.



in the year 1885, in the form of a volume of 200 pages, and from that date the history of East Africa in many useful volumes until he retired in 1921 from his post as Senior Provincial Commissioner of Kenya. His first appointment was that of geologist to the British East Africa Company, and his stirring times as a young officer soon found that the limits of his duties were extremely wide.

Mombasa was a barren place in those days. Its fort was very limited. There was a low wall. The Fort was surrounded by a wall of mud with the name *Kibabata*, the best name of the long islands, who were commanded by a venerable old Arab gentleman called the *jemadar*, and assisted by another called the *Akida*, or *whore*, who was called for a char and a pair of oxen. The narrow lanes of the narrow town were very narrow footpaths, walled on the north and south by mud walls about four feet high and made of mud with the white walls. The jungle was very thick with many adders, and one invariably saw several in the course of an evening walk. The records claimed about the first night, snatched an odd meal here and there. Some two years after the arrival of the first British troops on the island.

The emancipation of the slaves was a pressing problem at the time, and Mr. Hobley has something pertinent to say about it. Of Bishop Tucker, who had been a fellow passenger with him in the "Ethiopia," he writes:

Bishop Tucker was a very militant Christian, and with a grandly unimpaired sense of duty, and a very great sense of martyrdom. Domestic slavery on the coast could only be abolished gradually, and with the expedition of many thousands. He, however, recked not of this, and he was determined to have no opportunity of exhortation, public or private, possibly in the hope of forcing the Home Government to take drastic measures.

The Company had already done a good deal, for in 1886, before Bishop Tucker arrived, it had freed some 1,200 runaway slaves, and a considerable number settled them in *Kibabata*, in the eastern country. It fell to Hobley's lot to employ several hundred of these for construction work.

At this point it is worth while to recall the trials to which were among the risks of that day, apart from the normal attacks of fever and dysentery, and the chances of a young man of hunger, thirst, sunstroke, and malaria. In 1885, the young official was sent to the interior of the country on the young boat that for three days it was impossible to move him off the ship, he was nearly killed on arrival by the explosion of a bottle of strong aqua ammonia which he used as a remedy for mosquito bites, and while on board of Uvuma his tent was struck by lightning, he, his companion (a medical doctor), and his Sudanese orderly were rendered unconscious, and a sheep tethered to the tent was killed. The doctor died within a fortnight, the orderly in six months, but Mr. Hobley, though temporarily paralysed, recovered. On the Tana river trip he was attacked by bees and after being well stung was shut up in great discomfort for a while day in the chart house of the steamer.

He had a narrow shave from a wounded elephant.

One day he went down the side of a steep cliff, and he fell, and a track through the bushes and landed in a swampy patch at the bottom, trampling and falling into a stream. After him, I found only a few words from a dead language. With one exception, he had no mind to the land, but with his hands on the ground, his trunk straight up in the air, and his feet to the ground, that the effort was too much for him, and he collapsed, so I gave him a *coup de grace* to his head. It was to my regret.

And he struck Colonel Patterson's camp on the Tava river just when the famous man-eating lions were at their worst. Apart from the danger of the man-eating lions, which went on after dusk, and which caused the author more than one "disturbed night," two victims were actually taken by the man-eaters while Mr. Hobley was there.

After explorations in the Taita and Ukamba country, and a period of leave in England, he returned to Mombasa in 1897, when the Chartered Company's rule was being superseded by that of the British Foreign Office. He was appointed a First Class Assistant, and from that date he abandoned his field work as a geologist for political and administrative duties. He took part in some heavy fighting during the suppression of Kavirondo, worked transport in the Sudanese Mutiny of 1897, and in the Dervish campaign in Kisumu, played a large part in the establishment of a new order among the tribes.

...to make land and we are uncompromising about it, even at a cost of the Koran, and that is the end of the matter for him.

The Indian and British expedition was in a stern wheel steamer, the "Kenya," up the Tana river, which was then looked upon as a potential water-way for opening up the little known interior. The lack of roads of the country off the main road to the interior was a great hindrance, and the water was not only shallow, but no outfit of any kind had been established over the up-country tribes. The return of Mr. J. J. Jackson with his pioneer expedition to Uganda has caused great excitement in Mombasa, and early in March, 1897, Mr. Hobley was off in the "Kenya" up the Tana.

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CONTROLLING NATIVES IN TOWNSHIPS.

LESSONS FOR EAST AFRICA FROM DURBAN.

What Governments and Large Employers of Labour might Note.

By a Special Correspondent of East Africa

Remarks on the Durban System.—The entire system appears to be an eminently sound one. It recognises the principle that the municipality has a duty to perform towards the Native citizens. It applies the funds derived from Native revenue to Native purposes. It aims at uplifting the Native townsmen by providing them with good living quarters, and at suppressing the evil influences which are bred by the haphazard system of providing for Native quarters. It aims to recognise that the Native should have a say in matters concerning his administration.

In execution the system seems to have been successful in creating a Native body of citizens of orderliness and temperate habits, without having had recourse to harsh and repressive methods. Drinkards and loafers are not seen in the streets, the whole people seeming to move about to their respective employ in a quiet and orderly manner.

Further, the system is rapidly providing housing of a very high standard for both single and married people and at the same time, giving them every opportunity to meet amidst congenial surroundings, thus automatically to a certain extent preserving that which is best in their tribal system, and preventing that dissatisfaction and restlessness which eventually lead to hatred, caused by inadequate accommodation, the standards of housing, lack of comforts, and over-charging.

Points which strike the visitor at once are (a) the scattering of the locations over the town; (b) the scarcity of land around them; (c) the lack of facilities for indoor recreation, and especially of sports grounds; and (d) provision for the educated Natives. The first three points are entirely dependent on land, and are regulated by the high cost of plots within the township and the big rentals demanded. They have arisen out of the fact that Durban was already a large town before the question of housing the Natives arose at all and are the legacy of indifference in the past.

The ideal is a Native town, separated from the European by a belt of open land used as Native sports grounds, etc. This was impossible in Durban for the reasons stated above, and the next best has been done. Presumably Native life will develop around the most conveniently situated of the present locations, and we may yet see a Native town spring up in the flats.

Provision for the educated Native is very important, especially as regards intellectual recreation and provision for him to obtain his Native beer in surroundings of a higher standard than those usually provided. A combined building would seem to be indicated, including a room where tea could be served on suitable tables, billiard and foosball, and a room where a secondary play table in all towns with large

Native populations this type of wine-monial was not needed, instead of useless, and to the Natives largely meaningless, estate.

I have been everywhere struck by the educated Natives very marked desire for the European's strong drink. It is most noticeable, and is, I think, aggravated by the fact that in order to obtain his ordinary food beverage (Native Beer) he has to go to some open place or public hall of a lower standard of comfort than that with which he has surrounded himself, and surrounded by men of a lower standard of culture. This has been brought home to me over and over again in countries wide apart, and by members of numerous different tribes.

The system as applicable to the large and growing East African towns. There is no doubt that East Africa will have its Durbans—and I only hope they will be Durbans and not like some other towns in Africa. Keeping in mind the idea of a separate Native town divided from the European town, the following parts of the Durban system appear to be applicable:

(a) The financial and administrative parts *in toto*. That is to say, all Native revenue should be applied to Native needs, and an organisation on the lines of the Municipal Native Affairs Department should be begun. (b) We might adopt the present laws *in toto* and the local Native system. A further source of revenue would be the payment of 1s. 6d. out of every hut and poll tax to the M.N.A.D., as it is paid in India, as to the Native authorities. The pass laws would refer our towns to the numbers of inebriates and loafers that trouble them, forcing them to return to their tribal towns. Such laws are wise, and would be welcomed by the law-abiding Natives, and not least by the tribal chiefs. (c) To get things complete, with eating houses and beer-halls, is the historic simulation required.

(d) The beer monopoly and eating houses, which *in toto* will be better adapted to local needs, and would be in the form of villages, rather than locations, with single rooms available, fenced-in, Native, and with communal lavatories, wash-houses, and benches. The rooms could be made of blocks or detached, as is the case in Durban. Cottages would be available for those who require them.

Single Men's Quarters.—An improved type of Swahili house, built of brick with iron or tile roof, each holding, say, fifteen men, and provided with washing, cooking, and sanitary arrangements for every twenty houses. We want to avoid anything in the nature of barracks, except as regards casual labour. The provision of cheap married quarters is an ideal to be aimed at, for I am convinced that we should encourage the regular labourer to bring his wife with him, or else give him facilities to live a married life in town.

The time to adopt this system is now, before the towns grow too much. One European with a small staff could begin the administration, if he were given one further European to control the beer monopoly.

(Concluded.)

FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO ON FOOT.

The two Australians, Messrs. R. W. Morgan and Fleming Wilson, of a broad well-known Athenian background, have just finished their 12,000-mile journey from Cape to Cairo, and are back in London, where they will be the guests of the Royal Geographical Society. They are the first men to have walked the distance, and they have done it in a record time of 11 months and 20 days. They have been accompanied by a hundred miles of pack animals, and have had to face many hardships, including the loss of their pack animals, and the death of their pack animals. They have also had to face many hardships, including the loss of their pack animals, and the death of their pack animals.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. H. H. Allsop is now in charge of the Bukoba district.

Mr. John Gilbert has returned to Kampala from Scotland.

Mr. John Macnair is editing the new Dar es Salaam *Standard*.

M. Tschoffen, the Belgian Minister for the Colonies, has resigned.

Dr. N. Blish Peacock, is now District Medical Officer of Arua, Uganda.

Mr. C. G. Symington-Hall, Administrative Officer, Zanzibar, is now on leave.

Mr. W. J. Hud recently addressed the Newcastle Rotary Club on life in Kenya.

Mr. G. K. Mitchell, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Uganda, has returned to Kenya.

Mr. F. A. Swatman is now District Officer of the Southern District of Zanzibar.

Mr. C. G. Howell and Capt. A. J. McCarthy, Crown Counsel, are on leave from Kenya.

Mr. J. L. G. Gowers, Puisne Judge, Tanganyika Territory, is on leave from Dar es Salaam.

Mr. N. A. Brasnett recently arrived in Uganda on his appointment as Conservator of Forests.

Mr. John Parnall is Acting Attorney-General of Zanzibar during the absence on leave of Mr. A. N. Dooley.

Lady Sidney Farrer will, *East Africa* learns, shortly arrive in England on leave from Kenya Colony.

Mr. H. S. Matthews recently arrived in Dar es Salaam as Deputy Treasurer on transfer from Nyasaland.

Lord Falkland, who has successfully defended an action at law at one time served with the King's African Rifles.

Councillor C. S. Knight, the first Mayor of Livingstone, has just arrived in this country from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. B. Dwyer, the well-known Mombasa yachtsman, was recently married in the Kenya coast town to Miss Vera Graham.

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Messrs. O. A. Flynn and C. H. Wilkins, Assistant District Officers, have assigned charge respectively of the Dodoma and Singida districts of Tanganyika.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Scanton, of Fort Portal, have arrived in England from East Africa, having travelled from the Cape by the "L. Postephan Castle."

Mr. A. B. Cameron has been appointed Divisional Superintendent of the Kampala Section of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, in succession to Mr. Gauld.

Mr. W. Ross Jefferys is again on his way to the Cape, but has not yet definitely known whether he will re-visit East Africa, as he did on his last journey.

Mr. A. D. Forsyth, Thompson, Esq., Assistant District Officer, who recently returned to Uganda from leave, has been assigned to the Secretariat for duty.

Major J. L. Burns, who recently arrived in Tanganyika on first appointment as a Senior Assistant Engineer (Roads), is at present engaged on the Livingstone road.

Mr. F. J. Gee, formerly of the Tanganyika Survey Department, has been transferred to the Kenya Department of Education, and has been posted to Nakuru College.

The skeleton of the prehistoric man found by Mr. J. S. H. Leakey in Kenya was unwrapped last week by Sir Arthur Keith, Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

On their return to Northern Rhodesia from leave Mr. F. B. H. Goodall, M. B. Esq. and Mr. J. W. Hinds, Provincial Commissioners, have been posted respectively to Broken Hill and Matabika.

Commander Goulette and his two French companions, who left Madagascar by air on December 7 for Quilimane, Portuguese East Africa, are believed to have been drowned at sea.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Kenya, between Albert Parker, of Kitale, and Ethel (Peggy) Pater, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clement Hastings, of Holford, Somerset.

Colonel O. F. Watkins, Senior Commissioner, and Captain J. H. G. Gowers, M. B. Esq., and Mr. S. H. L. Goulette, District Officer, have recently returned to Kenya from leave.

The year-end accounts between Mr. W. R. Loring and Mr. J. H. G. Gowers, and Mr. S. H. L. Goulette, District Officer, have recently been closed.

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An uncle of Captain Mackenzie, King of Abyssinia, is reported to have been killed in the north of that country. One account attributes his death to an air crash and another reports it to have been murder.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Lisa L. A. Morton, daughter of Mr. C. N. Morton of Barclays Bank, Mombasa, and Mr. G. Chapman of the Union-Castle Company's Mombasa staff.

Mr. A. Noel Hayward, at present Assistant District Commissioner at Meru, and who was private secretary to Sir Jacob Balfour during his Acting Governorship, was recently married in Nairobi to the daughter of Mr. G. A. B. Howie.

On their arrival in Tanganyika, appointments as District Agricultural Officers, Messrs. B. F. Harter, W. B. Hutchinson, and R. D. Linton have been appointed respectively to Nyanza, Shinyanga, and Dar-es-Salaam.

Captain Arnold Abbott, D.S.O., whose excellent work in the Intelligence Department during the East African Campaign will not soon be forgotten, has returned to Australia from a shooting trip in Angola and Northern Rhodesia.

His many East African friends will congratulate Major Charles Garskell on his appointment as Clerk to the Nairobi District Council. His nomination to the office, which was received with the approval of the Acting Commissioner for Local Government Lands and Settlement.

Miss Barbara Mitchell, who was recently married in Mombasa to Mr. Robert Scott, District Officer at Kitum, Uganda, is the younger daughter of Mr. Percy Mitchell, J.P., of Highgate. The bridegroom is a son of Dr. Robert Scott, formerly of Highgate, and now of Exeter.

Messrs. Crosby Lockwood will shortly have ready for publication Mr. George Buckley's new book on Railway and Cable Beach Movement, comprising Modern British and American Practices, to which Sir Edward Greig, the Governor of Kenya, contributes a foreword. Mr. Buckley is the Port Manager of Mombasa.

Messrs. F. Beck, H. R. Montgomery, and P. G. Stone have been appointed Senior Examiners (Second Grade) in Kenya.

We regret to report the death of Captain Hospital of Mr. W. E. Heard, who had been employed by the Uganda Company as a general manager for the past five years. Mr. Heard, who was in his forty-sixth year, was well known and popular both in Buganda and the Eastern Province.

Amongst those recently elected Fellows of the Royal Empire Society are the following East Africans, Messrs. A. C. Freeman-Patterson and Douglas S. Scott, M.B. (Kenya Colony), Messrs. Brodow Emery and Geoffrey D. Popplewell (Tanganyika Territory), and Mr. William J. Gordon (Uganda).

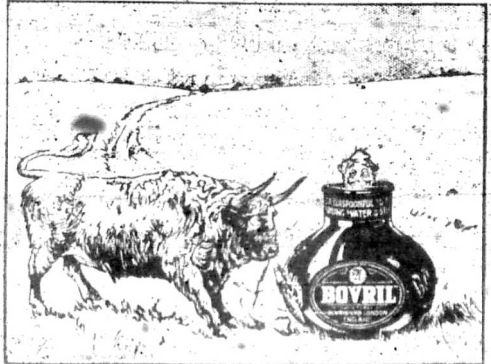
Major G. A. B. Nicoll, D.S.O., Assistant Superintendent of Police in Uganda, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika Territory. He first went to Uganda in 1910, returned to England at the outbreak of war, served in the Army till 1924, and was then reappointed to Uganda.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Maskelyne, the twenty-four year old granddaughter of Mr. J. M. Maskelyne, the famous magician, to Mr. Ronald Campbell Miles, the Nyasaland tea planter, whom she first met while he was home on leave last summer. Miss Maskelyne is at present appearing as an illusionist at Maskelyne's Theatre.

East African Freemasons will be interested to learn that according to the "Masonic Year Book" for 1929, which has just been issued, there were 4,462 lodges on the register of the United Grand Lodge of England on September 30 last, a net increase of seventy-nine in the twelve months. During the year Major Richard H. Everett was appointed District Grand Master for the newly-formed District of Rhodesia.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place in Mombasa, between Lieutenant Commander G. H. S. Sulvan, Royal Navy, formerly of the Tanganyika Marine, only son of the late Admiral George Eydiard Sulvan and Mrs. Sulvan of 29, Redcliffe Square, South Kensington, and Mrs. Kathleen Palling Armstrong, of 21, Lexham Gardens, W.S., youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Simms, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Basildon, Monmouthshire.

Mr. S. F. Turner has been elected captain of the Jaxing-stone Cricket Club, in succession to Captain P. R. Wardrop, who during the two years of his captaincy did so much for the club and who was, it is generally held, last season's batting champion with an average of 35.16 his credit. Mr. Turner is the son of the late Mr. Richard A. Turner, of the Victoria Club, St. Northolt, the Hon. Mr. Justice Turner, of the Victoria Club, Dublin, Mr. G. S. Keble, of the Victoria Club, and other Mr. R. H. J. Turner, of the Victoria Club, England. His secretary is Mr. J. H. Turner, of the Victoria Club, St. Northolt, Mr. J. H. Turner, of the Victoria Club, St. Northolt, Mr. J. H. Turner, of the Victoria Club, St. Northolt, Mr. J. H. Turner, of the Victoria Club, St. Northolt.



KENYA CONVENTION IN SESSION

Full List of Resolutions.

A SESSION of the Convention of AS 1929 of Kenya was opened in Nairobi on December 13, East Africa, the Official Organ of the Convention in Great Britain, is able to state that a discussion on the Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika was opened by a motion drafted by the Executive on the latest information received from London.

Among the motions moved were the following:

- (1) *Constitution of Conventions*.—That this meeting of Convention is of opinion that the Convention of East Africa is an essential body that no part of its activities should be curtailed, and that no change should be made in its present constitution. (Thika District Settlers' Association.)
- (2) *Use of Lower Kaffirya*.—That this Convention requests that the mahabudhi of the lower Kaffirya should be cleared, and the land thereon should be available annually for the production of crops for additional purposes only. Pinnacles should then be purchasable at the current price less rebate, thereby simplifying collection. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (3) *Analysis of Artificial Fertilisers*.—That the Convention resolves that in view of the increase in the use of artificial fertilisers in the Colony, it is requested that Government should introduce legislation on the lines of the South African Fertiliser Act, making it compulsory for fertilisers to be sold only under warranted and certified analysis. (Sisimba Farmers' Association.)
- (4) *Export of Crops*.—That this Convention requests Government to pass an Act on the lines of the New South Wales Laws on Crops Act. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (5) *The Grade Coffee Trade*.—That this Convention recommends an alteration in the Rules of Planting Ordinance in order that the restriction on trade in green and low-grade coffee may be removed, and suggests that the whole matter might be met by ruling that a 75 per cent. of all commercial sales must be sent to the Agriculture Department within a week or four hours of date of collection, and that the remainder may be sent to a list of 100 of the largest immediate exporters, should be allowed to "coffee intended for Mombasa." (Thika District Settlers' Association.)
- (6) *Daylight Saving*.—That this Convention, while agreeing that it may be beneficial to the business communities of Nairobi or any other town to make arrangements to close their business half an hour earlier, is detrimental to the farming community of this country to work under the present time system, and asks that the same be extended. (Thika District Settlers' Association.)
- (7) That this Convention urges upon Government the desirability of the repeal of the so-called Daylight Saving Bill, as those engaged on farm-work find it to be a cause of serious loss. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (8) *Death Duties*.—That this Convention is of opinion that the existing Death Duties should be abolished. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)

Reafforestation.

- (9) *Kikuyu Staffs*.—That this Convention requests Government to consider a comprehensive scheme of general reafforestation, including a class of camp sites for planting in occupied areas and Native reserves. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (10) That this Convention again emphasises the importance of reafforestation, especially with a view to the conservation of water supplies in the Colony and urges the necessity of planting up the Forest Reserves and head waters of rivers and streams with a suitable timber as quickly as possible. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (11) That this Convention urges upon Government the desirability of proceeding without delay on the re-forestation of the Forest Reserves and occupation of the Native Plantations. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (12) That this Convention urges upon Government to employ a staff of men towards the re-forestation of the Forest Reserves and occupation of the Native Plantations, and to employ all possible means to encourage the planting of trees on all possible areas, whether or not they are in the immediate possession of the Native, but to do so in a way that will not prejudice the interests of the Native. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (13) That this Convention requests Government to employ the methods adopted by the Forest Commission in the various parts of the Colony and the Forest Reserves in the most suitable manner. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)

(14) *Legislative Powers*.—That this Convention requests Government to pass an Act on the lines of the Legislative Act, No. 2, which was passed unanimously at the last Session of the Convention on the following terms:—That this Convention is of opinion that the present Government should be empowered to exercise the powers of the Executive Council but not of the Legislative Council, and suggests that all such powers should be given the prior consent of the Legislative Council except in special cases of emergency, when subsequent confirmation of the Legislative Council shall be obtained. (Thika District Settlers' Association.)

(15) *Third Party Insurances*.—That this Convention requests Government to issue instructions that the licence for the use of motor vehicles should not be issued until such licence is adequately insured against third party risks. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)

(16) *Motor Taxation*.—That this Convention is averse to the present motor taxation and would press for a revision of the same. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)

Labour and Native Affairs.

- (17) *Access to Native Lands*.—That this Convention urges that the practice of buying money to Native whether advanced of wages or not should cease. (Songhor Farmers' Association.)
- (18) *Police in Native Reserves*.—That this Convention requests Government to increase the number of police in Native Reserves, which will ensure continuity of police in Native Reserves, with special reference to the two Reserves, as a corollary to the fact that the Kikuyu who live at present in the two Reserves are not allowed to take up the Abasas Reserve. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (19) *Police Relief*.—That this Convention urges upon Government the desirability of so controlling police relief measures and works that they may not prejudicially affect the normal outflow of labour. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (20) *Hut and Poll Taxes*.—That this Convention is of opinion that Native labourers working in another territory should be liable for hut and poll tax in the territory only. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (21) *Native Squatters*.—That this Convention, being of opinion that the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance, No. 2, is fundamentally unsound in principle, vexatious in its application, faulty in its construction, ambiguous in its interpretation, and the cause of suspicion and discontent amongst the Natives whose interests it primarily it was intended to safeguard, calls for the repeal of the Ordinance, and for the issue of formal squatter contracts, and an amendment to the Masters and Servants Ordinance in order to regulate the essential features of the squatter system. (Sisimba Farmers' Association.)
- (22) *Domestic Servants Ordinance*.—That this Convention is of the opinion, in view of the increasing danger to European women and children, that Government should be urged to apply the Domestic Servants Ordinance as soon as possible. (Thika District Settlers' Association.)

Squatters.

- (23) *Trading Squatters' Cattle*.—That this Convention is in favour of all districts interested in squatters limiting the original number of stock coming to farms from the Reserve, with each family to five adult head. (Sisimba Farmers' Association.)
- (24) *Squatter Registration*.—That this Convention favours the signing of squatter registration certificates by the farmer employing them. (Songhor Farmers' Association.)
- (25) *Police Powers*.—That this Convention is of the opinion that the law be amended so to give powers to the police to effect the arrest of any person found trespassing on demarcated farms or restricted lands. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (26) *Warrants on Farms*.—That this Convention requests Government to issue warrants to give police force to provide night watchmen on farms as desirable. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)
- (27) *Warrant on Farms*.—That this Convention requests Government to issue warrants to give police force to provide night watchmen on farms as desirable. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)

civilized and closely settled country, and the Postmaster-General to reconstruct as far as possible the regulations dealing with such public waters, and parcels require a recent trip to the rivers, with a view of obtaining some of the present delays, irritations, and annoyances. (Kenya and British East Africa Association.)

Can Reduced Postal Rates.—That this Convention urges that, in view of the large and increasing postal revenue disclosed in the Postmaster-General's report, the time is now ripe for an immediate reduction of postal rates, and it is the view of this Convention that an initial and substantial reduction should be made in the local letter rates. (Trans-Nzoia Farmers' Association.)

Funds for Road Maintenance.—That in view of the rapid expansion of traffic on the roads of the Colony, this Convention is of the opinion that the present allocation of funds for the maintenance of roads under control of both Public Works Departments and Local Government Boards, approximately \$100,000 annually, is inadequate, and would urge that a definite increased proportion of the revenues of this Colony should be earmarked annually for this work. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)

On the Proposed Abolition of the Office of District Permit Issuers.—That all stock permits be issued by Officers of the Veterinary Department only. (Thomson's Hills District Association.)

Stock Quarantine.

Quarantine Regulations.—That this Convention is of opinion that quarantine boundaries as determined by the Veterinary Department should be maintained as being in the best interests of the country. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)

Stock Quarantine Regulations.—That this Convention is of the opinion that the present system of quarantining regulations is, after many years' trial, proved inefficient and vexatious, and has handicapped honest transport riders and cattle traders in competition with their ignorant or dishonest rivals.

It further considers that in view of the proved reliability of the various vaccines and inoculations issued by the Veterinary Pathological Laboratory, whereby the stockowner is now in a position to protect himself from all diseases prevalent in Kenya, with the exception of foot-and-mouth disease, and that the passing into law in the near future of measures assisting farmers to fence and erect dips, it should be the function of the stockowner to protect his own farm from disease. It therefore urges upon the Government the complete revision of the details of the present quarantine regulations. (The Settlers' Association.)

Illlicit Movement of Cattle.—That in the opinion of this Convention the rules governing the illicit movement of cattle require modification in respect of the obligation imposed on the occupier of a farm to hold cattle which he finds being illicitly moved from his farm until a Veterinary Officer gives permission for their removal. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)

Construction of Dams.—That the shortage of rainfall in the Colony of recent years having seriously affected the discharges of the rivers and streams, this Convention is of the opinion that every effort should be made to ensure conservation of water by dams over the streams, the same being utilized to regulate the stream flow. It would urge that settlers should be encouraged to make dams on their estates to hold up flood waters to the extent they desire, and to use during the dry months, so that they may secure water flow, though without interfering with the normal stream discharge. (Kikuyu District Settlers' Association.)

The December issue of *Kibera Notes*, which is issued by the Kenya Church Aid Association, states:

"The Rev. H. T. Harris, who for many years has worked successfully in the Germana territory, has been invited to hold a 'Flood Relief' Black-water detox. We are most thankful for his study improvement in health, and trust it will be made to return for many more."

"The Rev. F. H. White, who is a fully trained medical teacher, has returned from a visit to the Falls Hills, where the 'Flood Relief' has done many 'Flood Relief' splendorous work. He has found a great deal of work to do in the hills, and he has had to work very hard to keep the people healthy."


POOR PROPAGANDA FOR EAST AFRICA.

From the East African point of view Sir P. H. Hayes's recent lectures at the Royal Empire Society was a disappointment. Frankly professing himself a propagandist eager to induce Europeans to visit South and East Africa, Sir Thomas (who is Regius Professor of Engineering at Edinburgh University) discoursed on "A Tourist's Impressions" of the countries mentioned. South Africa was dealt with fully and attractively; the Zambezi and the Victoria Falls being well described and illustrated by some original photographs taken from unusual points of view, but Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, Mombasa, and the Kenya-Uganda Railway were hardly mentioned. Evidently the lecturer had seen Africa merely as a hurried steamer passenger.

The pictures of Tanganyika Territory were just scraps of natives; no mention was made of the Governor's palace, surely one of the sights of Dar es Salaam, and all the photographs of the East Coast were poor and poorly reproduced. It was difficult to believe that any one of the large audience could be induced to visit East Africa as a result of the lecturer's display. Evidently he was enthusiastic enough; his description of the floral wealth of the gardens in the suburbs of Nairobi was flowery indeed, but there was nothing in his pictures to prove it.

Fortunately, an Empire Society audience is very pathetic and well-informed and can be indulgent, but to a different class of hearer the effect is propaganda might be disastrous.

The 1930 edition of that indispensable work of reference, "Who's Who," has just been published by Messrs. A & C. Black at the usual price of 50s. post free.



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See also "Who's Who" and "Who's Who in the World" published by Messrs. A & C. Black at 7, Pall Mall, London, W. 1.

THE STANDING OF THE AFRICAN WOMAN

Points for M.P.'s to Note

To the Editor of East Africa

SIR, It is doubtless very distressing for certain British critics of East Africa to discover that in many African tribes women are "slaves" not to Euro-peans, but to their own folk. Miss Rathbone has told the House of Commons, are sold by their fathers; after marriage a woman is the property of her husband; and if he dies she becomes the property of his next male kin, who may sell her where he will. Of course, many detractors whose knowledge is in inverse ratio to their volubility, will blame the British for permitting this "slavery" under the British flag.

But will the abolitionist endorse such accusations. Is Miss Rathbone's statement a distortion of the facts which she has seen? Even missionaries, I believe, are now convinced that the "bride-price" is in no sense a sale, and that it was devised really as a protection for the woman. Is not the whole scheme of things among African tribes designed to protect the woman? She must belong to someone; she must be married; if her husband dies, she must have some official protector, and who better than her next of kin?

Politicians whose weakness of vision in disaster in life has been a breakdown on the Tube during the rush hour, fail to realise that existence in tropical Africa before the advent of the British was too often poor, savage, nasty, brutal, and short. To quote Mr. Ormsby Gore's Preamble to Mr. C. W. Hobley's "Kenya." In Africa woman is recognised, even by herself, as the weaker vessel and she would be the first to seek the man's protection.

As to slavery, almost every East African must have seen a large collection of matrimonial disputes on which he has had to adjudicate and in which the "slave complex" was startlingly absent from the female party to the suit. If a shrill voice, a torrent of abusive words, a perfect gift for exposing the husband's deficiencies as man, husband and worker, a knowledge of women's "rights," and a willingness to tell the world of her troubles are "slave" characteristics, some Native women must achieve the fame of "savedom." But has any one of your readers ever heard them complain of their status?

Yours faithfully,

London, W. 1. RWANA MZEE

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CUSTOMS UNION.

Mr. P. H. Clarke replies to Lord Francis Scott.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR, In East Africa of November 14, which arrived here this morning, in the report of the proceedings of the Executive Council of the East Africa Board, I notice that Lord Francis Scott spoke on the subject of protective duties in Kenya and Uganda, and stated that all the members of the Kenya Tariff Committee were with the sole exception of the Indian member, convinced that the protective system and the tariff make the Colony and that the continuation of such proceedings was even more important than the implementation of the Customs Union. I am glad to see that.

Most of these were attention in the minutes of recent meetings of the Kenya Tariff Committee report, particularly the tariff on sugar, and also the paragraph in the minutes of the same on the subject of Customs Union.

In this latter it is noted that the benefits derived by the Customs Union, between the three territories

is so important that under no circumstances should the Customs Union be jeopardised through any local advantages that might be gained by any particular industry or district. Therefore, consider that the statement made by Lord Francis Scott is incorrect.

Yours faithfully,

Nombusa FRANK H. CLARKE

NATIVE POLICY IN EAST AFRICA.

Control by the High Commissioner.

To the Editor of East Africa.

SIR, I submit that your leading article and the article entitled "The Whiff on the Wall" in your issue of December 20 provide in themselves, without any need for further argument, or other lines, adequate and unanswerable justification for definitely giving the High Commissioner control over Native affairs, instead of definitely excluding them. As I said in a recent letter I read, the question is not, and not rhetorically, because of the skill of the man unanswerable.

I would refer, especially to the present system of appointment to Colonial Governorships, to which you refer, and its consequences. We do not know who will be the next Governor of Tanganyika, or of Kenya, and well, the rest has been said before, only you seem somewhat to have done the us and crossed the us of my own argument. I therefore repeat my question.

Yours faithfully, Caterham, Surrey, FRANK H. MELLAND.

A most interesting letter on this subject from Mr. Melland was published in East Africa on November 21, on which occasion we dealt in a leading article with the point at issue. In principle, we believe, with our correspondent that the Dependencies would be greatly benefited by vesting control of Native policy in the High Commissioner, but since there is extreme sensitiveness in East Africa, and especially in Kenya, on the subject, the course would appear to be to win co-operation in those departments of public business which are regarded as of common interest, leaving the Central Authority to win over local opinion to the idea of entrusting with control of Native policy, the general lines of which would, of course, be settled in consultation with the Central Council, the local Governors, and other advisers. Thus the point at issue is one of method rather than of matter. The abuses that have revealed themselves as a result of the overhasty application of indirect taxes in Tanganyika are, we consider, the strongest possible argument in support of the emphatic declaration of the Commission on Closer Union of East Africa's great need that there should be applied throughout the territories as a whole, continuously and without vacillation, a Native policy which, while adapted to the varying conditions of different tribes and of different localities, is consistent in its main principles. (E.A. 11)

OUTWARD-BOUND FOR UGANYIKA.

ONE of the best known East Africans writes with reference to the contribution which we recently published under this heading.

Alnazi Amin's article "Outward-bound for Uganyika" is brilliant. I do not feel I have enjoyed anything so much for years. Both my wife and I read it with laughter over and over. I read it, and told her about it, then she read it, and then I read it, and then she read it. A great number has hit on his subject, the "Outward-bound" mine, and I really think you should not be so hard on it over.

(Continued on page 521) I am sure that it should be exactly the same thing as the "Outward-bound" mine, and the contribution by the "Outward-bound" mine, and I to use it.

A PEN PICTURE FROM N. RHODESIA.

MR. MALCOLM BARR, writing for *The Shipping Times*, on the Luano Valley of Northern Rhodesia, says, *inter alia*:

In Northern Rhodesia, about fifty miles east of Broken Hill, the traveller comes abruptly to a piece of scenery, a somewhat unusual occurrence in Africa. A huge cliff drops away suddenly at his feet and far below is a picturesque narrow valley covered with dark forest and interspersed here and there with patches of a brighter green; on the far side, the opposite cliff has the appearance, in the haze of a respectable mountain range. It is a fair sight, but distance lends enchantment to the view.

This is the Luano Valley, the last remnant of the great lakes and extends northwards right into Palestine on the maps, but is locally notorious. The country is crumpled and covered with a dense bush in which stalking is out of the question, and the occasional *Impatiens* or open patches are covered with grass so high and dense that no game can be seen in them, and they can scarcely be crossed until burnt out. You may stumble on something by chance, but a snap shot is all that can be hoped for in these tangled jungles. If you do try to go in a more open district, the eddies of the breeze are sure to veer round at the critical moment and the game will wind you.

There are two distinct types of scrub known as the Lusaka Bush and the Mopani Bush. The former is a thick jungle that fringes the rivers and streams, requiring moisture for its development; it consists of a mass of mimosa and various other spiny trees, interlaced with rubber vines, tough lianas and often absolutely impassable barriers of thorny poisonous Euphorbias and here and there a monstrous baobab. Along the banks of the brooks there are festoons of buffalo bean, dreaded by black and white alike, the very mention of the devil, for contact with its velvety hairs will drive a man almost out of his mind. Those who had been down there warned me that it is better to walk two miles round a piece of Usaka Bush rather than try to go half a mile through it. I agree. After struggling for several hours, in great heat, in miasmatic atmosphere, up and down steep crumbling banks crowded with two species of Euphorbia, a most evil-looking tree, clipping and cutting myself on the sharp spikes of innocent-looking Sans器材 which form much of the undergrowth, and at times touching a buffalobean, I felt I had learnt what the gardens of Hell are plural with.

AT THE COURT OF MUSINGA.

AS THE course of a most interesting article to *The Sphere* on Ruanda, the Rev. M. L. G. Gulle, head white missionary writes:

One more tower-like Saul of old, head and shoulders above his fellows, Musinga the king is indeed a giant even among this race of giants, for he is about seven feet high. At the time of our last visit his robe was made of a brilliant but cheap yellow, fringed and worn shawlwise over a skirt of coral blue, the whole effect being very striking. He is an amazingly ugly person himself, though he has the typical features of the true Mutusi, aquiline and entirely free from the usual Negro facial characteristics. Many of the chiefs are really handsome men even as we reckon looks, but the king has very prominent teeth (as the children remarked, it looked as if he could never shut his mouth), and is in addition nearly blind, with very protruding eyeballs. He necessarily stoops a certain amount, especially if he wants to look at anything, and persists in doing so in the funniest way when he shakes hands.

Some thirty years ago Musinga's power was every bit as absolute as that of the old kings of Uganda. Many are the hundreds of unfortunate people who have been put to death or mutilated at his orders, often to gratify some trifling whim or merely to show his kingly power. Indeed one of the Ruanda proverbs runs thus: "He who goes to Court need not make provision for his cattle; the presumption being his heirs will see to all that and he is not likely to return. Not long before the War an unlucky man was impaled alive for robbing the mail bags." One of the king's great grievances against European rule is that they have deprived him of this power of life and death, for what is a king worth who cannot do as he will with his subjects? However it is hard to remember all this when you stand and talk to Musinga himself, for in spite of his great height and all that one knows of his really cruel nature, he is so talkative to one of the simplest and apparently most harmless of men.

As has so often been the case in history, the real power behind the throne was, and still is, the queen mother. Had it not been for her plotting he would never have come to the throne at all, for his father, the famous Rwabugiri, had chosen a different son, Mibambwe, to succeed him, and as his mother was dead, he appointed another wife, Kanjogera by name (the present queen mother) to act as his official mother, according to custom. She, however, was so anxious that her own son, Musinga, should reign that she plotted against Mibambwe and eventually got him put out of the way and had Musinga appointed king in his stead. Musinga was then but a lad, so that for years his power in the country was almost absolute. To make matters even more certain she made him take the name of Yubi, having in mind the ancient legend by which no king of Ruanda bearing the name of Yubi shall ever cross a river, thus preventing him from ever becoming a great conqueror like his father, and so keeping him more under her own rule. She herself was then known as Yubi Yubi. She is still by the most important person in the country and it is much more difficult to be friendly to him with her.

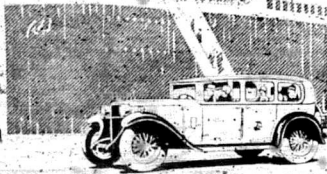
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Camp Fire Comments.

Why "Java" Kapok?

The committee which was appointed by the Board of Trade to examine statements and recommendations on the use of kapok for life-belts has reported that only the best quality Java kapok should be used for the purpose. As it is admitted that strict supervision is required, the material being subject to adulteration and to injury in cleaning, there would appear to be room for a better brand than "Java." Planters in East Africa who are interested in the product might take the hint. East African sisal has a great reputation, why should not East African kapok have a similar one? The committee report that as regards buoyancy values, the supporting force of kapok per pound of life-belt is three and a half times that of cork.

When Dr. J. H. Cook was a Failure.

An incident in the life of Bishop Tucker of Uganda is worth recalling now that his official biography has been published, if only as an instance of the failure of a great man in an emergency. The Bishop and Dr. J. H. Cook were setting out for a tour in Africa when the camp cook went down with fever and the Bishop's boy succumbed to small-pox. The question then arose, who was to make the bread? Dr. Cook, greatly daring, volunteered, and, taking over the chop-boat, produced what he described as a "rather heavy-looking lump." The Bishop even hubbubed and called for a pail of water, into which he dropped the "bread." It sank like a stone and deflated Tucker. "No, Doctor, I don't see any sign that float in water, and I don't eat any bread that sinks in water!" Fortunately, adds Dr. Cook, an "emergency cook-boy" arrived at the next camp. Thus Dr. J. H. Cook, certainly one of the most brilliant students who ever devoted his talents to African medical missionary work, was helpless in a situation which was saved by an "emergency" Native cook-boy!

The Parrot and the Poachers.

Considering the number of good stories he tells in his book, "The Company of Adventurers," it seems strange that Mr. John Boyes makes no mention of a grey parrot which was apparently well known to the elephant hunters of the Lado Enclave, among whom J. B. was a shining light. The Hungarian sportsman, Mr. Kálmán Kittenberger, now remedies the omission. This most original *kasuku*, he says, was the property of an Armenian at Hoima, whose house was a kind of caravanserai for the elephant poachers going and coming from the Congo and the Lado Enclave. They called themselves "gentlemen poachers" and it

cannot be denied that most of them were gentlemen, notwithstanding the fact that they had been elephant poaching in the Congo.

This *kasuku* he always wore like a photograph. He repeated every word he heard from the elephant hunters, and never missed what he had learned. One could die of laughter when he repeated what he had heard perched on the butt of some broken stick in the sunny courtyard. He used some selected expressions on the police inspector of Hoima in various languages, which gave a lively picture of his popularity amongst the poachers.

One would like to hear more of that *kasuku*. Perhaps J. B. will oblige his town of remembrance has surely not yet run dry.

African Game Meat as Food.

Experienced *shikaris* hold widely differing views as to the value of African game meat as food. Some speak and write very favourably of it, while others appear to regard it as not much better than the campaign ration of bully beef and biscuits. Mr. E. L. Duxley, who has spent a lifetime hunting all over Africa, and has covered the lives of most kinds of big game in his family in the recently published book that he does not like it. Game meat he describes as "entirely beastly" and waterbuck as "horrible," the flesh of the detestable waterbuck being so nauseous that even the kidneys are unpalatable. Elephant trunk he tasted once, and though he had no fault to find with the flavour, which was like ox-tongue, the two nostril holes that run through its entire length add nothing to its attractiveness. Bushbuck meat is occasionally good, and "a well-chosen haunch of duiker will melt in the mouth," provided it can be hung. In general, he advises the hunter to secure the tenderloin of any beast he kills for the pot (but the Native will always putloin it if given the chance). Of course, he excepts the eland from his criticism, and names several kinds of birds which are really good—the plover or bustard, the kudu, the francolin, the quail, ducks especially the big black ones, guinea fowl, and snipe. Plovers and geese are, in his opinion, not worth shooting, and storks, cranes, and herons are beyond the pale. That is a fairly comprehensive list; it would be interesting to have the opinions of others.

GRINNELL
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER
AND FIRE ALARM

Should a fire start, it starts the "Grinnell." The sprinkler (as illustrated) or sprinklers nearest the outbreak immediately play upon the fire and ring a general alarm. Damage, if any, must therefore be slight.

You cannot write to us for "Grinnell" information.

Mather & Platt

PARK WORKS, MANCHESTER 14, GL. SMITH ST., LONDON, S.W.1



"EAST AFRICA'S" HOTEL REGISTER.

- The undermentioned Hotels welcome East African Visitors and have undertaken to endeavour to make them comfortable and satisfied.
- | | | |
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| <p>Exeter ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL.
Jorrey FAIRBANKS HOTEL, Anne-Port.
LONDON.
BEAUMONT HOTEL, 17-19 Princes Square, W.2.</p> | <p>LONDON.
RINGSLEY, Hart St., Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.
NEAR KENSINGTON GARDENS - 6, Pembridge Gardens, W.2.
WHITNESS, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2.</p> | <p>LONDON.
PORTMAN Portman St. Marble Arch, W.1.
SOUTH KENSINGTON 38, Horton Gardens.
WHITNESS, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2.</p> |
|---|--|---|

List of Hotels seen week by week at the Hotels marked with