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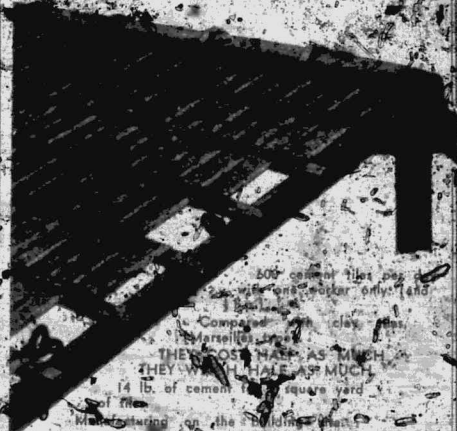
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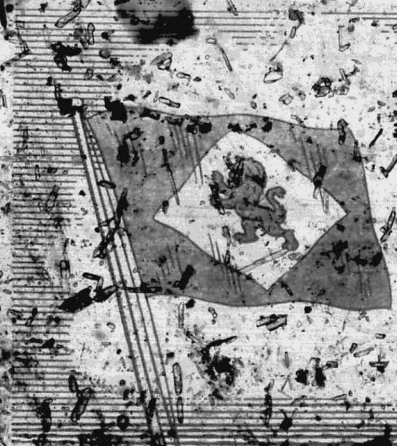
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The East African Railways and Harbours  
 Service covers a route of some 6,000 miles of  
 track, and provides a wide range of services, and is  
 one of the most important in the world. With  
 its long coast-line, it is a vital link in the  
 economic progress of the East African Territories.  
 It is a link which has become an essential  
 part of the life of the East African Territories.  
 The new railway is now being built.

Despite continuous increases in  
 stock and equipment, the East African  
 Railways and Harbours are handling more  
 traffic than ever before. In 1947 passenger  
 tonnage increased by 196% and freight  
 tonnage by 76% over 1939. In 1948 the  
 increases will be still greater.

The Railways are of fundamental  
 importance to the economic progress of the  
 East African Territories. They are  
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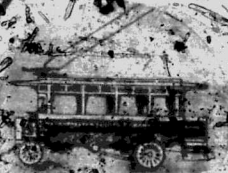
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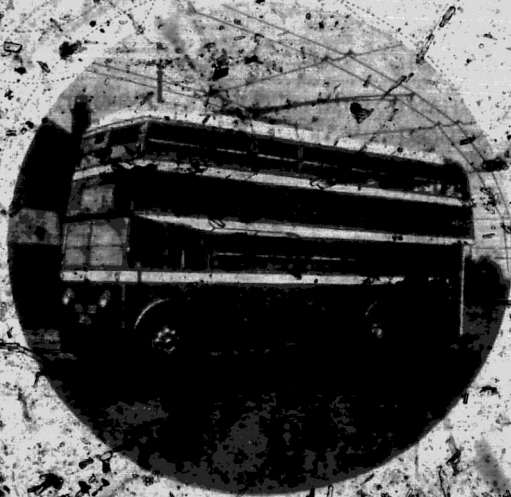


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Address			

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**GERMAN COMPETITION** in almost immediately presents a problem to many British exporters in East Africa. For, in our news columns, we report the Government's care to grant licences for the entry of substantial quantities of fifty-three different categories of goods. Machinery, tools, and equipment and the principal other trade items, namely, office supplies, chemicals and drugs, tin cans and tin-plate, and leather goods—these are some of the most important items which the Germans will now seek to sell. While it was obvious that they would sooner or later be allowed to re-enter Colonial markets, public opinion, especially that of the trading communities in London and in the territories, must remain vigilant, lest their practices should once more enable the proceeds of German industry to be offered at artificially low prices. From the time Germany began large-scale shipments to overseas markets, her exporters were aided, under the Hitler system, not least under Hitler, by subsidies and interventions of many kinds, such as a signature which meant that the competition was unfair to British and other suppliers. Every precaution should be taken to prevent the reproduction of such methods, some at least of which will assuredly be used again

unless the Allied authorities in Germany and the Governments and commercial communities in Africa remain alert. Fair competition, which would challenge British manufacturers to renewed efforts to reduce their prices and so to save their trade, is one thing, but it must be borne in mind that German articles are already being offered in some markets at from twenty-five to forty per cent below the prices of comparable British goods, partly because wages in some industries are not much more than half the British rate, and partly because coal and transport charges are cheaper.

Our ex-ambassador, who thrice within seventy years plunged the world into war, with results "incredibly tragic" to many millions of people, should be made, in Mr Churchill's words, to work their passages. **Serious Threat to British Recovery.** Without a doubt, the future of the British Empire, no less than that of the British Commonwealth, depends upon the expansion of British exports, and that no one reading this newspaper will deny German article without serious consideration of the implications of his action. Each time an order is placed in Germany which could be placed in England, the power of Great Britain to import the food

and raw materials necessary to the maintenance of the nation will be weakened, and a multiplicity of such transactions would seriously hinder British recovery. The United Kingdom has already grave difficulties to face in many export markets, including that of the Union of South Africa, and it is more than ever necessary that she should expand her sales within the Colonial Empire—not to repeat merely for the sake of the Mother Country, but equally for the sake of the Colonies themselves.

Rhodesia always had a wonderful record of buying British, German, Japanese and other products well off at far more cheaply, and it can be taken for granted that those who seek to sell German goods in the Example Rhodesia will have an exceptionally difficult task. The East African markets, unapparently, have in the past been far less patriotic in their buying, but we must that they have soon learnt their lesson, and that they also will be indisposed to throw open their doors to factories which, almost without exception, worked readily for Nazism and all that it implied, not merely during the war, but in the years when Hitler and his gang could have been defeated if Germany had not been so miserably subservient. In these days it is not to introduce irrelevant factors. It is to remind ourselves that the Colonies cannot be healthy politically or economically unless the economy of Great Britain is likewise healthy.

All British workers to be thrown out of employment by East African purchases of German goods. That is the blunt question to be faced. This newspaper, at any rate, will do nothing to facilitate the displacement of British workers by German goods. I will continue the boycott which exists between the sale of German goods and advertisements for German goods. That policy was announced in 1945. I am sure that the people of the Empire desire the world to be a better place than it was before the war, and we were once again reminded that it would be a better place if we were not fostering a Germany that exports warlike features. The German advertising campaign because of the fact that it is now when Britain is in a position to buy and produce goods for the Empire.

British worker, the British merchant navy, the British taxpayer, and the Colonies, which can develop satisfactorily only if they continue to receive the services of their all, and for those services to be maintained and increased there must be ever greater markets for British goods in the Colonial Empire.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE C. GRIFFITHS**, who contributed more than any other man to the development of the Kenya Farmers' Association into the greater co-operative farming enterprise which has become well known to Nakuru on July 1 to take up the full time duties of managing director. That news will be a great relief and encouragement to the farming community of Kenya in particular, and a wish for all success in his endeavours to restore the K.F.A. to the position of prominence which it has lately fallen. The activities of the new board of directors will not be far from definite. Suffice it to say that the new board starts, we believe, with the full confidence of the members who will certainly welcome its decision to invite Colonel Griffiths to return to an organization which stands under his active management from the smallest beginnings to full stature.

**Rinderpest in Tanganyika**  
**Incorrect Statement Depreciated**

The rinderpest outbreak in Tanganyika is still serious, but the disease has not spread to the south of the Central Line, says the Veterinary Department. Cattle are being immunized at the rate of 50,000 a week, and in a few weeks the epidemic should be over. The rinderpest computer, however, has been reported to be in a position to immunize 100,000 cattle a week, which has been reported to be the case. The rinderpest computer, however, has been reported to be in a position to immunize 100,000 cattle a week, which has been reported to be the case.

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# British Empire: Hour of Destiny

## Bludgeon Against Encroachments of Communism

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY regards the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations as the supreme achievement of the British people. Throughout its long Africa reign three of the Four Freedoms—freedom from fear, freedom of expression and freedom of conscience.

A great and unique brotherhood has been built up which has been tried in the white-hot fires of the world wars and has stood the test. It is the most successful experiment in international relations which the world has ever known.

We believe that if the British Empire were to break up Britain would become a third class power, unable to lead or defend herself. The Empire would thereby remain the only great power in the world which has not been overtaken by the forces of modern science and technology. The Empire would be the only power in the world which would have the means to defend itself against the forces of modern science and technology. The Empire would be the only power in the world which would have the means to defend itself against the forces of modern science and technology.

The Conservative Party is determined to maintain the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations as the supreme achievement of the British people. We believe that if the British Empire were to break up Britain would become a third class power, unable to lead or defend herself. The Empire would thereby remain the only great power in the world which has not been overtaken by the forces of modern science and technology.

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The conception of a world empire has become the guiding principle of the Government for the world's first omnibus Foreign Office Committee since 1900 and a system was devised by a simple Act of Parliament in 1914 which gave the United States of America a dominant position in the world. The history of the British Empire and Commonwealth is not simply the history of a series of conquests and the lives of soldiers and sailors, but the history of a people who have built up a great and unique brotherhood which has been tried in the white-hot fires of the world wars and has stood the test.

The Conservative Party is determined to maintain the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations as the supreme achievement of the British people. We believe that if the British Empire were to break up Britain would become a third class power, unable to lead or defend herself. The Empire would thereby remain the only great power in the world which has not been overtaken by the forces of modern science and technology.

Conservative Party began the development of British interests in Central and South Africa, in the face of bitter competition from other European Powers. In 1887, under a Conservative Colonial Secretary, the first Imperial Conference from which has sprung out the entire system of Commonwealth consultation. It was the Conservative Party which first espoused the policy of Imperial Preference. It was a Conservative Colonial Secretary who in 1919 sponsored the most far-reaching Act for the development and welfare of the Colonies which has ever been placed on the Statute Book.

In this long record of constructive statesmanship lies our answer to those who accuse us of inactivity and neglect. We do not, however, claim that our party alone in the United Kingdom has served the Commonwealth. Indeed, we believe that its unity and welfare should transcend the shifting fortunes of domestic politics.

### Socialists and The Empire

We welcome the recent signs that some of the Socialists are beginning to realize the importance and purpose of the Imperial system. At the same time we are conscious that we must stand for the Imperial cause when others are not. We must stand for the Imperial cause when others are not. We must stand for the Imperial cause when others are not.

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The Conservative Party affirms its right in the name of the United Nations and in the importance of the world's security, to stand for the Imperial cause when others are not. We must stand for the Imperial cause when others are not. We must stand for the Imperial cause when others are not.

The Conservative Party recognizes that the Empire and Commonwealth are entering upon a period of fresh political experiment. No one can at present forecast how the difficult questions involving constitutional and international law will be solved. We are, however, determined to say our part in ensuring that the experiment does not fail from any want of sympathy and good will on our part, however great may be the stresses which recent changes impose upon us all.

**Improving Imperial Machinery**

Everything will depend upon the quality of the sense of common purpose and understanding between its various members and upon their willingness to accept mutual responsibilities towards each other.

Among the problems which must be solved are those affecting trade preferences and defence. To solve them, besides the need for close consultation on the issues of world affairs, emphasize the urgency of improving the existing machinery of consultation.

The Conservative Party believes that more frequent conferences of Prime Ministers are desirable. These conferences should

not always take place in London, and the desirability of setting up a chief liaison staff with representatives in each of the four cities should be further explored with our fellow-members.

Although during the last few years the British has been a leading force for the Dominions to abolish the limits of the old Imperial Committee of the Privy Council, we believe that the experimental stage on which we are now embarked will show a need for maintaining the position of the Head of the Commonwealth as a source of justice in such cases as its actual members show a disposition to appear beyond their own courts.

We believe that the new Commonwealth Tribunal should involve the members of which would be fully representative of all our countries. We contemplate such a court sitting in each capital city of the Commonwealth in turn. We consider that if these reforms were made a Commonwealth Supreme Court would provide an essential and effective organ of Commonwealth unity. With appropriate modifications to its membership it might become an advisory panel to which disputes between Commonwealth members could be referred in cases where they cannot be resolved by other methods.

# Governor on Nischiev's Piece of Nonsense

Secretary of State, Kenya, Good News of Kenya.

IN A ROBUST SPEECH to the annual conference of chairmen of Kenya's Production Committee and Sub-Committees, Sir PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of the Colony, dealt with the agitation against the Agriculture Bill, which is shortly to be laid before the Legislature, and declared that the campaign for soil conservation in the Native areas is now producing results of very great value. Indeed, he affirmed that what has now been achieved far surpasses what could have been expected.

Sir Philip Mitchell said, *inter alia*:-

The projected Agriculture Bill has now been referred from the form of a memorandum into that of a Bill for presentation to the Legislative Council, now, I think, it is not surprising that in Kenya, that there are already spirited arrangements to try to strangle it at birth.

Neither, this measure nor that dealing with water can be passed in its present form, but both embody a number of principles fundamental to the future security and stability of the country and I feel confident that the Government will be able to refer to the Legislature the amended proposals, after a number of months of discussion and consultation with the African Affairs Committee, or at least with those members of the Legislature. I meantime, that there should be some further controls in the hands of the Government.

It is not surprising that the Government will be able to refer to the Legislature the amended proposals, after a number of months of discussion and consultation with the African Affairs Committee, or at least with those members of the Legislature. I meantime, that there should be some further controls in the hands of the Government.

Quite apart from the simple fact that neither the Colonial Office nor the Secretary of State have the authority to do anything of the kind on the Governor's behalf, it is not surprising that the Government will be able to refer to the Legislature the amended proposals, after a number of months of discussion and consultation with the African Affairs Committee, or at least with those members of the Legislature. I meantime, that there should be some further controls in the hands of the Government.

The memorandum on the proposed Agriculture Bill has been prepared by the Member for Agriculture. The secretaries have consulted with the chairman of the Board of Agriculture and other experienced

farmers from the scheduled areas with the Chief Native Commissioner and administrative and departmental officers engaged in dealing with agricultural policy in the field.

In the face of the memorandum on the Agriculture Bill, indeed, one of what it is proposed that it should contain is already law of one kind or another, and it is rather in the question of what I may call the penalty side of the legislation to be accorded to the recalcitrant who can be reformed by advice and reprimand, that there is likely to be much difference of opinion.

The Water Bill has been produced by the Water Resources Authority, a body composed entirely of local people, all of whom have very considerable practical knowledge and long experience of water matters in Kenya.

**Kenya's "Bolsheviks"**

What is this, the work of wicked Bolsheviks and what do we have a look round you now, most of them, it is said, this hall to-day? What a finish for us all, to be sure!

Here are some interesting extracts from a recent newspaper report from Southern Rhodesia:-

The Southern Rhodesian Natural Resources Board will take action in 1950-51 against farmers in the Colony if they do not protect their soil. The Natural Resources Board has now wide powers under the Natural Resources Act and that it is in the line of the Government's policy to do anything in the world, but the Government of Southern Rhodesia's Area Committees is essential. The Government will be allowed to include in the Bill the adoption of good farming practices. Absentee landowners and tenants ruin lands with their soil. Any landowner who lets land should be responsible. There is no question of any Government allowed to destroy land.

**South African Example**

One of our South African newspapers, entitled, which calls it the other day; it is from a South African paper, and refers to the Union of South Africa:-

The urgent need to do something about the progressive deterioration of the soil has been appreciated by successive Governments. But hence, that to all advancement of progress has hitherto meant the adoption of any nature of the soil. But in 1946 the Soil Conservation Act passed and this creates machinery by which farmers, associated with the Department of Agriculture, will be enabled to carry out the work to take concerted and effective steps towards the regeneration of the soil. The scope of the administration system set up by the Act is to be strengthened by the appointment of members by the Minister of Agriculture to constitute a committee to draw up a programme of soil conservation in the districts. The Government will be allowed to include in the Bill the adoption of good farming practices. Absentee landowners and tenants ruin lands with their soil. Any landowner who lets land should be responsible. There is no question of any Government allowed to destroy land.

emerge from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council which will have the last word in shaping them, indistinguishable in principle to those which have already been enacted and are in force in the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, but with differences in detail due to different circumstances.

Since there are differing opinions about various aspects of what is proposed, it may well be that by the end of the year, or in the early Legislative Council, the Government Board of Agriculture, and Water Resources Board will find that they have been given powers less than those which had originally been proposed. That is a common experience in the passage through Parliament of any legislation.

Sometimes the Government and its advisers in a matter of this kind are in advance of the Legislature and the general public in their thinking; sometimes the Government is asking for powers which the Legislature wisely considers it should not have; or one reason for another, modification of the powers sought by Government is a normal consequence—indeed, a function of Parliamentary government; and I at least shall be not at all surprised if it should happen in this case.

**Country's Most Urgent Problem**

Modifications and adjustments of this kind seldom are in themselves of great importance; what is of first importance is that there should be a general and genuine accord between Government and all those capable of understanding who are engaged in agriculture or forestry, upon the vital necessity of protecting and preserving the land and upon conducting agricultural and forestry operations on such a basis that they are permanently profitable, instead of temporary exploitation of what can be drained out of the soil in a few years.

"When I became Governor of Kenya at the end of 1944, I very soon became aware that the main and most urgent problem was the protection of soil productivity in the face of the fact that there has been enormous improvement in land husbandry in European agriculture since 1914, and it is that which encourages me to believe that there is now an enlightened public opinion ready to support the right sort of legislation."

"In the Native Land Husbandry Commission I have been gathering momentum for years now and it is becoming a body of very great value and importance. In the past the needs of people who seldom trouble to go any further than really was a 15-day and very heavy operation, and the Government and the District Commissioners and their Authorities, and many European farmers who helped with advice and encouragement, I do not know of those of you who have the time to go to any of the African areas within your reach and see for yourselves the remarkable achievements of the district and provincial teams, and call the others to have devoted themselves with such energy and understanding to the task."

**Grossly Untrue Statements in Press**

It is very discouraging for those of us continuously in the Press to see grossly unfair and untrue statements as that nothing is being done, that the Administration is fumbling its duty, and so on and so forth, written by people who really mean that they do not think that anything is being done. It will not go any further; I don't see how they can grow."

"That a great deal more remains to be done is perfectly true, but to go into the African talking areas in Kamuku, for instance, or take a safari round the Fort Hall district, or near Machakos or Nakuru or go to Nandi, or to the Nyabingi area, or to the Kamuku Reserve, or to North Nyabingi or to Kakamega or to Kisumu, and what to be shown you really has been achieved is going some. Indeed, there is no African area in the whole of Kenya where progress has not been made."

"That is not to say that the problem is solved, as that is not safe, but it is to say that the African people in these numbers have made a contribution to the achievement of their duty, and if a little more can be done, really have in a more appreciable way begun to head on against it for themselves."

"I should have thought 20 years ago that it would be possible to have the cordial support of the Nandi for a policy of fencing, dipping and stock sales; and that they were selling this year something like 800 head a month as the

auctions, and that they had organized the first sale of fenny stock. These are actually 17 buyers already on the holding, and 1000 imperially branded and ready for sale, and the buyers concerned hope that there will be another 200 to 250 head at all."

"What would have brought 40 years ago that you could get large areas of hillside, as we have in many parts of the country, permanently closed to grazing till the vegetation should regenerate? Who would have thought that thousands and thousands of miles of terracing would be achieved in so short a time? Or that Kikuyu farmers would be buying manure by the truck load, or practicing ley farming, or making compost pits, or even digging wells and laying piped water supplies to their homesteads, as I have seen with my own eyes? Or that in the Kikuyu group farming, in which small holdings of many owners are laid out and operated co-operatively, would become not only possible, but popular?"

**Most Creditable Story of Achievement**

"I am not blowing my own trumpet, but I am trying to blow as creditable a blast on behalf of the officers of the Administration and of all the departments concerned, and of those who have collaborated with them, including the very large number of African chiefs and African farmers, as you have done. I am sure that you who have adopted modern farming practices, including manuring on a large scale, terracing, tinning, solving of grass, group farming, and the like, for which those concerned deserve the heartfelt thanks of the country. I hope that when some of you have been to see what has been done, you will publicly express those thanks, even if, as I habitually do myself, you add that creditable of it is, it is only a beginning."

"If that beginning is to be the beginning of a retraining for a portion of the agriculture and soil conservation, we must, among other things, provide the necessary opportunities for agricultural education."

"The Europeans started in 1914 with the Eberton School, and owing to the war and the depression for new settlers, Mr. D. H. Jones, of the M. J. D. Group, has now taken over the school. It is a creditable example of the Colony's wider education system, and I am inspired by the inspiring leadership of Mr. Jones on his new post."

"I hope it will be continued, and that I may, before long, receive a Diploma of Agriculture from the Eberton, ranking with those of the various districts of any country in the world. I hope also, that boys in this country are not to leave school, under young men as many farmers as possible will consider the possibility of taking intending students on to the college farms for practical work before they go to the colleges, for some of that kind can be worked out, which is satisfactory alike to farmer and student."

**Seeking Harmony with Nature**

"We must now turn our minds to establishing parallel institutions for others, and especially for Africans, who, after all, are the most numerous class of farmers of all. In a great many ways, a great deal of work has been done for years in many valuable spheres of instruction, such as Bukura, Barotse, Malindi, and other places."

"The time is now ripe for the establishment of a more advanced institute, not to compete with Malindi, but to give a kind of training and qualifications which Malindi does not attempt and which we most sorely need. I shall not feel highly privileged if I can do something effective towards that objective, were my final retirement from the public service."

"And apart from the vital, the desperate need for the protection, regeneration and conservation of our soil and other natural resources, and the spread of knowledge of agriculture in the widest sense, there is an even greater, more profound matter at stake, if it only we can learn how to conduct ourselves and our activities so that we are in harmony with nature, and not a detriment to so great an extent in nature, we are likely to find our way to a clearer understanding of what harmony between man and man can be, and to reach, in the service of the good earth, an understanding and fellowship among men which we shall hardly come to by any other road."

"The local Government is providing the Northern Rhodesia Flying Club with funds to train 22 candidates for pilots. Applicants must show that they could not have learned to fly without financial help and that they intend to live in the country for some years."

# Europeans and Africans in Northern Rhodesia

## Statement by the Governor, Sir Gilbert Renne

THE IMPRESSION appears to have been gained from some of the statements made by the Secretary of State during his recent visit to Central Africa that a change of policy in regard to Europeans in Northern Rhodesia was in contemplation. I think that I should make this position clear by quoting the authorities responsible. The Secretary of State made on May 11 in the House of Commons his reply to questions asked on this subject.

In reply to a question by Mr. Scinifard, the Secretary of State said:—

"Declarations by His Majesty's Government have from time to time made clear that the present and future interests of Northern Rhodesia can be served only by a policy of wholehearted co-operation between the different sections of the community in the real interests of both sections.

"The policy in regard to the future to be decided by Parliament is being studied by the Secretary for African Affairs in Northern Rhodesia in August 1948. That policy remains as stated. No change in existing land policy or settlement or has been foreshadowed as an effect of the European or Africans.

"The constitutional changes in His Majesty's Government place a special responsibility on the African community and all account would have to be taken of African opinion before any alteration affecting African interests could be considered."

### Partnership, Not Paramountcy

It will be observed that the Secretary of State mentions the statement made by the Secretary for Northern Affairs as being the policy in this matter. The statement made by Mr. R. S. Hudson to the African Representative Council, contains these words, among others:

"The main point is that the development of Northern Rhodesia is based on a genuine partnership between Europeans and Africans. As was stated in 1945, the Government and the people of the territory adopt a common aim in subordinating the interests of Northern Rhodesia to the interests of the African community. The present and future interests of Northern Rhodesia can be served only by a policy of wholehearted co-operation between the different sections of the community, based on the real interests of both sections. That is the position. The important points to note are (a) that no change in existing land policy or settlement is being foreshadowed as an effect of either European or African, and (b) that the paramountcy question still stands on the basis announced by Mr. Hudson in August, viz. there can be no question of the Government adopting a policy of subordinating the interests of the African community to those of the Government."

### Development Programme

The comprehensive development programme technical staff are studying materials for all the period. The programme will be applied to all the development programme in the territory in making good progress. The programme should be as follows: (a) to provide the necessary police, accommodation, and other facilities needed in the territory and elsewhere.

Since the review of the Development Plan was approved by the Council in June 1948, it has become clear that the provision made for the improvement of the territorial road programme will be insufficient. It is obvious that the available funds are insufficient, and to rising costs.

Increased building costs have also rendered the programme of development in the programme of transport.

The above statement was made in the House of Commons. The passage concerning European and African interests is given in full but reference to the matters have had to be abbreviated in some

out of date even after the period of only a year. More funds will be required both for roads and buildings if the original programme of works is to be carried out.

A review is now being undertaken and it is expected that it will, I hope, be possible for completion when the budget for 1950 is examined by members later this year.

As I said, the growing shortage of the European maize for this year was expected to be about half the normal and that it was doubtful whether the maize would be delivered to the Maize Control Board. The first estimate of deliveries for all local requirements was considerably less than half the normal. A crop and arrangements were made to secure our requirements by importation from outside sources, mainly the Union of South Africa.

These arrangements had to be made well in advance of a time when local prospects were very uncertain indeed. The latest indications are that the crop, both European and African, will be better than was at first expected, and it is now estimated that local deliveries will reach and probably exceed 300,000 bags. If this estimate is achieved, extensive importations can be reduced accordingly.

The remarks relate to prospects in the maize crop of areas of production in the Eastern Province. It is improved, and it is expected to supplement the local crop by importing from other sources about 20,000 bags in order to meet the requirements of the tobacco farmers and other cultivators of the crop, including Government departments.

The tobacco crop, both in the Eastern Province and the Railway Belt, has been much better than was expected last March, both as regards quantity and quality. Very good prices have been obtained at the recent tobacco sales in Port James and Sandvick.

### Another Special Living Allowance

The Agricultural Workers' Association have requested the Government to grant a special living allowance to meet the cost of living since the General Report was published in August 1948. The report was published in June 1948, that this would be investigated if there was any appreciable rise in the cost of living. There can be no doubt that the cost of living has gone up during the past 12 months, and it is proposed to ask this Council during the present session to appoint a select committee to investigate the matter of cost-of-living allowances to civil servants and the members of the staff.

One of the vital features of the country is to ensure that sound methods of husbandry are proper use of the natural resources of the territory, and practised by African farmers.

Rural development on sound lines is an important part of the Development Plan, and there can be no doubt that the standard of living of the African in rural areas could be greatly improved by better farming. At the instance of the Member for Agriculture, the Government has decided to set up a Board of African Agriculture to formulate a policy for the development of African agriculture and to co-ordinate the production.

The Member for Agriculture has also proposed that a Board of European Agriculture should be established to ensure that the European farming and livestock is properly organized and that it develops on sound lines. This proposal has the support of the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Union. All members appreciate the importance and value of a well-organized, progressive, European farming, industry, and it is an absolute necessity that this proposal, on which the necessary action is now being taken.

At the last meeting of the Council, I referred to the considerable losses incurred in the Operation of Central African Airways. Members are aware that the operation proposals have been made by the board of the Corporation and have been accepted by the Air Authority.

The possible revenue subsidization by the three Governments estimated to amount to approximately £106,000 per annum, is a very large sum. It is estimated that the deficit of approximately £200,000 in the operation during the year April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949.

The committee of the Development Authority was appointed last year to review the current affairs, requirements, and to report on the territory over the next few years. It is expected that the early stage that they require will be completed in a few weeks. It is expected that the



## Parliament

## Capital Goods for the Colonies

## Developing Sudan Cotton Industry

A TREMENDOUS ACCELERATION in the delivery of capital goods to the Colonies under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act during the past year was reported by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, MR. A. CREECH-JONES, in the House of Commons a few days ago.

MR. E. FIRATIN asked the Colonial Secretary how much of the £120,000,000 allocated to the Colonies under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 had been taken up each year since the passing of the Act.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The following annual sums have been issued from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote since the 1946 Act came into force: 1946-47, £3,150,000; 1947-48, £5,200,000; 1948-49, £6,240,000.

MR. FIRATIN: "As these figures show, they bear any relation to the average annual proportion of the £120,000,000 allocated by the Act, what steps are being taken to ensure that the Act is being operated? Is the Hon. gentleman satisfied that the Governments of the Colonies are really carrying the Act out in spirit and in letter?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The Governments are carrying out the Act both in spirit and in letter."

## Groundnut Scheme Results

MR. TINDALL asked the Minister of Food if he was now in a position to state the results of the second year's work of the Overseas Food Corporation in East Africa.

MR. J. STRACHAN: "The Overseas Food Corporation assumed responsibility for the East African groundnut scheme on March 7, 1946. It will not therefore have completed its second year's work until March 7, 1947. As to its first year's work, I have already informed the House that it will be ready, if desired, to make a statement on the matter after my return from B.M. Africa."

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK: "Can the Hon. gentleman explain his reluctance to give any information about this matter? View of the fact that just before the Whitson recess he was able to give detailed information about what was being done in Australia?"

MR. STRACHAN: "The Hon. and gallant gentleman is misinformed. I have given him more detailed information about the groundnut scheme than any Australian scheme."

MR. FIRATIN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the value during the last full year of raw cotton exported by the Sudan, and of cotton cloth imported, and the value of cotton cloth manufactured in the Sudan.

MR. E. MANNING: "The value of raw cotton exported from the Sudan during 1948 was £1,111,000. The value of cotton cloth imported into the Sudan during the same period was £54,600,000. Cotton cloth is not yet being manufactured on a significant scale in the Sudan, but it is expected that a mill with an annual capacity of 3,600,000 yards will be ready to operate next year."

## "Magnificent Development"

MR. FIRATIN: "Can the Foreign Secretary assure the House that steps are being taken to develop the cotton manufacturing industry in the Sudan in view of the fact that the raw materials are there and we are exporting this cotton and importing the made-up goods, can he say exactly what steps are being taken in this matter?"

MR. MANNING: "I have not given the answer. It will be wintered in the Sudan. At the same time, it is one of the most magnificent developments in the world, and the cotton has to be exported to be manufactured and worn by other nations as well as used for what they themselves consume."

MR. A. E. DOUGLAS-PARKER: "Is the Foreign Secretary not aware that the type of cotton exported from the Sudan is very often of a different type from that required for making cotton cloth for wearing?"

MR. MANNING: "Yes that is quite true. Mr. Douglas-Parker asked why a tax of 90 per cent on aviation fuel was charged to private users and charter companies in East Africa, when this tax was not levied on East African Airways Corporation.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "East African Airways Corporation is exempted from this tax, because it is a non-profit-making public utility subsidized by the East African Governments."

MR. DOUGLAS-PARKER: "Is that not another example of so-called State enterprise being sanctioned by favourable treatment against private enterprise?"

MR. CREECH-JONES: "I think not. This is a decision taken by the three African Governments involved."

## Uganda Cotton Commission

MR. E. SKINNER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he would make a statement on the proposals of the Government of Uganda arising out of the recommendations of the Uganda Cotton Industry Commission.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "The policy adopted by the Uganda Government is set out in a long statement which has been published in Uganda. I am sending my hon. friend a copy, and placing a copy in the Library of the House."

MR. W. FLETCHER asked what steps had been taken to survey a link between the Central and East African railway systems, and when construction of this link would be begun.

MR. CREECH-JONES: "It is hoped to make a start with the surveys next month. Decisions in regard to construction must await the results of the surveys."

## Lifting the Curtain

WHAT TRANSPIRED at the Victoria Falls conference of representatives of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was called to consider the basis on which the Imperial Government should be asked to agree to federation of the three Dependencies, has not been officially disclosed. But Mr. F. J. Morris, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, has told a public meeting in Chingola that, while an ongoing process of negotiation with neighbouring territories, they would not accept federation on terms which he regarded as wholly unsatisfactory. He asked the meeting if it would be satisfied with a basis of representation of 10 members in Northern Rhodesia, five members as against two in Northern Rhodesia, and one for Nyasaland, and pointed out that Northern Rhodesia's revenue last year was less than £10,000,000 and might be upwards of £12,000,000 this year, compared with Southern Rhodesia's £12,000,000 in 1948. This report merely touches the fringe of some aspects of federation, and must be accepted with reserve.

## Sir Ralph Furse

WHEN THE HONORARY DEGREE OF D.C.L. was conferred by Oxford University on Sir Ralph Furse, formerly Director of Recruitment at the Colonial Office, the Public Orator described him as one to whom both Oxford's own undergraduates and the Colonial Empire were deeply indebted. At the Colonial Office he had planned and organized an enlightened system of selection and training of Colonial Service recruits which used the resources of three universities and promised great assistance to the problems of the Colonies. Sir Ralph knew at first-hand that ignorance and neglect on our part of such things as, precaution against soil erosion, or against disease in man and beast, could do as much harm as had been done of old by slave and jangle raiders descending upon Africa from the sea.

Just before Mr. Strachan's Minister of Food left London by air last week and to revisit the groundnut areas in Tanganyika, it was officially confirmed that two-thirds of this season's crop has been lost by drought, and that the present expectation is of a harvest of no more than 2,600 tons of groundnuts and 1,500 tons of sunflower seeds. Part of the sunflower crop is being ploughed under, and 1,000 tons of groundnuts must be retained for seed purposes. The balance exported will not produce much more than 200 tons of margarine.



### Controlling African labour in Rhodesia Conference Discusses Problems

GREATER DEGREE OF CONTROL over Africans leaving Northern Rhodesia for work in Southern Rhodesia has been discussed at a conference held in Lusaka of officers of the Department of Labour and Mines.

Since a large proportion of Natives who enter Southern Rhodesia do so without the authority of the Northern Rhodesian Government, it was suggested that the papers of all southbound Africans should be checked in Livingstone, and that the control gate shortly to be erected on the road at Kafue should be moved to Chirundu.

The effect of the ordinance requiring employers of Nyasaland labour to return such Africans to their homes after a period of two years' employment was also discussed. There had been cases in which contractors refusing to employ Nyasalanders because of this ordinance, the effect being that they passed as Northern Rhodesians.

#### Attracting Women into Light Industry

Among suggested measures to relieve the labour shortage was the increased employment of women. It was considered that a concerted effort should be made to attract women into employment in light industries and domestic service.

The Commission for Labour and Mines reported that it had been suggested to Government that a trade-testing organization should be set up within the Department for Africans in the building and mechanical trades.

It was agreed that the policy which prevents inspectors of mines from imposing summary fines on Agents for breaches of the mining regulations should be reconsidered by a special committee.

Other subjects discussed included the protection of children in employment; the suggested amendment of the Factories Ordinance to cover factories of machines and implements in the vicinity of factories on the lines of the amendment of a medical specialist to the Labour Department and establishment of a minimum wage board in the Fort Jameson district.

Referring to European labour, the Commissioner suggested the establishment of a central register to provide facilities for placing European youths and others in touch with employers and to keep the register vacant.

#### German Commodities

GERMAN COMMODITIES in seven categories may be licensed for import into East Africa from July 1. While it is stated that the quantities of commodities will be limited, it is also announced publicly that "allocations are substantial for the period to the 30, 1950." British manufacturers must therefore expect increasing competition for the goods. In question are binoculars; bolts and nuts; calculating machines; cameras; chemicals; drugs; and dyes; food; costume jewellery; electrical goods; glass; hand tools; wire; fountain pens; shoes; household scales; hoops for balling and buckles; lamps and lanterns; leather goods; locks; machinery; microscopes; nails and screws; office supplies; paper and stationery; pencils; pipe fittings; raincoats; saws; sisal trucks; sewing machines; spectacles; shoes; textiles; toys; typewriters; wire netting.

(Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.)

#### Nairobi Loan

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have experienced one of the worst weeks on the London Stock Exchange since the end of the war, losses ranging up to almost £3 in long-dated nationalized stocks, and Old Consols which now offer a yield of more than 4 1/2%. In consequence of this market depression, the new 3 1/2% Nairobi Loan 1950-74, which rose after issue to 1 1/2% premium on buying from East Africa, has slipped back to below the issue price of 100. The latest marking is 99 1/2.

### Coryndon Memorial Museum

#### Tributes to Work in Kenya

FOUR SPEAKERS dealt with different aspects of the work of the Coryndon Memorial Museum in Nairobi at the general meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League at Over-Seas House in London on Tuesday afternoon. The Dowager Lady Baden-Powell took the chair, in the absence of Mrs. Arthur Fawcett, the president, who is ill with pleurisy.

MR. F. B. HANHAM, who worked at the Museum during the great war, read two letters from Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, a supporter of the museum, who stated that the response to the appeal for funds, which was started in February, had amounted to £4,536 by the end of May. The Government had promised a grant of £5,000 and further payments of £1 for every £3 subscribed by the public, up to a total collection of £20,000.

It was intended to start immediately to build four new galleries for fish, reptiles, botanical specimens, and entomological exhibits respectively. The Indian community in the Colony had launched an appeal for £2,000 for the Darwin Memorial Gallery, while the followers of the Aga Khan proposed to provide funds for a lecture hall.

#### Attracting the Public

Mr. Hanham, emphasizing the need for museums to be made attractive to the public, and not merely to scientists, gave some amusing anecdotes of his experiences when he was on the staff of the museum.

Dr. K. Dawber, of the Natural History Museum in London, a delegate to the African Congress on Prehistory, recently held in Nairobi, who spent several weeks with Dr. Leakey, and Dr. J. H. R. S. of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, British Museum, who had made a short stay in Nairobi, both made an tribute to the work done at the museum and great praise for the staff. Not only had they been impressed by the museum's excellent identification of specimens, and in some instances to museums in other countries.

Both speakers deplored the loss of space available in the museum. Even the additional which they declared was equal to many the world were over needed.

Mr. L. H. Jackson, of the research laboratory, Kabete, Kenya, explained the need to extend the scope of the institution, and the great value of its work.

Lady S. Hanham, widow of the late Sir Robert Coryndon, thanked the speakers.

Earlier in the meeting, Mrs. McGibbon, Secretary of the E.A.W.L. in Kenya, gave an account of her work in the Colony, when she attended the Women's Conference in Nairobi, and Miss V. O'Young, secretary to the East African Commission in London, described the activities of the English Branch of the League.

Nyasaland is to have its first Government secondary school, at Kaduha, about 100 miles outside Dedza. It will be co-educational, with primary technical classes, and commercial courses.

"Angling in East Africa"  
J. L. Hatcher & Hugh Speke

"Sunshine and Rain in Uganda"  
John A. Day

"Nyasaland Without Frontiers"  
Norman G. Russell

These three titles, published by East Africa and Rhodesia, can be conveniently recommended.

# BACKGROUND

**Trade Difficulties.** Our total exports, including re-exports, in 1948 amounted to practically £1,650 million—the highest value figure in any year of our history. For the first five months of this year the figure is £775 million, 22% more than in the first five months of 1947. But the growing difficulties we are encountering with export restrictions and the cold blasts of competition in the buyers' market show how right it is for us to maintain 125% of this pre-war volume as our target for the end of the year. May exports were below January and March figures, and with the usual seasonal decline from now on owing to holiday trade until we have the October figures shall we know whether buyers' market conditions mean that we have passed our post-war peak. But to have increased our national exports from 46% of pre-war in 1945 to over 150% in the past few months in the face of the reversion of territories, shortage of skilled manpower, materials and equipment, the loss of our traditional markets, and the almost superhuman efforts needed to re-equip them, the country claims a rapid investment and the new factory programme at home and Colonial development abroad, shows the ability and enterprise characteristic of post-war Britain. Although in the last two or three years we have greatly increased the proportion of our necessary imports from non-dollar areas—in 1946 for instance nearly 47% of our imports came from the Commonwealth, compared with less than 40% before the war—we were still buying in 1948 from the United States at the rate of over £180 million a year, and £225 million from Canada. Our exports were only £74 million to the United States and £74 million to Canada, and in the first four months of this year the rate of exports to U.S.A. was 14% more than in the last quarter of 1947. This factor that is making our foreign balance more difficult is the fall in prices of many of the materials we export from the Commonwealth to the U.S.A. For example, cocoa dropped to half its last year's price, and rubber and wool are 10% down since the end of last year. We have done a great job in expanding alternative non-dollar resources over the last few years, but we must still buy hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods from North America because they are not available elsewhere. Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade,

**Cilt-Edged Malaise.** Prices of Government stocks have sustained one of the worst set-backs in recent years. The anxiety to sell displayed by holders of Government stock has been due to a wide variety of factors. There have been fears of devaluation of sterling, of a serious clash (perhaps endangering Marshall Aid) with the United States over the question of the compatibility of British trade and payments policies with the country's commitments under the European Recovery Plan; of an exchange crisis, as a result of the widening of the dollar gap, which might compel us to cut imports, and of the undermining of the Cripps disinflation policy by the pressure for higher wages from the trade unions. If even a part of these fears were realized, the country would be faced with an economic crisis. But one cannot hedge against devaluation or the breakdown of disinflation by converting into cash. Cilt-edged are probably the chiefest a refuge in a recession, but other forms of wealth, especially real-estate, therefore, that the price of sterling liquidity will become less marked before long. *Financial Times.*

**Nationalism in South Africa.** The Nationalist Government of Dr. Malan has decided to drop even the pretence of moderation. It is pressing on with its uniquely British Citizenship Bill, which makes necessary for immigrants to wait five years before applying for the rights and the grant of those rights at the sole discretion of the Minister of the Interior, and omits all reference to the common status of the African citizens as members of the British Commonwealth. Any more far-reaching issue would be faced in a state-manlike manner if it appeared when the Government proposed to appoint a select committee or modify its intention to rush the bill through Parliament this session. The suspicion that one purpose was to prevent 40,000 new immigrants from joining the United Party at the next election has been confirmed by the refusal of the Minister of the Interior to drop the clause which makes the residence clause constructive. All the worst features of Afrikaner nationalism are coming to the surface. The split between Afrikaner and British has been opened wide once more. *Spectator.*

**Towards Totalitarianism.** I was born free, and I have spent the bulk of my life in teaching what freedom means to somewhat ignorant people in backward countries. I am weary at my time of life to re-teach this process and to endeavour to sell the advantages of a free society to people who were never free. Freedom is because my own experience in administration has shown me how untried a bureaucracy can manage a strange enterprise, that I feel some doubts about the wisdom of Government control. I have learnt much during recent months about the lack of administrative foresight and the destructive defects in administration of the health scheme and other nationalization measures whose principles and purposes I accepted. A wider gap than the dollar gap separates our national stability—the gap between principles and performances in these schemes. If that were all I might have kept silent, while regretting the decision to add still further to the national indigestion. But as I listened to the speeches in the debate I have grown more certain of three things: that this Bill is not necessary at present, if ever, that it will jeopardize the efficiency of our most vital industry, and that the urgency with which it is pressed strengthens the apprehension of those who fear that control of this industry is itself the end, not the means to an end. I cannot apologise by silence in the passing of a Bill whose credentials are so dubious and whose effect on our national life will be so far-reaching and unpredictable. I knew the Labour programme in outline when I joined the Labour Party, but I did not know what it might do to think that I could so easily lose the power to learn. I have certain aims and ideals, and I thought that the Labour Party could deliver the goods. I am now appalled at the type of goods which are being delivered under a false label—the national interest. I thought I was participating in a crusade, and I found myself in a camp following a rake's progress. The road on which we are travelling leads to a precipice at the foot of which deathly emerges the totalitarian State. Lord Milverton, in the House of Lords on the Irish and Steel Bill.

# TO THE NEWS

"I appeal to members of all parties to refrain from quarrels in political speeches, the words of the New Testament, and especially those of Our Lord." — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Jerusalem is the spiritual heritage of Christians, Jews, and Moslems alike." — Lord Salisbury.

"The handling of Colonial affairs may in a few years become a major issue at an election." — Mr. Edward Hodgekin.

"English is a noble language. Why should we tolerate a vulgar and unnecessary word as 'regurgitation'?" — Mrs. Herbert Morrison, M.P.

"Our further economies are made in dollar spendings, the gold and dollar reserves of Britain will not last two years." — Mr. Chifley, Australian Prime Minister.

"The competitive capacity of many British businesses has been softened by the inflationary climate in which we have dwelt so long." — Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

"The average wage of dockers in Bristol is 26 jobs a week. Under the Burnham Scale the starting salary for a qualified teacher is £200 a year." — Mr. M. K. Todd.

"There is more snobdom in the Labour Party and trade union movement than in the House of Lords. You have to go to Washington to meet a Paralel." — Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"Our reputation in history is that of a proud but honest people. To change into a submissive but dishonest people would be a greater to our future than some grateful satisfaction to our ill-wishers." — Mr. G. M. Young.

"Whether you like it or not, the life of Britain in the next few years is going to depend upon British industry holding its own in the world, and its means to maintain the success of its enterprise for that is what four-fifths of British industry is." — Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

"We see the countries of the world steadily dividing into those where newspapers are politically free and those where they have no freedom. The division is between countries in which the Press is regarded as an instrument of Government and those in which it is regarded as a safeguard against misgovernment." — Colonel J. J. Archer, president of the Empire Press Union.

"The new public corporations appear to be particularly susceptible to unethical blackmail by the privileged servants of their employees." — The Hon. John Brown, former chairman of the F.U.C. Economic Committee.

"The closed shop implies exactly what Communist propaganda implies—that the end justifies the means, and that it is right to exercise a denial of freedom to others which when exercised against us we denounce as tyranny." — Mr. W. Brown, M.P.

"Social enterprise will never fail because you cannot pack a bag of smart men and pull out a fellow and say: 'Run this industry. Finding leaders in business has been solved by the simple law that you must either succeed or fail, and when politicians run the State, let an industry they pick politicians to lead them.' — Mr. Alfred Edwards, M.P.

"That the Church of England has been disturbed at the decline of common decency, stability and integrity, reminds me that the people of their general obligation to uphold and commend a leading standard in the face of the world, and in particular calls upon them to resist all that would encourage illicit dealings in controlled and rationed goods." — Resolution of Church Assembly.

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# PERSONALIA

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to Mrs. WASHINGTON DODD.

A son has been born in Nairobi to the wife of DR. LOUIS S. S. LEAKEY.

MR. V. H. HASTINGS has been appointed Commissioner for Land and Revenue in Kenya.

MR. R. G. PALMER has been elected a director of Malira-Forest (Uganda) Rubber Co., Ltd.

MR. H. M. COMMING-BRUCE has given up his post as chief whip, Zanzibar.

MR. ERNEST and LADY OPPENHEIMER are awarded a bond for the fine in the PRETORIA COURT.

SIR JAMES ROBERTSON is Acting Governor General of the Sudan whilst Sir ROBERT HOWE is on leave from the country.

MR. E. J. CASSIDY is Acting Regional Director, East African Posts and Telegraphs, East Africa High Commission.

DR. B. J. MACKENZIE, Director of Medical Services in Bechuanaland, has been transferred to Nyasaland in similar capacity.

MR. E. F. ALLEN and MISS ANNET MURPHY WILMOT have been appointed Assistant Directors of Economics and Trade in the Sudan.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WILSHAW returned a few days ago from a BIRLIONE CRUISE from their visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

SIR HENRY MOORE, Governor of Caydon for the past five years, will step at the end of his term of office as previous Governor of Kenya.

MR. A. M. R. HUTT, Acting Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, assumed the duties of Governor's Deputy during the absence of the Acting Governor.

MR. JOHN MACLEAN and MISS FARRISA STIRLING, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. A. D. Stirling of Kapitiang, Eldoret, have announced their engagement.

SIR WILLIAM COOPER, who recently visited East Africa, Rhodesia, and East Africa on business, and Lady COOPER, have returned to this country.

MRS. A. D. TAYLOR WALTER and MISS MARY LANE BOYD, younger daughter of Mr. R. B. and Lady Mary Boyd of Nanyuki, have announced their engagement.

DR. D. M. ANJARIAM, who held office as an honorary member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika during the absence from the territory of MR. J. M. V. KASHIMBE.

MR. ROBERT W. LAYTON, Chief General Agent for the United States of America, and Miss LAYTON will shortly pass through this country on their way to America.

MR. R. S. THURSTON, assistant district officer in Tanganyika, has been appointed private secretary to the Acting Governor in the place of Mr. S. N. SHEPHERSON.

MR. G. F. BAYNE is back at business after three months' illness. He went down with pneumonia and then developed an abscess in the liver, but has made an excellent recovery.

MR. JOHN EDWARD MCKENZIE, HALL, of Moshi, and MISS MURIEL MARGARET CORDEN, youngest daughter of Captain and Mrs. O. T. Corden of Arusha, have announced their engagement.

LORD and LADY POLTHORP, who have been farming in the Bindara district of Southern Rhodesia, have left the Colony to settle permanently in England. Their seat is near North Moulton, N. Devon.

CAROLINE JOHN WILSON PARK, late Mrs. Gurney, and MISS JOHN WILSON GILPIN RYAN, only daughter of Major and Mrs. Harold Price of Kariakoo, Nairobi, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

MR. FRANCIS KOKKEN, eldest son of Mr. A. J. Kollen and the Hon. Mrs. Kollen, and MISS MARIE HERBERT SHERIDAN, daughter of Sir Joseph and Lady Sheridan of Nycton, are engaged to be married.

VICE-ADMIRAL C. H. L. WOODHOUSE, Commander-in-Chief, East Africa Station, will visit Tanganyika ports on board the "Seydlitz" in September, wearing his flag in H.M.S. "Seydlitz" (Captain V. A. C. Takumani, R.N.).

SIR R. J. H. GLYN, Dr., M.P., MR. W. DUMPLAYTON, MR. M. J. WELLS, MR. G. W. WOODCOCK, and MR. G. BUTLER, have been appointed additional members of the Colonial Economic and Development Council.

THE VEN. H. R. SHERHAM, Archdeacon of Kenya in the Anglican diocese of the U.M.A.A., was the preacher at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday. He spoke of the work of medical missions in Tanganyika Territory.

MR. EVAN GUEST, Middle East representative of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and MISS E. O. BEACHCROFT, assistant head in the public department of the Overseas Service, recently paid a short visit to the Colony.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia who has been undergoing treatment for a long time, had at that time to postpone his departure on leave. He is due to arrive in the country in a few days with Lady Kennedy.

MINOR L. M. MAURICE is about to retire from the Sudan Political Service. Lately he has been D.C. in Cambridge the Sudan enclave inside Ethiopia on the River Sobat. The new D.C. is COLONEL L. DUBOIS, formerly commandant of police in the Upper Nile Province.

MR. ROY WITKINSKY, leader of the non-official members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, has been unwell and under medical observation and Miss WITKINSKY has undergone an operation in London Hospital. She is making a good recovery.

MR. J. B. BOLCHER, senior import superintendent of the Kenya Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd., has left Mombasa after 30 years' connexion with the port to take up the appointment of Director of cargo, manager of the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd.

MR. JOHN W. BACHES, M.P., the Minister of Food, flew to East Africa last Saturday to inspect the crop-out scheme areas. Although the dock strikes in the country had delayed his visit, he had originally planned to remain in East Africa until July 10, but his visit now returns tomorrow.

MR. F. EBOO, president of the Central Muslim Association of Kenya, has resigned from that body because of a vocal element in the association which, instead of expressing for our own legitimate rights, concentrating on unnecessary hatred, antagonism and ill-will towards the sister community.

COLONEL A. AUGUSTUS ADAMS, MR. W. TAMER, MR. E. B. GILL, MR. K. A. BERRY, MR. J. H. MERRIFIELD, MR. G. C. REED and MR. E. B. SEEB are the first councillors of the East African Association of Accountants, in which MR. P. W. JOHNSON, P.O. Box 97, Nairobi, is secretary and treasurer.

The engagement has been announced between MR. ALAN CUNNINGHAM MACLAREN, of Mombasa, youngest son of the late G. MacLaren and of Mrs. G. MacLaren, Barton-on-Sea, Hampshire, and MISS FARRISA DOWLER, elder daughter of Major-General Sir Arthur Dowler and Lady Dowler of Mafoni.

The engagements announced between MR. STEWART ELIAS, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Elias of Overgate Drive, Wandsworth, London, and MISS MARGARET KRISKE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. KRISKE of Nairobi, and between Lady VIVIAN and MR. J. H. LEVY, leaves London by air tomorrow for Nairobi, where the marriages will take place next Monday.



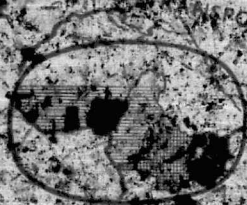




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# New Central African Airways Board Resigning Directors Reply to Report

THE NEW BOARD OF Central African Airways has now resigned duty. Mr. Matthews and Lieut. Colonel Sir Ellis Robinson, Mr. P. C. Wombush and Mr. Donald Robertson (Southern Rhodesia), Mr. J. O. G. R. Rhinoceros and Mr. A. Davis (Northern Rhodesia), and Mr. E. M. Johnson (Nyasaland).

Following publication of the report of the Board on the organization and administration of C.A.A. the original board issued a statement refusing to accept responsibility for the management of the corporation. It is stated that the Board had it been suggested that the Government should investigate the affairs of C.A.A. If so, they might have done so, but they might have done so in a way which might have been prejudicial to the management of the corporation. It is stated that the Government should be held responsible and should control the affairs of C.A.A. had it not been for the fact that the Government had not had the necessary powers and authority to do so. It is stated that the Government should have had the necessary powers and authority to do so.

The aircraft material in the hands of the corporation had increased to 205 in 1948 and 204 in 1949. It is stated that the Board had had to deal with the planning for prospective development. It is stated that the Board had had to deal with the planning for prospective development. It is stated that the Board had had to deal with the planning for prospective development. It is stated that the Board had had to deal with the planning for prospective development.

Statement by Southern Rhodesian Parliament. While the Southern Rhodesian Parliament considered the report of the Board on the organization and administration of the new Central African Airways, the Government of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be held responsible for the management of the corporation. It is stated that the Government should be held responsible for the management of the corporation. It is stated that the Government should be held responsible for the management of the corporation.

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Mr. J. R. Dwyer, Director of Civil Aviation, has reported that the Board of C.A.A. had been advised that the estimated loss for 1948-50 of £200,000 was not recoverable. It is stated that the Government should be held responsible for the management of the corporation. It is stated that the Government should be held responsible for the management of the corporation.

The report was intrinsically worthless because it contained no evidence supporting the charges made. On the other hand, the reply by the resigning board of C.A.A. had been the same.

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Mr. Matthews, in reply to the debate, said that the Government should be held responsible for the management of the corporation. It is stated that the Government should be held responsible for the management of the corporation.

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## Development of African Trade Union

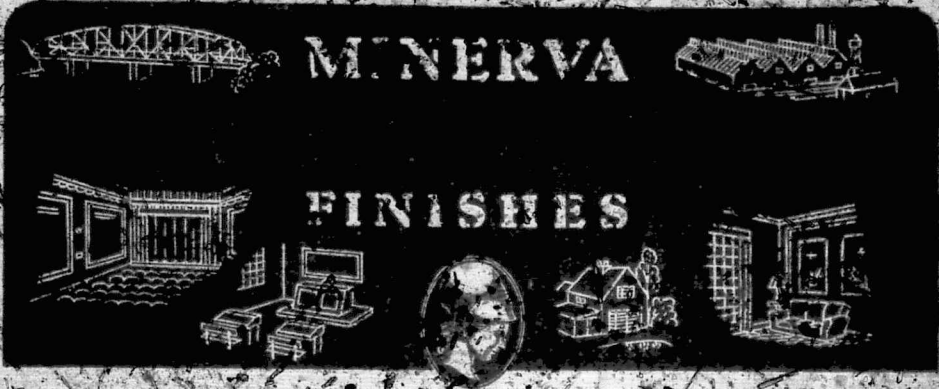
The development of a trade union in Rhodesia is a matter of great importance. It is stated that the Government should be held responsible for the management of the corporation. It is stated that the Government should be held responsible for the management of the corporation.

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### Immigration Control in Kenya Concerns of Thinkers of Association

MR. K. K. O. OCHIENG, Member for Law and Order in Kenya, moving the second reading of the Immigration Control (Amendment) Bill in the Legislative Council, pointed out the dangers to the country of a flood of farmers, miners, traders, and students from the neighbouring States.

The Government had appointed a Commission of non-officials to study the effects of the Bill and to recommend the necessary amendments. Applications for admission to the country for all kinds of immigrants are to be considered by a special committee which will be composed of members of the House of Representatives and House of Non-officials. The Bill would regulate the entry of manufacturers.

Capital requirements were £100, except for manufacturers who need £22,500 or, in the case of a small business, the prescribed minimum of £100.

Mr. Ochieng said that non-official members of the Commission had pointed out that the Bill was such a departure from the normal practice of supply of labour to manufacturing plants which is international practice that it was a departure from the normal practice of supply of labour to manufacturing plants which is international practice.

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On that of my countrymen, I am sure that we as an Asian country should be very anxious to have a commonwealth and many kinds of immigrants should pay for their maintenance. They should not be paid for their maintenance. They should not be paid for their maintenance.

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### Officials on

Amongst the officials on the following... Mr. Ochieng said that the Bill was such a departure from the normal practice of supply of labour to manufacturing plants which is international practice that it was a departure from the normal practice of supply of labour to manufacturing plants which is international practice.

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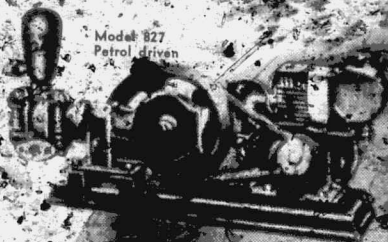
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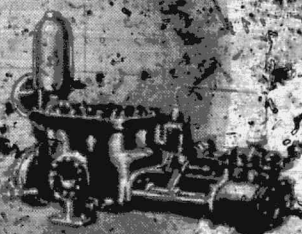
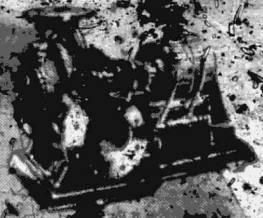
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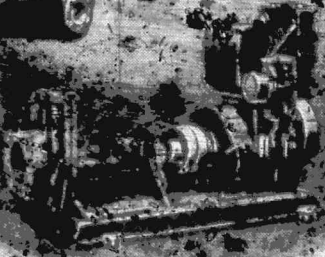




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LONDON OFFICE: 10, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C. 4, ENGLAND

## Food Producers must have Incentive Problems of S. Rhodesian Agriculture

IN 1946 production in Southern Rhodesia is to be increased. Food producers must be paid incentive prices. Dr. A. E. Robinson, Secretary for Agriculture, in a address.

While there was the price differential between tobacco and food crops, those for the latter must be fixed above a reasonable return figure in order to give the farmer the necessary security and to allow him to re-invest in the land and to maintain the soil and vegetation.

Emphasizing the vital importance to the Colony of a self-sufficient agricultural economy, Dr. Robinson said that because of the climate the trend of quality was downward. It was the balance of nature, he said, that would have to be maintained more about production, although the soil was fertile and under grass. While farming conditions were still better, the farming practices might in time be such that they had not yet been reached where they were likely to be the general practice.

### Native Labour Shortage

The problem was further complicated by the general and increasing Native labour shortage. Mechanization was not the whole answer because of the high cost of machinery and the high cost of repairs. In some instances, it was possible in the case of simple machinery, but this would have to be assessed slowly.

Two thousand farmers had responded well to the appeal for increased food production, but in very many cases tobacco soil was unsuitable for food crops. While many tobacco farmers were increasing their acreage of food crops, the number of food producers were putting their land under tobacco. It was obvious, therefore, that to maintain food production under present conditions, and to achieve the maximum economic self-sufficiency, the Government must do even more to assist in the view of the tobacco.

## Royal Empire Society Meeting

Lord CHATFIELD, presiding at last week's annual meeting of the Royal Empire Society, said that the occasion presented a recall to fellows to dedicate themselves to the service of the Empire.

Lord Chatfield said that the Empire was a vast and varied area, and that the members of the society should be aware of the fact that the Empire was a vast and varied area, and that the members of the society should be aware of the fact that the Empire was a vast and varied area.

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## Textile Mill for Zande

Mr. A. W. Kilroy, manager of the production division of the Federation Projects Board, recently gave an encouraging view of the Zande scheme. "I had covered its current expenses last year," he said, "and this year the Zande cotton had already been ginned and exported. Spinning and weaving machinery was being shipped from England in July, and its installation would probably be complete by the end of 1950. The mill would produce a plain white cloth of different weights, which would be sold to the Zande in the first place, but might be extended to the three southern provinces if sufficient were produced. A dairy had been successfully opened in the Zande industrial area, thanks to antibiotic, fruit trees were being planted, and the Federation Projects Board would start building an elementary school next January."

## Statements Worth a Glimpse

They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength: they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not be faint. — Isaiah XLII, 13

By 1947 Kenya had more to provide for an African population of at least 10,000,000. — Dr. J. A. Gregory

The laws of the Seychelles are a curious conglomeration of contradictions. — Mr. D. J. Brown, Chief Justice of the Seychelles.

If you were to seek a type better fitted than that of the traditional British planter to assume the responsibilities and problems of the African, you would have to search for it outside this planet. — Mr. Alec Waugh

As the families adolescents need great patience from their parents, and should show great patience themselves, so the African needs our special understanding and patience, as we need his patience. — Lady Stansfeld, wife of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

We would set an example of moderation and clear thinking in our public political interferences, which are carefully watched, and will see a tone in a widening political field. — Mr. Revington, provincial commissioner of the Northern Province of Tanganyika.

It is fairly clear to you that relations between Government and the Civil Service have reached the present stage of quality and trust. Since you came back to the office of the Chief Secretary in 1946 the whole picture of service relations and the manner in which the establishment of them are best with has been completely transformed. — Mr. C. S. Sayce, president of the European Chamber of Commerce Association of Tanganyika, addressing Mr. C. S. Sayce, Chief Secretary, and at the time Acting Governor.

WHEREVER YOU GO  
THERE'S



and

WHEREVER YOU GO  
THEY'RE GOOD

## Tanganyika Railways and Ports Many New Records Achieved

THE ANNUAL REPORT by MR. J. R. FALCONHARSON of the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Service, which has just reached London, coincides with the celebration of 25 years that it began, well before congestion reached its height, owing to the arrival of large quantities of the groundnut product, but the port of Dar es Salaam and the Central Line were, of course, already working for the Chicago.

During the year more than 400,000 tons of goods traffic was for the first time carried by the Railways, and receipts for that traffic at £925,045 were up by rather more than £200,000 on the previous year. The Central Line carried 247,956 tons and the Tanganyika 149,039 tons.

Transit traffic to and from Ruanda Urundi and the Belgian Congo amounted to 15,314 tons of imports against 12,242 in 1944, and 17,177 in 1945, and 2,632 tons of exports, compared with 17,574 in 1944 and 18,012 in 1945. Transit traffic to Northern Rhodesia amounted to 488 tons of petrol and kerosene.

A road haulage line of 274 kilometres was opened to the Kigoma air route area, to which 15,639 tons, including 189 motor vehicles on wheels, were carried from Dar es Salaam and 1,655 tons from other points on the railway system. Included in the traffic were 291 heavy transport. The development of the Urambo groundnut area began late in the year, but 1,482 tons were carried from Dar es Salaam and 273 tons from other points.

### Port at Tanga Doubled

Tonnage of steam and motor vessels entering Dar es Salaam has risen from 482,096 in 1945 and 762,367 in 1946, to 1,147,222, and the tonnage entering Tanga rose from 1,546 to nearly double that of the previous year, including coalters, 1,338 tons, of a total tonnage of 1,431,6 entering the ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and the Victoria Falls, Misia, Pangani, and Bagamoyo, compared with 1,148 ships and 1,155,000 tons in the previous year. More than 230 deep-sea liners were handled into Dar es Salaam, compared with 177 in 1946, and an average of only about 100 in the three years before that.

Tonnage reports into Dar es Salaam were 2,759 tons, compared with 137,800 in 1946, and total reports 159,573 tons, the figure being rather lower than the 167,200 tons of 1945, 116 tons of 1944, and 162,342 tons of 1944. Imports into Tanga amounted to 69,266 tons and exports to 114,493 tons.

Revenue account receipts of the Railways amounted to £1,537,282, working expenditure to £839,503, renewals contributions to £200,000, and renewals contribution for road service vehicles to £274,501, leaving

net earnings of £702,278, compared with a net surplus of £1,188,437. Excess charges amounted to £2,971, leaving a surplus of about £20,000.

Gross earnings of the Railways topped £1,500,000 for the first time, and expenditures exceeded debt charges for the first time, to more than £1,000,000.

Gross earnings of the ports rose sharply to £7,965,858 compared with £2,200,000 in the previous year, by expenditure of £2,548,000, was nearly £10,000 above the previous highest figure.

The report gives the usual detailed tables on all aspects of the work, and includes a section on the rail, road and water communications of Tanganyika.

## Second Non-Official Minister

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EWALD MURRAY WILSON has been appointed to the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia as Minister of Health and Local Government. He came to the Legislature for the first time at the last general election, having been manager for many years of the Nyota branch of Messrs. Kaiser and Chalmers. He served throughout the 1914-18 war, mainly with a mounted regiment in the Middle East, and commanded the Northern Rhodesia Defence Force throughout the 1939-45 war. Colonel Wilson is the second non-official to hold a portfolio in Northern Rhodesia, the first being Mr. Geoffrey Beckett, Minister of Agriculture.

## Secrets of Khama

SECRETARY KHAMA, the 27-year-old chief descendant of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, has won his fight for the recognition of an English wife, whom he married without the consent of the tribal elders. They told him some months ago that he must either leave his wife or lose his succession to the chieftainship, but last week, at a tribal gathering, he swore that he challenged those who would deprive his wife of her rights, only about 40 petty chief, those whereas the rest of the gathering, situated at some 60 miles, and applauded as wishing both him and his wife. The chief designate has been reading law at Oxford University in the past four years.

## Will U.N.O. Please Note

"CHIEFS" FROM RUANDA URUNDI, which has been under Belgian administration since the end of the 1914-18 war, recently visited Brussels at the invitation of the Belgian Government, travelling by air. Before they left, agents for Africa, the Swami of Funds paid them a tribute to Belgian administration, which he said was a great boon to the people of the region, and that the Belgian Government had given them a practical help in the improvement of standards of life that the people population felt deep gratitude and affection. They also greatly valued the civilizing labours of the missionaries.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

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The bridge across the Kafue River is to be officially opened early in September. One of the emergency bridges which spanned the Thames during the recent war has been re-erected in Northern Rhodesia.

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**Manica Trading Company**

THE MANICA TRADING CO. LTD., report a profit for the year ended December 31, 1948, of £39,330 (recovered with £3,721 in 1947) after providing £7,250 for profits tax and meeting depreciation, contributions to staff superannuation, directors' fees and administrative expenses. Income tax requires £20,000 (£15,140 in 1947) is added to the general reserve to bring it to £50,000, and an interim dividend of 5% and final distribution of 10%, both less tax, require £5,187 (the same) leaving £23,504 to be carried forward, against £22,993 brought to.

The issued capital is £75,000, and there is a capital reserve of £24,552. Fixed assets appear on the balance sheet at £281,274 and current assets at £308,528 (including debtors £281,274 and investments £28,735). A joint enterprise with Lobitse and the Anglo Coalmining Company has fixed and current assets of nearly £46,000.

During the year a record total of import and export traffic was handled by the company at the Port of Beira, although acute congestion was experienced for long periods. The branch offices in Salisbury and Bulawayo were fully employed as shipping and forwarding agents, and the joint venture at Lobitse has been as highly successful as the others, with profits for all taxation in Africa, the working profit being more than £10,000 above the 1947 figure.

The directors are Capt. R. G. Briscoe (chairman), Lieut. Colonel C. G. G. (managing director), Mr. Malcolm Fraser, and Mr. H. W. Morrison. The secretary is Mr. T. H. Burdick.

**Wall Brothers, Ltd.**

WALL BROTHERS, LTD., a company with large East African interests, including the ownership of Marich and Mchinge (the two main ports of the East African coast), a consolidated profit for the year ended August 31, 1948, of £750,105, compared with £408,256 in the previous year. The trading profit for the group increased from £1,209,788 to £2,084,752, but taxation requirements increased to £1,386,786.

Dividends were £1,000,000, £1,414,000 cumulative participating preference shares, 7% on the 5% non-cumulative participating preference shares of 100/- each on the ordinary and 30% on the A shares. £250,000 went to A stock valuation reserve and £285,000 to contingencies reserve, leaving £304,128 to be carried forward, against £206,773 brought in.

The issued capital of the group is £3,000,000. Capital reserves total £1,975,639, revenue reserves £1,043,308, and current liabilities £6,930,784. Current assets of £17,662,118 include £1,061,927 in cash, £1,400,000 in bills, £1,092,863 in bills receivable, stocks worth £1,420,000, debtors and payments in advance at £1,294,986, and investments at £1,353,368.

**Zanzibar Cloves**

THE CLOVE GROWERS ASSOCIATION of Zanzibar report that the new clove crop will be below earlier expectations, but since harvesting does not begin until about August, no estimates can yet be given. Of the 1948 crop, 7895 tons (394,586 baskets) had passed through the local market by the end of March, compared with an estimate of 7,800 tons. Part of the crop has still to come forward, but it is now practically certain that the harvest was less than the estimate. The Association's guaranteed minimum buying prices for the first half of this year, as announced in December last, were advanced by 3% per 100 lb. for an extra 400 lb. of good quality Zanzibars to 62s. 6d. for 100 lb. with a minimum of 41s. for seedlings and cloves suitable only for distillation. Selling prices to exporters were 69s. 9d. for grade 1, 67s. for grade 2, and 64s. for grade 3.

**Comprehensive Cattle**

THE ONLY addition to the original ordinance is the definition that cattle includes camels, sheep, goats, mules and donkeys. Mr. Wyn Harris, Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, proposing the Special Districts Amendment Bill.

A Rhodesian has invented a machine for stamping tobacco, which will, it is claimed, save much labour.

**Mabira Forest Company Dispute**

MR. GEORGE A. TODD, chairman of Mabira Forest (Uganda) Rubber Co., Ltd., has just issued to the shareholders a statement on the following terms:

In a writing to inform you of the results of the proceedings at the annual general meeting of the company held on April 28, 1949, I regret the delay, which has been due to the legal dispute on the question of the proxies submitted.

Mr. Jarvis, the directors' and manager in Uganda, attended the meeting in order to give a report on the plantations and to answer any questions which might be raised as to the position of the estates. He stated that for some time past the company had been endeavouring to obtain a full-time manager for the estates, but owing to shortage of experienced planters and to the conditions at Mabira, it had not been possible to find a suitable person. Efforts to obtain a person with the necessary planning and administrative experience were continuing.

The meeting passed the resolutions dealing with the adoption of the accounts, secretary's remuneration, and finally the directors' resignation. The motion for the re-election of Mr. Jarvis was also moved, but a poll was demanded by a number of Mr. Merriman, who opposed the re-election.

The writing then contained the four resolutions sent in by Mr. G. H. Merriman and Mr. R. W. Melliman. All four resolutions were declared lost on a show of hands, and in each case a poll was demanded.

I had been advised that the proxies in favour of Mr. G. H. Merriman and his associates were out of order by reason of the fact that the date of the annual general meeting had been overprinted upon them after they had been signed and that they were not a common form, and therefore, as chairman of the meeting, rejected them as inadmissible. If these proxies had been held to be valid, Mr. Merriman's resignations would have been carried on a poll by a majority of some 10,000 votes.

The voting of those present on the poll was as follows:

For Mr. Jarvis's election as a director	26,048	14,997
For the election of Mr. Kayvon Griffiths as a director	24,997	26,048
For the election of Mr. E. Griffiths as a director	14,997	26,046
For the resignation of Mr. Hopper	15,097	25,946
For the appointment of a surveyor to report on the estates	14,997	26,046
For the adjournment of the meeting to receive the report	14,997	26,046

The proxies in support of the board not included in the above totals were for 25,04 votes, which, those in favour of Mr. Merriman which were admissible, were for 1,154 votes. The proxies in Mr. Merriman's favour which were rejected were for 44,663 votes.

In view of the fact that the total proxies in favour of Messrs. Merriman exceeded those in favour of the board, I offered at the meeting, and desired to meet them to discuss the matter further, as they had felt that that appeared to be the course a large number of the shareholders wished them to adopt, or alternatively, to call a further meeting to consider the resolutions in order to give Mr. Merriman an opportunity of putting his case before the shareholders again.

A number of the shareholders expressed strong views against Mr. Merriman's nomination, but in view of the election to the board when it did not appear that they could contribute anything to help the company. The majority of the shareholders present, however, shared the belief that some one with plantation experience would be of help to the company, and considered that the board should continue their efforts to find a suitable person to act with them.

After the annual general meeting Mr. Merriman sought legal advice, and his solicitors informed me that, in the opinion of their counsel, Mr. Merriman's proxies were perfectly valid. As neither my advisers nor I agreed with this view, they followed legal arguments between both respective solicitors and finally a meeting was arranged between Mr. G. H. Merriman, Mr. Jarvis and myself, at which Mr. Merriman put forward Mr. E. Griffiths as an alternative to the board. The directors have since met, Mr. Palmer, who has had a long experience of the tea industry in Ceylon, and they consider that Mr. Palmer's knowledge and experience should be of help to the company. Mr. Palmer has therefore been elected director. In addition, so as to give further appointment to the board in the near future of a person with knowledge of the local position in East Africa.



## Of Commercial Concern Registrations in Tanganyika

Eleven company registrations in Tanganyika include: Northern Estates, Ltd., £200,000; North Africa Saw Mills, Ltd. £40,000; Tanganyika Industries, Ltd., £5,000; Timber, Mill, and Building Services, Ltd., £25,000; Issara, Ltd., £12,000; Shab Farms, Ltd., £5,000; Mazingo Hotel (Mtwara), Ltd., £10,000; Pest Control (East Africa), Ltd., £5,000; Mills Bros. and Co., Ltd., £5,000; Alpha Trading Co., Ltd., £1,000; R. G. Vernon, Ltd., £5,000; and Colonial Development Corporation (East Africa), Ltd., £100.

Now published in certain London newspapers that Dar es Salaam is to become a major port, with at least 15 deep-water berths and capable of handling 1,000,000 tons of traffic annually should at this stage be treated as a mere speculation. This suggestion appears to be under consideration by the East African High Commission, which may, of course, reject the recommendations or invite highly expert advice. The economic and technical aspects of Dar es Salaam have been discussed since before 1914.

Messrs. H. Wardle & Co. Ltd., the East African Wholesale and retail chemists, have reported a net profit of £14,985 after providing £6,091 for taxation and depreciation and other requirements. The general average has been increased to £6,250 or more than £100. The ordinary dividend is maintained at 25% and the participating preference shares receive 10%.

During the seventh week of this season's tobacco auction sales in Southern Rhodesia 2,128,086 lb of tobacco were sold for £299,692, an average of 33.80 pence per lb bringing the total for the season so far to 20,263,006 lb for £2,914,100 averaging 27.38 pence per lb. Auction sales during the same week were £2,270,100, £3,590, an average of 20.94 pence per lb, making a total of 118,364 lb for £29,836, averaging 17.12d per lb.

### Sluggish for Exports

During the week British exports were identified increases by the slogan "Britain Delivers the Goods" and symbols of the export drive manufacturers are now asked to stencil on their packing cases and to incorporate in marketing literature and advertising a circle round the Union Jack and the words "From Britain".

Because of amendments to the Cotton Finance Act 1947 have made the legislation confused and it will to control the production of cotton in Nyasaland has been published for information. It provides for the fixing of prices for the purchase of all seed cotton grown in the country.

A compulsory wind-up order in the Exchange Bank of India and Africa was issued in the Chancery Division a few days ago by Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry. Counsel for the petitioner said that the bank was not properly managed and that the partnership in which was in liquidation.

President Truman has recently requested the U.S. Congress to initiate legislation for the programme of technical assistance to under-developed areas. An appropriation of \$45,000,000 for the first year is expected earlier in the month.

Cheaper selling rates were announced this week by the East African Commission. East African B.P. 52 is reduced 140 points to 25.25d per lb, and B.P. types "A" and below are reduced 165 points to 25.00d per lb.

Atropine sulphate will cease to be subject to international allocation on July 1, but Tanganyika has been allocated 1,200 tons of sulphate of atropine from the United Kingdom for the period July 1, 1949, to June, 1950.

Langton (East Africa) Ltd., registered in Tanganyika with a capital of £20,000, have begun business in Dar es Salaam as manufacturers' representatives.

Two more African consumer co-operatives have been opened on the Copperbelt, one in the main location in Ndola, and the other at Luanshya mine compound. The fishery station at Kasenvi, Lake George, which is being built by the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, is expected to be in operation about the end of this year. Sial Estates, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 10% compared with an interim distribution of 7 1/2% last year when the dividends totalled 20%.

### Mombasa Cargo Record

The 325 dead-weight tons of cargo-railed up-country from Mombasa in April constituted an all-time record.

The new bag factory which is being built in Ujiji may, it is hoped, begin production next month.

The delegation of curriers and other dressers from the United Kingdom recently visited the Sudan.

National control of cement in Kenya has been suspended until further notice.

This year's cotton crop in Uganda is valued at more than £1,000,000.

### New Road-Building Methods

CONSTRUCTION WORK on roads and aerodromes in Southern Rhodesia fell far behind schedule last year, says the annual report of the Chief Road Engineer. Serious shortage of cement, the non-availability of labour, and non-availability of essential equipment were the main contributory factors. Owing to pressure of routine work, the disappointingly little research was undertaken. The hope is expressed, however, of introducing new construction methods over a wide area of the colony, using sand and gravel and sand surface treatments.

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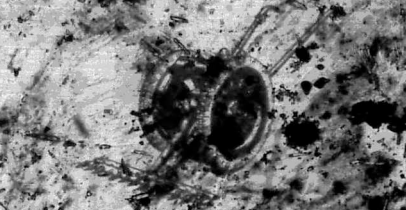
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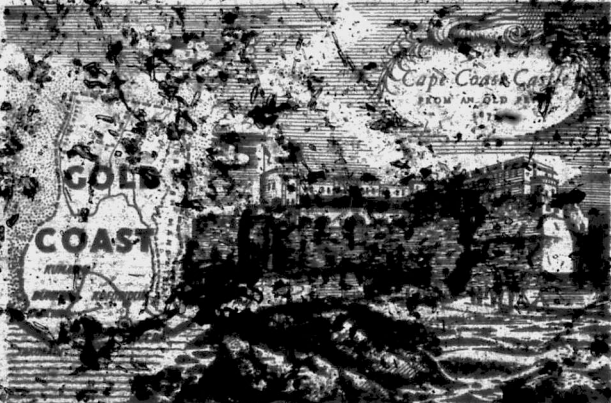
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Despite a continuing shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the East African Railways and Harbours are handling more traffic than ever before. In 1947 passenger turnover increased by 196% and freight tonnage by 76% over 1936. In 1948 the increases will be still greater.

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THIS "SOUR HOUR OF DESTINY" sets the Conservative Party in its sixty-four page statement on Imperial policy, the most ample of official documents on wealth and Empire affairs issued in our time by any political party in this country. It is a study of high calibre and high challenge, and the flow of this paragraph runs through each one of us constantly reminding the reader that there is very much more than an affair of economics, politics or defence. The writers of such a booklet must appeal to the millions of the uninitiated and make a high sentiment in order to engage their interest, without disappointing the much larger number of informed workers of Imperial Causes. That has, we consider, been achieved in "Imperial Policy" which ought to be studied by all who are concerned for the progress of the Colonial Empire. Undoubtedly, it is to be hoped that distribution of the statement will be prompt and generally improved. Only at the tenth time of meeting in Central London were we able to buy a copy, and for potential purchasers can be so consistent.

Imperial policy ought not to be a party matter and ought not to be happier than the best Colonial leaders see the disappearance of all disagreements between Conservatives and Socialists on major matters of Imperial policy. A party matter, such as the Colonial Empire, will have been asking too much of the Conservative and Unionist Central Office to expect it to neglect the opportunity of receiving the present ignorance and inactivity of many Labour leaders, or of denouncing the absurd but frequently reiterated contention that Imperial economic development is a matter of reaction of Socialist thought, but there might perhaps have been a more emphatic plea for a non-party approach to all Colonial problems. The present Secretary of State has to his credit during the past year an impressive record of impartial judgment and courageous decision so far as any rate in Eastern Africa is concerned. Mr. Steech Jones has shown himself fair-minded and statesmanlike, not presumptuous and time-serving, and it is sincerely to be hoped that a similar fidelity to the facts will mark the tenure of his successor in office.

The recommendations of the Conservative Party in brief, that there should be more frequent conferences of Empire Prime Ministers, an Empire and Commonwealth Defence Council, a Commonwealth Combined Staff, a new Commonwealth Tribunal, closer social and cultural contacts, co-ordinated measures to counter Communism, better Imperial communications, a system of Imperial priorities for the investment of money and for capital goods, migration, research and trade, and a greater sharing by Colonial peoples in the burden and honour of Imperial defence, are the clear understanding that there must be a settlement of the fundamental issues in any shape or form to present a statement of the highest standards of living by men and women of the Colonies with the necessary qualifications and powers of leadership are not those principles wholly acceptable to everyone, irrespective of party affiliation.

### Summary of Proposals

The fact that the proposals appear in a Conservative document ought not to make non-Conservatives who recognize their desirability unwilling to work for their attainment.

A chapter of sixteen pages is devoted to consideration of the future needs of the Colonies. The aim, we are told, is to develop to the full the resources of the Colonial Empire. To raise the standards of living of the inhabitants and guide them along the road to self-government within the framework of the Empire and Commonwealth; but that must not involve handing over control to a small and clamorous group who represent only themselves and are out of touch with the thousands, even millions, of their fellow-citizens, and in whose societies every one must be taken to ensure that the welfare of minorities and of those whose development has advanced slowly are properly safeguarded.

### Modern-Minded Recommendations

But this common ground for sensible men. Are not all agreed, likewise, that there will be better farming and animal husbandry, better and more education (including that of women), better use of the film, radio and other means of information, and a greater work consciousness? And who will quarrel with the proposition that in assessing claims for promotion in the Colonial Service, account should be taken of "the ability of the official to mix on terms of equality and equality with the people and to whom he has to work?"

This, we will be given, is a modern-minded, bracing piece of work, very much in line with the best thought in the best Colonial circles.

SO MUCH for the Colonial White Paper, 1948-49. The Blue Book presented to Parliament last week to give members a written record of the past year's stewardship of the Colonial Office and the Government's overseas responsibility to that Department of State.

The Command Paper, though packed with facts, is eminently readable. In the first paragraph there is the welcome affirmation that "Colonial prosperity is very closely linked with that of Great Britain," and on the next page appears the amplification that "what has become increasingly clear is the mutual interest which the Colonial Empire and Great Britain have in one another's prosperity." Again and again there is reference to this two-way relationship, and to the fact that the pace of Colonial progress depends upon the economic health of the United Kingdom more than upon any other external circumstance. It has taken decades of argument, and the distresses of the war and post-war periods to make our politicians realize that the interests of the United Kingdom and the Colonies are complementary, and that the great development programmes in train in the Dependencies must mean that British Colonial economic policy is being subordinated to that of the United Kingdom or Europe. Such assertions, if made by a Conservative or Coalition Secretary of State, would scarcely have convinced the Socialists, but they ought to be prepared to accept these assurances from their own leaders—who, we repeat, are clinging to the doctrinaire conceptions (and misconceptions) entertained in opposition 1933-35, and according to the facts of each particular case, and in general resorting to the expediency which an honest man of any party would apply.

Political progress is discussed and detailed, but the stress is deliberately placed on economic advancement because "in the long run the living standards of a Dependency must be those it can pay for, and because progress towards responsible government is realistic only if it is accompanied by parallel economic advances." These are pleas which Colonial spokesmen have never ceased to make, but often without

obtaining a fair hearing. On the other hand, too many people in public life in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, and almost all in the United States—appear to assume that the Colonial Empire, while its expanding social services are largely financed by the taxpayers of Great Britain, is under no particular obligation to purchase in the United Kingdom those manufactured articles which it cannot make for itself. As was suggested in last week's leading article on the threat of substantial German competition in East African markets, we entirely reject that view as inconsistent with the principle of mutual interest in each other's prosperity. It is essential to the Colonies, if less than to Great Britain, to make the quickest and best possible contribution to the attainment of a favourable balance in their annual payments of the sterling area, and they resolve about the other things, determination to buy British wherever

possible. That good ought never to be overlooked.

**THE BEST REPORT** issued by the Post Office in Africa in London since it was founded nearly twenty-five years ago is that now published under the signature of Mr. Roger Norton, its alert Commissioner, who gives not merely an adequate account of the work which he directs, but also a comprehensive and balanced record of the state of the main East African industries with which the Office is, of course, closely associated. Few people anywhere know so much about the economy of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar as Mr. Norton, and he writes with a discerning routine which masks that fact elsewhere. It is the first in a series of pamphlets on East Africa and Rhodesia which will be made available.

## Developments of Private Enterprise

### Long-Term Policy for the Empire Essential

TO THOSE WHO BELIEVE that imperial economic development is a latter-day revelation of Socialist thought, the great copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, the cotton plantations in the Sudan, the cocoa industry of the Gold Coast, sisal in East Africa, the tin and collieries in Southern Rhodesia, the new diamond fields in Tanganyika, the vegetable oil production in Nigeria, the rubber in Ceylon, jute in Pakistan, and sugar in Mauritius exist to refute their claims.

That much remains to be done in Colonial territories is, however, undeniable. When we examine the vast resources which await development in every part of the Empire, this task holds out a splendid opportunity for achieving a higher standard of living and greater material strength. It will need the same vital elements of individual enterprise and courage in the future as were displayed in the past.

We must have to mobilize every resource of technical skill and ingenuity to overcome adverse climatic conditions, the vast distances, and the eternal enmity of Nature in the tropics to the works of man. While we must not underestimate the riches of the Empire, we should be ready to realize that these can be won quickly with ease.

#### Relax International Enterprise and Energy

The aim of the Conservative Government would be to release the abundant energy and enterprise of individual citizens and mobilize our immense technical resources abroad. Thus we may not lose our great opportunity for building a better life for the peoples dwelling within the confines of the Empire and Commonwealth.

The Conservative Party believes that the Empire's strategic and commercial viewpoints remain of the utmost importance to the defence and prosperity of the Commonwealth as a whole. Besides being essential for the purpose of fulfilling effectively its responsibilities to the United Nations, and the party's policy will be resolutely directed towards their maintenance and protection.

The English language has become the common tongue of the Commonwealth. The advantages of this to Empire unity cannot be over-estimated. Through its medium, peoples all over the world are able to pool ideas and work together in an easy common speech. Exchanges between political leaders, business men, scientists, students and teachers in the Dominions and Colonies present no difficulties.

Through it the world has been given, by writers and poets drawn from many different races, some of which are no longer members of the Commonwealth, the greatest literature of the modern world. Other countries may surpass us in art and music but none can do so in the quality and quantity of our literature. The enjoyment of this inheritance of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world is a major factor in the unity and effectiveness of the British Empire and Commonwealth.

#### Value of the English Language

Any language which we use in any way detracting from the strength of the other mother tongues of our subjects in the British Empire and elsewhere. There is no reason why two or even more languages should be dominant or pre-emptive in any British community, as they do in some. But the possession by the Empire and Commonwealth of a common tongue is obviously essential, and the use of a language which links us directly with the U.S.A. besides being the medium of expression of much of the original thought and practice of Western democracy, has innumerable advantages. Insurgent separatism has been given in the past to much fuller use of the opportunities for co-operation between the spheres of culture and science which the possession of a common language provides.

Imperial Councils, links exist between professional and learned societies in the British Empire and similar bodies in the Dominions and Colonies. There are also one or two organizations, such as the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, and the British Commonwealth of Nations Scientific Research Council, which have come into being in recent years.

Besides these, the Empire division of the British Council has accomplished much by achieving significant results, to foster cultural exchanges within the Empire and Commonwealth.

These extracts from "Imperial Policy," published by the Conservative Party.

Emergency action is required to ensure that this aspect of imperial unity is strengthened. The Conservative Party will encourage a climate of opinion which is favourable to the promotion of closer ties between Britain and her Colonies. It will encourage a climate of opinion which is favourable to the promotion of closer ties between Britain and her Colonies. It will encourage a climate of opinion which is favourable to the promotion of closer ties between Britain and her Colonies.

The good name of Britain must be preserved not only in the hands of the Government but also in those of British citizens abroad. A Spanish phrase, *palabra inglesa* "the word of an Englishman" — which signifies the highest form of guarantee which can be asked of a man in support of a business or private contract, Britain's great moral standing has been built up on the integrity and character of individual British citizens. It is on that of past Governments rests the duty of every British citizen to see that no action which would bring the good name of Britain into disrepute is ever taken.

The Conservative Party is committed to a policy which will take care of the interests of the Colonies as an essential element of its foreign policy. It will support an expansion of our overseas trade and a reduction of our foreign debt. It will support a policy which calls on every citizen to do his duty to the country.

To carry out our duty we must have adequate defence, strong and varied reserves, and a sound industrial production and supply of the goods which we also buy from the Colonies.

By its nature, then, the inhabitants of the British Empire and Commonwealth are to enjoy a high and stable standard of living, the maintenance and expansion of the economic resources of the Colonies, and the promotion of their economic development. It is the duty of every British citizen to see that no action which would bring the good name of Britain into disrepute is ever taken.

The hard fact is that the Colonies are not yet fully developed. Many people believe that they should have developed in the manner from some distant horizon. In point of fact, they are extremely well developed, both in terms of their expanding economy.

## Political Progress and Economic Prosperity in the Colonies

**THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES** (No. 49) is the title of a Blue Book presented to Parliament. It sets out in order the numbers of the Colonies and the work of the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments before the date selected for the Colonial debate. This interesting and comprehensive survey (Cmd. 7715) is published at 6d. by H.M. Stationery Office.

Emphasis is laid in the very first paragraph of the fact that Colonial prosperity is very closely linked with that of Great Britain, and in a section subtitled "The Pattern of Progress" it is stated:

**Paying The Ruler** (The Standard) writes that to represent the present day as Colonial development as a new phase in an old exploitation is an assertion based on a false assumption. The ordinary current trends in Colonial development represent an essential stage without which the economic and political development would be impossible. Dependency is so different from any other form of this that in the

The answer we believe lies in the development of the economic resources of the Empire and Commonwealth. The real measure of our imperial economic strength can be appreciated only if we look at the Empire as a whole.

Individual Governments may have their advantages, but they also have their weaknesses. Britain, for example, although it has great industrial resources and a population which is much greater than can feed. In the case of all the other Dominions there are equally great resources, but they do not possess the man-power with the exception of India and Pakistan, or the capital to develop them. The same applies broadly to the Colonies.

The inter-Dependent nature of the trade of the Commonwealth and the fact that it must be developed if the Empire and Commonwealth are to survive, there must be a real working partnership between all its members to achieve a closely knit policy of economic expansion.

Socialists claim that they have such a policy, and a evident point to the groundwork scheme in East Africa and the many bulk-buying contracts they have made, within the Commonwealth. It is to be true that having agreed at Geneva a policy of non-discrimination, they have tried to save themselves by concluding a series of temporary preferential arrangements within the Commonwealth and of trade and factory product agreements with other countries.

**Positive Policy Vital** — The British Government has not been able to reduce the dollar deficit from £1,000,000,000 to £70,000,000. The result of the policy of reaching a balance of trade by imposing a policy of austerity and depression on the Colonies has been a Socialists' search for a policy which will bring the British Empire back to a state of economic independence.

Yet such a policy is not only a failure but it is also a development of a form of partnership of the Colonies. A positive policy of economic independence will be the maintenance of our partnership with the Colonies. This trade is to be expanded and developed because the Conservative Party has developed a policy of economic independence. It is the duty of every British citizen to see that no action which would bring the good name of Britain into disrepute is ever taken.

A positive policy of economic independence is an urgent task for the Empire. The partnership was arranged in 1947 and is still more urgent today. Such a policy is essential to the economic progress of the Colonies. It is the duty of every British citizen to see that no action which would bring the good name of Britain into disrepute is ever taken.

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When they become increasingly closer the mutual interest which the Colonial Empire and Great Britain have in each other's prosperity. Indeed, the whole Western world stands to profit from the development of the Colonies, and the Colonies in turn from the recovery of the West.

The Colonial Empire produces foodstuffs and raw materials which the Western nations need. The more of them they can export, the more money they will earn with which to purchase consumer goods, improve their social services, and further expand their production through the provision of better or more extensive services—roads and railways, water and power supplies, irrigation schemes, and so on. With the rise in Colonial living standards comes a further advantage to the Western nations, in the stimulus given to the Colonies to improve their manufactured goods.

The importance of this two-way relationship was recognized when provision was made in the Economic Cooperation Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom for the extension of Marshall Aid to the Colonial Governments.

Since the convertible basis of 1947 it had become increasingly apparent that any programme for Colonial development to be successfully carried out needed to be considered in close relationship to the economic programmes of the United Kingdom, and, inasmuch as the long-term programme of the United Kingdom under the European Recovery Programme needs to be concerted with those of the other participating countries, it has become increasingly necessary to consider our Colonial development programmes in relation also to the programmes of the other Western European nations, particularly those which are themselves also Colonial Powers.

This does not mean that British Colonial economic policy is being subordinated to that of the United Kingdom or Europe. The primary criterion must continue to be the interests of the Colonies themselves, and in practice the interests of the United Kingdom and the Colonies are complementary.

On the one hand, the Colonies themselves have made a large device for their economic development on the authority of the United Kingdom to provide the basic means of development—finance, capital, consumer goods, and skilled personnel. On the other hand, the Colonies provide substantial quantities of raw materials and goods needed by the United Kingdom.

The Colonies contributed by the value of the goods they export into the United Kingdom as compared with 5.2% in 1938. Moreover, the Colonies, with the exception of the "earners" contribute substantially to lessening the deficit of the sterling area with the rest of the world.

The contribution which the Colonial Empires are making to the solution of the balance of payments problem of the Sterling area imposes an obligation on the United Kingdom and its dependent territories. His Majesty's Government to assist the Colonies to the maximum degree to obtain the imports which they need for development and better consumption. This relationship is essentially one of mutual advantage.

**General Policy**

The general policy is a four-point one, namely:

- (i) to ensure and improve the economic and social development of the Colonies, so as to provide a firm basis for future development;
- (ii) to promote those types of economic activity, whether primary or industrial production, in which the territories are best fitted to engage, having regard to the balance of their economies and to their comparative advantages;
- (iii) to maintain and, when raised, the living standards of the Colonies as rapidly as the level of the living standards of the United Kingdom;
- (iv) to secure the mutual advancement of the United Kingdom and the Colonial territories, by the exchange of goods, services, equipment and skill which the territories can supply.

These are the continuing objectives of Colonial economic policy. Capital investment—its amount and its distribution—will reflect the line of policy adopted. Though considerable development under Colonial conditions can be achieved without a very great capital outlay by teaching the people how to make more effective use of their existing resources by better cultivation and better hygiene, the pace of the advance will necessarily be slow—so slow indeed, that it may be more than offset by parallel growth of population.

For the development, wider food and irrigation control, more farming and forestry, and more technical education, most Colonial producers will remain as they are, but on the margin of extension, extending to the full range of the Colonial economy. But the margin of extension in the Colonies is narrow, to provide the small fraction of the total investment required. A responsibility for contributing towards the deficiency may be accepted by the United Kingdom, but the extent to which the responsibility can be fulfilled will depend on its own economic health.

Unless the Sterling area as a whole succeeds in restoring the balance of its external payments at a low level, the United Kingdom will be unable to provide the overseas capital investment which the Colonial territories must rely if their economic development is to be accelerated. Again the unbalanced external payments of this and other countries act as a powerful force tending to restrict the volume of world trade. The balance of payments of both the United Kingdom and the Colonies is thereby affected by a shortage of international market freely absorbing the surplus in production.

Both these considerations require a short-term limit of emphasis in Colonial development. The Colonies, in their own interest as much as in the interest of the United Kingdom, should aim to make the maximum contribution to the resources permit to the early attainment of a balance of the external payments of the Sterling area.

During 1948 an attempt was made to put in hand by the Colonies some idea of the current level of investment which was being undertaken. Difficulties of collection of statistics make it very probable that the totals, particularly for essential items, were understated. On the other hand, the use of imported materials and equipment, as well as the losses within the Colonies themselves, would have been understated. A work accomplished falling short of what had been planned would be a serious matter.

**Capital Investment in the Colonies**

Clearly defined, gross capital investment programmes for all Colonies are found to amount to a total of about the million. Such information as was available suggested that the Colonies between one and two one-half of the projected amount are for machinery and the balance for new buildings. Conditions differ in many respects. About 25% of the total capital value is for essential equipment of materials and spare parts, the most immediate need. About 25% of the total expenditure is in the Colonies, usually on labour.

Measures taken that Colonial Governments contribute about one-half of the total investment, and that the Government contribution be the larger, of external investments were more readily available. But since it is common to run all the public utilities, the Government contribution is the level of their investment, and the Government contribution.

Other investments, particularly in the Colonies, were included in the total. The investment in the Colonies, including the total investment in the Colonies, is about the million.

- (i) the total investment in the Colonies, including the total investment in the Colonies, is about the million;
- (ii) the total investment in the Colonies, including the total investment in the Colonies, is about the million;
- (iii) the total investment in the Colonies, including the total investment in the Colonies, is about the million;

The investment in the Colonies, including the total investment in the Colonies, is about the million. The investment in the Colonies, including the total investment in the Colonies, is about the million. The investment in the Colonies, including the total investment in the Colonies, is about the million.

- (i) to ensure and improve the basic economic services of the Colonies, including roads, ports, and other means of communication;
- (ii) to create improvements in the health and education of the people, which can be sustained only by rising productivity, but are equal to the essential conditions of expanding economic development;
- (iii) to maintain and improve existing sources of production;



# Commissioner's Report on East Africa

## Comprehensive Account of Work of London Office

MR. ROGER NORTON, East African Commissioner in London, whose report on the work of his office for 1948 has just been issued, has seized the opportunity of making a most complete and detailed survey of the affairs of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Last year was one of general expansion and considerable progress. Most agricultural products were ready marketed at satisfactory prices. The report summarizes the position thus:—

The food industry had the best year since the war, and combined exports from the territories of cereals, pulses and beans. Uganda's crop of the cereals was the best to reach the market during the early part of the season and yielded a record yield of 3,000,000 cwt. against 2,200,000 cwt. in the previous year. Cereal production was sufficient not only to meet the internal food requirements but to allow some export over seas. In all these main foodstuffs the 1948-49 office crop was larger than the output of the United Kingdom and the Kilimanjaro. The output of the United Kingdom had the record. But the crop of the 1948-49 season will be at a much lower level. The production in the Kenyan crop being serious.

Pyrethrum, one of the leading Kenyan exports in 1947, and one of the chief of Tanganyika, suffered a severe reverse. The price of the insect in the latter part of that year and the year ended June 30, 1948, and uncertainty about the future of the crop led to considerable speculation. The demand crept up but later in the year the important market dried and prices advanced. The price of the insect, which had fallen to a substantial increase in the 1949 acreage.

The prices for Zanzibar cloves had a similar rise in the year of considerable overseas demand, but the crop for the season year ended June 30, 1948, was poor. Tea production in all these territories was also disappointing. Mineral production continued to show progress and exports from Tanganyika reached a new high record.

### Importation of United Kingdom Goods

Imports into East Africa increased as the result of the relaxation in import control regulations and the considerable improvement in U.K. production. In the second half of 1947 a very strict import control policy had been introduced into British Colonial territories in order to reduce the volume of non-essential imports and save their currency. The dissipation of Great Britain's dollar resources had proceeded far more rapidly than had been expected, and their economic position in 1947 became one of extreme gravity.

The very remarkable response of industry in the U.K. to the call for increased production, and the willingness of the people to accept a government policy of disinflation—entailing a reduced volume of imports—increased taxation and continued austerity in the home market, has proceeded in a surprising manner. East Africa has been able to continue to import a large quantity of goods from the United Kingdom. The increase in our imports from the United Kingdom over the past year has been very considerable. The surplus position of the most varieties of consumer goods in East Africa has temporarily oversteering of certain types of goods continued towards the end of the year. In the fields of iron and steel manufactures of most description showed little or no improvement, and it was only in the latter part of the year that cement became somewhat easier.

Interest in East Africa, which has been so marked a feature of the post-war years, was well maintained. Much publicity was given to the territories in the press of the United Kingdom, and a whole comment has been fair and reasonable, although there have been a few exceptions.

The volume of correspondence received in the East African Office remained considerable, and the number of visitors, whether prospective settlers, business men, officers of employment, or persons with other interests in the territories, during the holiday season, was 312,000.

The high price of available farms, particularly in Kenya, and the cost of residential development, buildings,

and machinery, and the substantial capital consequently required for farming, place the possibilities of agricultural settlement in the territories beyond the means of many people who would like to go there.

But the Government's applications received in a short space of time from persons with farming experience, in reply to an advertisement about the sale of ex-enemy estates in East Africa, shows that there are still plenty of people with only limited means who are anxious to take up farming in East Africa, and that a later date Government-assisted schemes for land settlement are again brought into operation there should not be such difficulty in finding suitable applicants.

The policy of the office is to suggest that intending settlers, whether agricultural or residential, should if possible visit East Africa and decide, after having seen conditions for themselves, the Commissioner's view being that, taking into consideration all factors, including taxation, the relative standard of living and the amenities offered, East Africa as a place to live and work is far many advantages.

### Comparative Costs of Living

A comparison of the Nairobi price of various commodities and the equivalent price in England if subsidies were completely removed, the latter figures being taken from the schedule printed in the Journal of Food on November 28 last, is annexed as a question in the House of Commons.

Commodity	Unit	Price in Kenya (shs.)	U.K. Price if subsidies removed (s. d.)
Bacon	lb.	2 8	3 0 4
Butter	lb.	2 5 1	2 10 4
Flour	10 lb. loaf	2 9 4	2 10 4
Eggs	dozen	2 9	4 3
Milk	quart	1 11	1 11
Butter	lb.	2 2	2 7 4
Chips	lb.	2 2	2 10 4
Margarine (domestic)	lb.	1 11	1 11
Cooking fat (domestic)	lb.	1 11	1 11
Lard	lb.	1 11	1 11
Potatoes	10 lb.	1 0	1 1
Sugar	lb.	1 1	1 1
		2 0	4 2 4

### Cluster Settlement in East Africa

Completion of the Kenya Settlement Scheme and the substantial capital required to start farming in Kenya under existing conditions led to a reduction in inquiries from young men with farming aspirations but limited means, but a number of ex-Service men nearing the completion of their agricultural studies in England expressed interest in the event of the Settlement Scheme being introduced at a future date, people of this kind will be eminently suitable for inclusion in the scheme if comparatively small streams of experienced farmers who contemplated selling their properties in the United Kingdom and wishing to find in East Africa a better way of life, were given letters of introduction to facilitate their visit of inspection, and several decided to settle in Africa.

In the direction of the Tanganyika Government, the availability of certain ex-enemy lands in the Oldcam district was advertised. 120 enquiries were received from persons with farming experience, and a selection board consisting of the Commissioner, Mr. R. S. Powe, and Mr. P. de Vries, interviewed a number of them. Eight candidates were selected to take up land at Oldcam, the remaining farms in the area being allocated locally.

Although the number of inquiries from persons wishing to take up residential settlements in East Africa has shown some decrease, most of the work undertaken by the settlement section of the East African Office has been connected with residential settlement.

... from professional men concerning employment and a number of doctors, lawyers, engineers, and others, fled to places in one or other of the territories.

Why Charge for Literature?

There has been a great improvement in the quantity and quality of literature available for distribution.

The Kenya Information Office issued Kenya 77 Questions Answered, an invaluable publication which provides exactly the type of preliminary information required by persons contemplating a visit to East Africa, whether for a holiday, business purposes, or with the idea of settlement. While the cost (1s.) is small, the solution of the money and trouble which does not arise in the case of mass material for other East African territories, such as Tanganyika Guide and the Uganda Handbook, which are both issued free.

It is understood that a Kenya publication similar to the pre-war handbook, entitled Kenya Edition, about Africa's Colony, is in preparation and this writer warmly welcomes it is hoped that no charge will be made for it.

The Settlement Handbook, 1947, is still available, but is no longer reliable as the figures of land values etc. are out of date. Under the changing conditions of the present day there is the danger that inclusion of detailed information about such matters as cost of living, water rates, land values, rentals, etc. is liable to make reference to books of this kind inadequate very quickly, particularly in the inevitable fields in which rapid change is constantly taking place. Therefore, the only reliable publication will be a directory on loose leaflets, or if included in the publication itself, the latter should be a regularly revised and small editions of it. The East African Office has issued leaflets on a variety of subjects, such as the cost of living, employments, etc. on kit.

The Commission requires more good photographs, especially of Kenya and Uganda. (Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.)

Mr. Truman on Aid for Under-Developed Areas Congress Asked to Vote \$45,000,000 for First Year

FOR ORDER TO ENABLE THE UNITED STATES to co-operate with other countries to meet the needs of the under-developed areas to raise their standards of living, the enactment of a bill to authorize an expanded programme of technical assistance in these areas and an experimental programme to curtail the outflow of private investments from their economic development, and the lack of economic opportunity for many millions of people in the economically under-developed parts of Africa, the Near and Far East, and certain regions of Central and South America, constitutes one of the greatest challenges of the world today.

and the whole range of extractive, processing, and manufacturing industries. Much of the capital required has been provided by these areas themselves, in spite of their low standards of living. But most has come from abroad.

Much of the aid that is needed can be provided most effectively through the United Nations. Shortly after my inaugural address, this Government asked the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to consider what the United Nations and the specialized international agencies could do in this programme. The secretary-general of the United Nations thereupon asked the United Nations secretary-general to survey the work of the specialized international agencies in regard to cooperative plans for technical assistance in under-developed areas.

In spite of their age-old economic and social handicaps, the peoples in these areas have in recent decades been stirred and awakened. The spread of industrial civilization, the growing understanding of modern concepts of government and the impact of two world wars have changed their lives and their outlook. They are eager to rise to a greater standard of living.

Technical assistance for underdeveloped areas is a result of the cooperation of many countries and the management of the United States Government. The amount of technical assistance provided by the United States for underdeveloped areas is expected to be about \$32,000,000 annually. Specialized international agencies will then adopt the surplus for other projects of the type included in the survey.

In order to carry out the technical assistance required for the United Nations and the specialized international agencies, it is necessary to extend the facilities and services normally available to underdeveloped areas. This is to be done by providing technical aid and experts in the fields of agriculture, animal, and human health, malaria, and other communicable diseases, water systems, metallurgy, and the mining and textile industries.

For the United States the great advantage of these peoples is their enormous surplus of natural resources. The economies of the under-developed areas of the world have long had abundant trade and commerce. Many instances to-day we rely on their products, their labour and their resources. If the productivity and purchasing power of these countries are expanded, our own industry and agriculture will benefit.

To inaugurate the programme, to estimate the first year appropriation not to exceed \$45,000,000. This includes \$10,000,000 already requested in the 1950 budget for activities of this character. The sum recommended will cover both our participation in the programme as the international agencies and the assistance to be provided directly by the United States.

In addition, the development of these areas is of the utmost importance to our efforts to restore the economies of the free European nations. As the economies of the under-developed areas expand, they will produce needed products for Europe, and will open a vast market for European goods.

While the United States is the primary beneficiary of the aid which is required to bear a substantial portion of the activities necessary to carry out our programme of technical aid, it will be diverse in character and will have to be carried out by a number of different Government agencies and private instrumentalities. It will be necessary to utilize not only the resources of international agencies and the United States Government, but the facilities and the experiences of the private business and professional organizations that have long been active in this work.

The first category is technical, scientific, and managerial assistance necessary for economic development. This includes the necessary medical, agricultural, knowledge, and communications and other in such basic fields as health, communications, food-handling, and transportation, etc., but it also and perhaps the most important, assistance in the survey of resources and in planning for long-range economic development.

The second category of outside aid needed by the under-developed areas is the provision of capital for the creation of productive enterprises. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Bank have provided some capital for under-developed areas, and as the economic growth of these areas progresses, more is expected to provide a great deal more. Additional sources of funds must be encouraged to provide a part of the capital required.

The third category is production goods, machines, and equipment and financial assistance in the creation of productive enterprises. The under-developed areas need capital for power and labour development, roads and communications, irrigation, and drainage systems, as well as for public utilities.

In view of the pressing needs of the under-developed areas and the distortion of world trade, the benefits of the other after-effects of the war—the problem of increasing

Being extracted from the report of a temporary mission to the U.S. Congress regarding appropriations for his "Fourth Point" programme.

of the flow of American capital abroad... serious... small probability... investment from this country...

All countries connected with the programme... conditions favourable to the flow of private capital... negotiating agreements with other countries to protect the American investor...

Investors Need Assurances

In negotiating such treaties we do not... American capital greater than those... investors in under-developed countries...

At the same time, we believe... capital abroad... assurance against loss through expropriation...

Although our investment treaties will be directed at mitigating such risks, they cannot eliminate them entirely... With the aid of international law...

Many of these conditions of instability in under-developed areas which deter foreign investment are themselves a conse-

quence of the lack of economic development... foreign investment can cure. Therefore, to wait until stable conditions are assured before encouraging the outflow of capital to underdeveloped areas would delay the attainment of our objectives...

Since the development of under-developed economic areas... importance in our foreign policy... resources of the Government to attract private capital...

It is essential that... interference... economic and underdeveloped areas of the world... the time when these countries will be stronger...

On the other hand, unless we aid the newly awakened spirit in these peoples to find a course of fruitful development, they may fall into the control of those whose philosophy is hostile to human freedom...

Before the peoples of these areas we hold out the promise of a better future through the democratic way of life. It is our duty that we act quickly to bring the meaning of that promise home to them in their daily lives.

Annual Dinner of the Corona Club

Text of Speech by Secretary of State for the Colonies

RATHER MORE THAN THE HUNDRED present and former members of the Colonial Service and of the staff of the Colonial Office attended the annual dinner of the Corona Club last week. As usual, it was held in the Cornmarket Rooms.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies presided and made the only speech, which was much shorter than on most previous occasions.

Mr. Crouch Jones said: "I am again privileged to discuss the health of the Corona Club... I speak not because of any personal merits on my part but merely in virtue of your rule—a rule enshrining the hazards of a typical fortune. Nevertheless, I hope that I can offer for a moment a measure of your own will (loud applause) though no one knows more of how subtle than you, tolerant acceptance."

Secretary of State in 31 Years

It is an honour to me which I cannot adequately express. I am the first man in the first world to have the support and service of a considerable number of men and women throughout the dependent Commonwealth. These men and women of the Colonial Service feel themselves to be a great tradition. They are concerned with a purpose wider than the limits of the national and imperial responsibilities, a purpose as comprehensive as the objectives of civilization itself.

It is a privilege to be asked for the Secretary of State to discuss the service of all those who have played a part in overseas work for his Majesty's Government in the past year in regard to the conditions and prospects of the Colonial Service, and to express the general domestic interest to the members of the Corona Club. I remind the club of a few of the events which have shaped our history and the changes which have taken place since we met usually by the fireside. These are the values we understand and embodied in the work we have done or are doing. The club is pleased to have of the honour of one of its distinguished members here."

But much as I would wish to review all these things, throughout the year I have collected many items of interest to you—I shall not do so tonight. I want time to make this a

concerning and, in any event, many of the items of personal interest are here in the form of a stream of announcements and suggestions which will be put on our office and in the Corona Club.

Thanks for Colonial Service

One of the things it would, however, be difficult to do this year is to congratulate all those who have served throughout the year during the past year. I should like to say a few words to those who have served in the Colonial Service. I should like to say a few words to those who have served in the Colonial Service. I should like to say a few words to those who have served in the Colonial Service.

When I was in the Colonial Office, I was always glad to see you in the Colonial Office. It was always a pleasure to see you in the Colonial Office. It was always a pleasure to see you in the Colonial Office. It was always a pleasure to see you in the Colonial Office.

Mr. Francis de la Motte received a copy of the Colonial Office's report on the work of the Colonial Office. He said that all of us have been very pleased by the knowledge of your Service and the confidence in the work of the Colonial Office. He said that all of us have been very pleased by the knowledge of your Service and the confidence in the work of the Colonial Office.

His Majesty's Government is very pleased to have had our Colonial Service to-day. I think that all of us have been very pleased by the knowledge of your Service and the confidence in the work of the Colonial Office. I think that all of us have been very pleased by the knowledge of your Service and the confidence in the work of the Colonial Office.





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# BACKGROUND

**Can Must Fall.**—Sir Stafford Cripps is known to believe that production costs must come down if we are to maintain our exports as narrow as the dollar gap. He cannot get this past the rest of the Cabinet, which for political reasons dare not sacrifice the office and passive social services, high wages, high taxation of industry, and extensive bureaucratic control. American and Continental critics point out that the British Government's national training has not achieved the purpose it was supposed to achieve. The dollar gap has widened, not narrowed. The dollar drain has increased, not decreased. Our export drive has failed. Our Britain will have to reduce her production costs to survive. America and the Continental nations will not be willing to accept reductions of their own export prices and pay cuts into international competition because the British Government insists, in its present economic policy, that Socialist theory must be maintained. We shall find ourselves economically and financially isolated and with all the autarkies of a nation that has not yet had success. Even the serious Continental nations would then be finally convinced that Britain is inherently opposed to Europe. These things would be said. The only way to avoid them is by being more present in the field of Socialist theory than we are on our national economy. The answer may have to come in the general election. —*Spectator*.

**The Press Vigilant.**—The Press called before us several of our right-wing nationalist who spoke in favour of the motion demanding the appointment of the Commission, but neither the nor the National Union of the rightists produced much positive evidence in support of their claims, and some of that was proved discredited not stand up to examination. The press is being approached more and more by the whole or with the single exception of the *Financial Daily*, in any daily paper. Concentration of ownership of local weekly newspapers is negligible. In 1921 and 1948 there was no tendency away from concentration of ownership in the national press. The only reason to expect a reversal of this tendency. The policy of the Press is dictated neither by the advertisers nor by the Government, nor by the outside financial interests. The causes of its shortcomings do not lie in any particular form of ownership. The Press Commission's misdeeds are that the Press system is financially and controlled by the influence. Report of the Press Commission on the Press.

**Denial.**—Unmistakable that its standard of living has been sustained by United States and British aid, by the sales of assets and by the luck of a selling boom from which formidable competitors were absent. The British Government believes that it has done 20 years' hard labour, that it has won the passage, and that it is emerging into the sunny uplands. The fact is that the country has not run on any other way than that of 1947. —*George Schwartz*, in the *Times*.

**Balance of Payments Problem.**—A few months ago the market was that the balance of payments would be brought into equilibrium by a gradually increasing level of the loan. It is quite clear now the situation has been reversed. The reason is not so much the inability of the United Kingdom to get its high priced goods and dollar markets, but a sudden and sharp change in the amount of dollars being spent on raw materials, wool, tin rubber and other commodities. Some O.E.C.D. countries are working on the assumption that before the United States can consistently provide economic aid to Western Europe after the close of a global period, Britain on the other hand has to get rid of the things she will have to secure a balance in dollar earnings and expenditures by means of a virtual extraordinary assistance. What stops the British authorities from regarding the restrictions that remain on the foreigner's of savings outside the country and transferring account to the United States? The country is being asked to pay for the deficit in the world in addition to the deficit in the home market itself. The lesson of the events of recent weeks is that the time has come for the U.K. and U.S.A. to make an honest appraisal of the situation. The course of such an examination in the United States authorities would demonstrate the means by which the outflow of dollars is to be marshalled. —*Marshall* reports that Britain had a higher rate of inflation than the United States. The dollar is the force of the dollar.

**Dollar Gap.**—The Staff Aid has averted economic chaos in Europe and raised democracy against Communism. Whether the plan's originators really believed that by 1952 Europe could stand alone will not be known until the memoirs are published or indications committed. If they did, they must have hoped to believe that all the foregoing conditions would be fulfilled so that the dollar drain would be checked, western Europe would be restored to something approaching the 1947 level, and that economic conditions would compare with the U.S.A. so that the world would be substantial progress towards some indication of that is a part of (d) American public opinion could not object to financing competition in the world's market, and (e) and (e) that European goods would invade the North Atlantic market in a big way. None of these conditions has been fulfilled enough, and Europe is not going to close the dollar gap by 1952, even if Congress continues the programme until then, and that will depend upon developments in the U.S.A. domestic economy. Europe and particularly Britain will not present rigid economy will not be able to close the gap in time. —*Nation News Service*.

So-called industries in diffusion has been a long time if he believed in the priority did. The ownership by the government could immediately produce higher wages, shorter hours, and their own partial control of management. These must follow, not precede changes that can increase output and bring power to a nationalized industry of which the public should be a part in the public that owns it. It is in any way for the sake of the in whatever way the fact of one ceased. The savings of private enterprise that must finally find the money to meet any shortcomings in the revenue of railways, mines, and other state industries, and in the production of a new company abroad to maintain a standard of living that has not been viciously destroyed. There is a sharp conflict between the conception of a social service industry organized for the service of the public and the syndicalist or the sole benefit of the workers. Government has lost its old position of a mediator between the employer and the worker. Over a large field it has made itself a main part of a dispute. —*Daily*

# TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. "The purchasing value of sterling is now probably less than one hundredth part of what it was in the time of Henry VIII." — T. L. Goulton.

"Only two books out of five that are expected to make any profit at all." — Mr. Michael Joseph.

"Being a province of the British Empire for 400 years has done us in Britain a lot of good." — *Pink and Tide*.

"Unfortunes and incentives are constant. Visible inequality is constant sport to amateurs." — John Anderson, M.P.

"With death duties at the present high level the nation is lying on its back to the tune of £172,000,000 a year." — Mr. C. Ascheton, M.P.

"The cost of the health benefit to the British taxpayer in June 1939 was approximately £8,600,000." — Mr. C. Mayhew, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"The spirit of adventure cannot thrive when Government takes half of any possible profit and leaves the adventurer to carry all the loss." — Mr. Leslie C. Gardner, President, Institute of Export.

"Consistency is not primarily a matter of knowing but of doing, and it is taught rather than taught." — The Rev. John T. Watson.

"Governments should be moderators, not dictators. Politicians are the servants of the country, not the masters." — Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

"The purpose of public relations officers in Government departments is to attune the public mind to the will of authority." — Sir Ernest Casson.

"The only sign of any diminution in the demand for capital goods... Machinery is still being ordered for delivery three years ahead." — Mr. R. R. Stokes, M.P.

"Great Britain is earning only 8s. out of every pound spent in dollar goods... The nations that our prices must come down." — Sir Harley Stawcross, M.P., Attorney-General.

"Every penny in the price of rubber per the up of October means about 17,000,000 dollars in our balance of trade with the United States... and several pence have been knocked off the price in the last six months." — Sir Ernest Casson.

"If a newspaper commands the attention of its readers it provides a good medium for the advertiser." — Lord Burnham.

"Freedom and security are inseparable before we are in a position to realize the ideal of individual service and responsibility." — Mr. J. Jefferson Fawcett.

"Man's interest in wild creatures like his interest in noble and beautiful scenery, should in some places take precedence over his material interest." — Dr. Julian Huxley.

"One of the urgent questions is whether or how far the Welfare State has been appealing to wrong motives and thus drying up the springs of service through which alone it can achieve its aim." — The Bishop of Southwell.

"I foresee a tremendous revival of confidence in business and industry in the United States in the last three months of this year and the first three months of next year." — Neville B. Bonar, British Trade Adviser in the U.S.A.

"Once a nation resorts to deliberate devaluation of its currency... again trust in the currency... we are to keep our position as an industrial nation... an important financial centre will be by hard work, skill and courage, not by playing tricks with the value of our currency." — Mr. E. A. Sisson.



They're new and they're news  
These two Vauxhalls!

VEOX (Illustrated), 6 cyl., 24 litres, matching performance with good economy. Acceleration from rest to 50 m.p.h. in 15.5 seconds, smooth and silent, 45 to 75 m.p.h. fuel economy 24 to 30 m.p.g. with 45 m.p.h. driving. Unladen weight 2,370 lb.

Vauxhall 15, 4 cyl., 16 litres, great fuel saving and still more than 100 m.p.h. performance above 40 m.p.h. in the city, 41 to 38 m.p.g. with normal driving and a top speed of 64 m.p.h. Unladen weight 1,815 lb.

Both are spacious four-seaters and are now in full scale production. We shall be pleased to supply full details of the

**BRUCE UNITED**  
NARON  
and service throughout East Africa. By motor car branches in Embasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Itiumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, M'buya, Arusha.



# PERSONALIA

English was born of Mrs. and Mrs. H. LAHMANN in Kampala last week.

Mr. C. B. ELLIOTT, magistrate judge in Uganda, has been appointed Acting Chief Justice.

Mr. ANDREW MACLEAN BIRIE and Miss PAMELA JOAN JOKINS were recently married in Mombasa.

Mr. R. H. MARPHATA has been elected president of the Ugandan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. J. G. JACOBS is to become traffic manager of the Sudan Railways, when Mr. E. G. CHANDLER retires next year.

Mrs. F. YE. HOGAN, chief mechanical engineer in Uganda Railways, and Miss. BOUTCHER have just arrived in England.

SQUABRON LEITCH C. A. HOOPER, president of the Aero Club of East Africa, is on four months' leave in this country.

Dr. A. A. G. GILROY, who is in charge of research into foot and mouth disease in Britain, returned to southern Rhodesia.

Mr. B. J. P. GIBBS spoke in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on Sunday on the New Zealand cricket tour.

Mr. PETER C. WHITING has been appointed manager of the Kampala Club. He has had catering experience in Swaziland and Tanganyika.

SAAD EL DEN ISMAIL FAWAZ, a student from the Sudan, has obtained this M.A. at St. Andrews University with first-class honours in philosophy.

Mr. J. K. MURPHY, Chairman of the National Board of Health, and Miss. Nichol, have arrived back from their tour of East, Central, and South Africa.

Mr. R. G. WILSON, who served as quartermaster in the Army Catering Corps during the war, is now the manager of the Imperial Hotel, Kampala.

Sir GEORGE BERSEFORD, Governor of Sierra Leone, who previously served in Kenya, Zanzibar and Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in England on leave.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR RAIN KENNEDY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Lady KENNEDY, and Misses J. and S. KENNEDY, arrived in the DOMINION CASTLE on Saturday.

Lady T. broadcast on last Friday "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. She spoke on flowers, with special reference to the Help Flower Show.

Mr. JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, vice-chairman of the National Game Committee in Southern Rhodesia, has been spending a holiday in this country with Mrs. RUTHERFORD.

Mr. JOSEPH KIWI, the editor of *Natalisi*, a "national" newspaper in Uganda, who was severely assaulted during the recent riots and left for dead, is making a good recovery.

BISHOP BALY will act as commissary for the Western Province, Uganda, ARCHDEACON COLE for Busoga, and ARCHDEACON BINK for Buganda, during the absence of the bishop from the diocese.

Mr. JOHN PEARSON, BENSON, of the Kenya African Club, DUNDON, and Miss KATHLEEN MARGARET LANGLAND, of CAWDAUN, near Plymouth, have been married in Nyeri, Kenya.

Mr. M. J. BARROGA, M.C., has been nominated a member of the Nyasaland Executive Council for a further period of three years from June 18. He was first appointed to the council in February, 1942.

COMMANDER L. E. FORDHAM and CAPTAIN V. W. ANDERSON are harbour masters in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, respectively. CAPTAIN E. W. JONES is harbour master for the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

Kenya now has a Hockey Association under the presidency of Sir GODFRAY RHODES, Mr. W. HADY and Mr. E. J. GLENNIE are the vice-presidents, the hon. secretary is Mr. MOHAN SINGH, and the hon. treasurer Mr. G. N. SHAH.

The British Council has announced the provisional list of scholars for the BESHIR EFF. MOHAMMAD SAID, Director of the Sudan Publications Bureau, and ABU LLA. EFF. MOHAMMED SULEIMAN of the National School, Port Sudan.

GENERAL CREASY, lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast, who has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Malaya, was an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office before he went to West Africa.

The engagements announced between Mr. ROBERT HENRY SEBLEY, of Highgate, London, and Balaikayo, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss JEAN CATHERINE DRUMMOND, young daughter of Mrs. A. F. Drummond, of Natal, South Africa, and of the late R. M. Drummond.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. ROY BALLEW of Mkwaya, near Lindi, Tanganyika. The child is said to be the first from a marriage solemnized in the Mkwaya area. Mr. Ballew was employed by Messrs. John Mowlem and Co., the former resident of Kenya.

Two inquiries have been made on the subject of making in Kenya a committee to be appointed consisting of Sir DONALD KENNEDY (Chairman), Dr. R. ALEXANDER, of the University of South Africa, Dr. C. MICHAEL, of LOHENG, Mr. J. DENN, of Kenya, and Dr. D. G. GIBSON, of Tanganyika.

Mr. GEAR HARTLEY, of Kenya, recently visited and captured four white rhinos near Chambo, in the Bahr el Ghazal district of the Sudan, by special permission of the Governor-General of the United Kingdom. Two of the rhinos were to become the property of the Sudan Government if he succeeded in his quest.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. PETER STEPHENSON CLARKE, second son of the late Major E. S. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, of Holney, Norfolk, and Miss ELIZABETH BLAKE, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. John Blake, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and lately of Cardiff Hall, Jamaica.

FLIGHT LIEUT. JOHN KEITH COLMAN-JONES, only son of Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Colman-Jones, of Biddenden, Kent, and Miss HELEN EMELLA WACE, elder daughter of Mr. Dlyth Wace, C.O.S., and Lady Wace, of Biddenden, Bedfordshire, have announced their engagement. The marriage will take place shortly in Bulawayo.

The Commonwealth and Empire Game and Tuberculosis Conference in London will elect Kenya, represented by Dr. S. B. MASSAUNA and by Dr. A. M. BEST, Tanganyika by Dr. H. N. DAVIES, Northern Rhodesia by Dr. J. L. BRIGGS and Dr. P. R. ARNISON, and the Sudan by Dr. M. M. MURRAY ALI and Dr. H. B. AMIS.

Miss W. H. CORRY has been elected president of the Uganda Education Association. At the annual conference, which was opened by the Kabaka, the speakers included Bishop DILLINGTON, the retiring president, professor of BENSON, of Makerere, Dr. S. B. MASSAUNA (who spoke on African music), and Mr. G. D. BARROGA of the Agricultural Department.

The prepaid charge for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

## DEATH

JUDGE.—On June 29, 1949, in Embayoke, CHARLES EDWARD MILLER (MILLER), JUDGE, C.B.E., J.C., the dearly-loved husband of Marion, died. The funeral was at St. Mary's Church, Derry, Wingham, Berkshire, on July 4.

Mr. Arthur Wainwright, manager of the Rhodesian tobacco and fishing companies, and was engaged as a mixed farmer in the Northern district, has been representing the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union at the I.E.A.P. conference in Ottawa. Mrs. Wainwright and he intend to visit Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and this country.

The engagement has been announced between Mr. DERRICK CHARLES GARDEN, of the Sudar Political Section of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. H. C. Garden, of Kingston, Hampshire, and Miss ROSE ANNE MOORE, daughter of the late Flight-Lieut. H. M. Moody and of Mrs. Capel, and stepdaughter of Mr. Vice-Marshal A. J. Capel, of Wiveliscombe, Somerset.

SIR CHARLES ARDEN CLARKE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sarawak, whose appointment as Governor of the Gulf Coast is announced, was Colonial Secretary in the Bechuanaland Protectorate in 1924, and became Resident Commissioner the following year. In 1942 he was appointed Resident Commissioner of Eastland.

Captain H. F. ECKSTEIN, who is shortly leaving his farm in Kenya to settle in Natal, went to Tanganyika in 1919 and took over an ex-enemy sisal property. Nine years later he bought land in the Subukia district of Kenya, and was at one time chairman of the Subukia Farmers' Association. He also served on the executive of the Convention of Associations, and later was the foundation of the Kenya Electors' Union.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to Wing Commander and Mrs. L. E. ABEL, whose two sons were born in Bulawayo while the father, then a regular R.A.F. officer, was a flying instructor in Southern Rhodesia. After the war he joined the Rhodesian Wasko Co., Ltd., in Umhali, and for the past two years he has been assistant manager in Kenya of the associated East African Tanning Extract Co., Ltd.

Recent callers at the Northern Rhodesia Office in London have included Mr. and Mrs. D. G. GOODELOW, Mr. and Mrs. RUGH LEISHMAN, MR. FORBES LEISHMAN, MR. and MRS. S. A. FOX, MR. and MRS. H. J. MILLAR, MR. and MRS. J. N. CLOUTIER, MR. and MRS. G. T. PARSONS, MR. and MRS. CECIL JAY, MR. and MRS. WATMORE, MR. J. R. E. HINDSON, MR. E. L. SALZMAN, MR. ROBIN MOORE, MR. T. F. SANDFORD, MR. R. H. FRASER, MR. A. CRIBING, MR. W. S. DEAN, LIEUT. COLONEL M. FLETCHER, MR. H. W. FENCIVAL, DR. I. L. BRIGGS, MR. WILFRID WATSON, and Mr. A. W. Y. BROAD.

**Obituary**

LADY CLAUSEN, widow of Major Sir Ivar Clausen, and mother of Sir Gerard Clausen, died in England, at the age of 82.

The body of Mr. W. J. B. BASSWISS, planter with a small farm near Moshi, was lately found in that district almost entirely devoured by vultures.

MR. A. D. COMBE, Assistant Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, has done his first tour of duty after 28 years' service. He was an Australian.

CHIEF MTEZI, of Ubona, Tanganyika, has died at his home from carbon monoxide poisoning from a charcoal brazier standing near his bed. His wife was also killed by the fumes.

MR. A. WHITEHEAD, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 44, was a civil employee of the Army Supply Depot, and served during the war with the E.A.S.C. At one time he farmed in the Narok-Morog District of Kenya.

Two European soldiers, PRIVATE G. E. W. BEAGLEY, of London, and CORPORAL R. HOUGH, of Bebbington, Cheshire, have died of typhoid at the Mackinnon Road Stores Depot, Kenya. Both men were attached to 994 Company, R.A.S.C.

**Sir Ralph Bond Appointed Governor**

SIR RALPH BOND, Deputy Commissioner General of Ceylon, and in South-East Asia, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of North Borneo, in succession to Sir Edward Twining, who has now taken up his new post as Governor of the Malaya Territory.

Sir Ralph was first employed in the Colonial Service in 1920 as assistant magistrate in Uganda. Later he transferred to the Colonial Police Service, and held appointments successively in Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Gibraltar, and Uganda, where he was Attorney-General at the outbreak of war in 1939. When Sir Philip Mitchell became Chief Political Officer of the Middle East, he invited Mr. Bond to join him, but he declined to accept a senior position in the legal side from which he later transferred to political duties.

When Malaya was occupied he did excellent work in connexion with rehabilitation and was knighted.

**African Agricultural Show**

PRACTICAL EDUCATION and African agriculture were the keynotes of the first agricultural show to be held at the Katete development centre near Fort Jameson. Four teams of Africans, each using their own oxen and 10-inch ploughs of British make, took part in a ploughing competition, and the standard entry was described as better than expected. Numerous competitors showed Ngoni bulls, heifers and calves, a by-kilang and plastering competition brought 33 entrants, and demonstrations of good husbandry included a display of carefully tended pigs contrasted with an average village pig of the same stock and age. One stall was that of a farm run by the Ngoni tribal council, and managed by Africans under the supervision of the Agricultural Department; it grows maize according to European methods, and has demonstration plots to show the advantages of rotation and manuring.

**Attracted to Southern Rhodesia**

IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS of this year 3,224 Europeans arrived in Southern Rhodesia to settle, compared with 3,263 and 2,932 in the corresponding periods of the two previous years (members of the R.A.F. and their dependants are not being included in these figures). The immigrants declared capital totalling £1,161,000; in the corresponding quarters of the two previous years the totals were £1,107,000 and £1,116,000. Nine in every 10 of the immigrants in the first quarter of this year were British subjects born either in Great Britain and Ireland (1,783) or in the Union of South Africa (1,474); in addition, there were 35 naturalized British subjects (European), 11 Asians, 2 Coloureds, and 126 aliens. In the three months no fewer than 11,794 visitors entered the Colony, compared with 8,763 and 6,999 in the corresponding quarters of 1946 and 1947 respectively.

**In and Out**

THE MINISTER OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE in London has returned to the Kongwa group of areas in Tanganyika as official of the Overseas Food Corporation in London told the Press during his absence that the corporation had not realized that Mr. ... stay would be so short, but as his return the Minister said that the visit had been a "world wide" one, that he hoped to return in the autumn, and the morale of the staff was high and that 100,000 acres in the Kongwa district would be under cultivation next season. So far 90,000 acres have been cleared there and 50,000 acres planted.

In order to help focus attention on Colonial Month in London, some post office stamp-cancelling machines have been fitted with dies engraved "In London June 23 to July 10 is Colonial Month". In its first 13 days the Colonial Exhibition attracted 405,000 visitors.

### Human Relations in Colonies

THE DISMANTLABLE ISSUES go to the roots of human relations in the Colonial Empire, writes *The Times*, continuing:

The first is economic. The elimination of the function of Colonies, that they are markets to be used for the benefit of the industries of a Ruler's Power, was abandoned a Ruler's Power ago. The more firmly it is believed that the Colonies are partners in the Commonwealth, entitled to share in all its material benefits, the more must the duty of the richer partners to help the poorer be acknowledged.

The present need of nearly all the Colonies, fully recognized by the Colonial Welfare and Development Act, is for extensive capital investment from outside, which only the Ruler can supply. Such investment, while primarily undertaken for the benefit of the Colonial peoples, can equally serve the economy of the Ruler's Country. At the same time, the Colonies must be regarded against any tendency to become permanent possessions for Ruler's Country, more democratizing as the character of the people passing to independence.

#### Obstacles to a Ruler's Country

Obstacles to a Ruler's Country are economic, social and political. In this, the primary obstacle is the Colonies in which 15-20 million of the most backward peoples are concentrated. The Ruler's Country is encouraged to invest capital in the Colonies, but the political and economic conditions are such that the Ruler's Country is eventually forced to withdraw the principles of British Empire. In the Ruler's Country, the Ruler's Country must have a rapidly changing Ruler's Country, and the Ruler's Country will thus be the Ruler's Country.

If Englishmen understand it, or will be the oligarchy of dehumanized caste, which has learned the art of European ways to succeed at the polls, but lacks the moral authority which, for the primitive mind, the ballot alone is powerless to give?

On the other hand, if Government continues to be conducted mainly through the agencies of chiefs and the tribal elders, to whom Native tradition ascribes certain loyalty, is not the influence of the Imperial Power being used to retard the flock of progress, and may it not be suspected of a desire to perpetuate its own ascendancy?

The future of the Colonial Empire has to be worked out by the British and Colonial peoples in association. At present, the end sought is more than that of what they should mutually personal intercourse with one another.

### Controlling Agricultural Production

CO-OPERATION MUST BE SPONTANEOUS. It cannot be instituted or imposed by Government. Consequently, the development of co-operative societies must be a gradual process in those areas in which the people themselves are not yet ready for them, says a statement issued by the Government of Tanganyika in connection with the African Agricultural Produce Control and Marketing Bill, which is to have its second reading in the Legislature in London.

Under *ad hoc* ordinances, there are already four control and marketing boards—coffee boards in Moshi and Bukoba, and tea boards in Songea and Wandegaya. The boards operate in conjunction with co-operative societies and their members, and in less advanced areas. As a rule, the boards have not as yet been decided to use the board method during the next legislative period.

#### Bill Status for District Authorities

The new Bill would put the legal status of district authorities in the local produce accounts, a proper basis, and would also suggest for a Bill, legislation to establish a board in any district for the control of marketing of produce. The accumulated funds of the 1947 accounts of the Native Treasuries would be transferred to these boards, which would in turn hold them in trust for eventual transfer to co-operative societies when formed.

Such major industries as sisal, coffee and pyrethrum have their own ordinances, and the Bill empowers the Governor-in-Council to declare any African produce, either throughout the territory or in any area, to be a "specified agricultural product" and to establish in respect of such a product a board of boards to control cultivation, preparation and marketing.

In some areas it might be preferable to have one board controlling two or three types of produce in the same district, while elsewhere one board might control a crop throughout the province. The boards would be empowered to give orders as to the methods of sowing, planting, cultivation, drying, storage, processing and marketing of any specified agricultural product in any area.

### Native Territories, 1949

(Continued from page 1405)

To develop the most promising new sources of production and hence of wealth, a balanced effort must be made to meet the just needs of the Ruler's Country for the satisfaction of all these primary needs. Changing economic conditions may affect the degree to which any one of these aims can be pursued at any particular time, or in any particular territory. Plans must be constantly reviewed and made flexible and re-phased from time to time. There can be no question, because of contemporary economic conditions, of concentrating effort solely on projects of purely economic character. Colonial development must be done within the limits of the Ruler's Country, and the direction in which progress is made must be economic and social development must be the primary aim, and the Ruler's Country must be the primary aim, and the Ruler's Country must be the primary aim.

# Crown A

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MANUFACTURED IN LONDON. USES BEST BLEND FOR QUALITY



## Tuberculosis in African Territories (Plea for Native Training Centre)

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week DR. BARNETT STROSS drew the Government's attention to the problems of tuberculosis in the African territories, and claimed that much could be done without a large expenditure of money and considerable stores of staff and equipment.

While paying tribute to the medical and ancillary medical staffs in the Colonies, he thought there had been neglect of native tuberculosis. Surveys sometimes failed to take into account the better methods of inquiry available, and he urged that the work itself should be done in Africa. He instanced Cyprus, Uganda, and Guyana, Trinidad, Jamaica, and the West Indian territories where the disease had been brought under control either fully or partly. There was nothing to prevent the same process being applied to Africa.

A vigorous anti-tuberculosis campaign must be started. Africans, the most susceptible of all people to tubercular infection, had the least chance of recovery unless every care was taken, and the cost of treatment. The great majority of cases went back to their hives and villages to die, and in so doing infected other people.

### Birds of Passage

THE MINDY was to train African medical men in Africa. A number of patients in the Colonial Medical Service had experienced tuberculosis in the tropics, and only such a man could direct a training school. European tuberculosis cases were birds of passage, men and women who could spend their whole lives in the equatorials should be employed.

Dr. Stross urged the establishment of a teaching centre in East or West Africa, at which men and women from all the African Colonies could be trained, probably on a six-months' course. It was not necessary to wait for an expensive and advanced surgical technique, other parts of the Empire should start work, could be started very soon, and temporary equipment. Within three years of the institution of such a training centre, a steady flow of fully trained Africans would be available.

DR. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied that circumstances varied in individual territories with their different cultures, social standards, and economic resources. All attacks on other diseases, such as malaria, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, had speeded much of the available money and staff. Very elaborate surveys might be a waste of time but the expenditure on some was necessary before a campaign could be started. All methods of treatment would be applied to the limit of available resources. The greatest contribution to the problem would be to improve the standard of living.

There were obvious difficulties. Specialist staff were not to be had in the country, but as they became available the Colonial Service would try to recruit them. Meanwhile the Colonies must rely mainly on their own medical staff, and both Europeans and Africans and been encouraged by the United Kingdom for specialist courses.

DR. STROSS interposed, to clarify discussion with the Minister, emphasizing his view that the training would be in Africa, not in England. To teach students there was, he said, to give them an education and environment which were essentially false for them when they returned.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS explained that he was not alluding to the vast numbers who would be taught in Africa, but to specialists. Everything possible must be done to improve the position, and he hoped that the campaign against tuberculosis would be as successful as those against other killing diseases in the Colonies had already been.

## Man and Game in Tanganyika Recommendations of Conference

A FAUNA CONFERENCE recently held in Tanganyika was attended by representatives of the Administration and of the Agricultural, Forest, Game, Lands and Mines, Technical Research, Survey, and Veterinary Departments, and by non-official delegates from Tanganyika Game and the Fauna Society in London. Mr. R. W. Miller, Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources, presided.

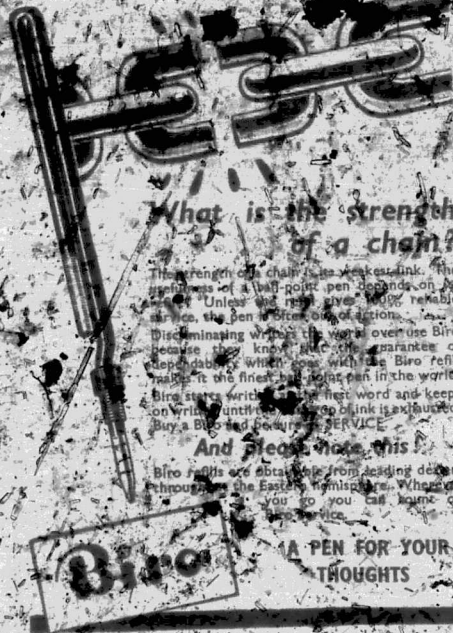
There was unanimous agreement that the small wasteful proceeds of those of game which should be regarded as vermin in the closely settled areas. The game could be preserved in important areas only with national parks, and such there should be, but some of the game and some stock should be excluded from national parks. Attention was called to the problem of the Serengeti National Park, with its 3,000 Masai and some 300,000 head of cattle and small stock for whom alternative water and grazing should be found when possible.

Hunting by man and by Africans should be limited, the conference suggested, to the needs of the man and his family. Sir R. was recommended that the number of animals which could be shot by Europeans in major and 14-day periods should be drastically reduced.

The Government of Tanganyika has recognized and expanded the Game Department, which the African Government admitted had been inadequate for 20 years.

## Kenya Cultural Centre

THE KENYA CULTURAL CENTRE, to which the Governor has granted a charter, is to be sited at some four miles from the port of Mombasa. It is to be "for the use of the citizens of the Colony and the people of Kenya, without distinction of race or creed, and will provide for the performance of drama and dancing, for the exhibition of works of art and craft, and for the holding of meetings for discussion of matters of literary, historical, scientific or educational interest, or importance, and for other purposes approved by the governing Council and not incompatible with the expressed intention of the charter." The Chief Justice of the Colony, the Mayor of Nairobi, and the representative of the British Council are to be three of the five members of council, the other two being nominated by the Governor. Sir Godfrey Rhodes has presided over the committee which has drawn up the plan.



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M.V. TANZANIA

### Tobacco Marketing in S. Rhodesia

#### Graders' Licenses and Output Control

THE TOBACCO MARKETING AMENDMENT BILL has been given a second reading in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

MR. P. B. SPENCER, Minister of Agriculture, said that since the original Bill was passed in 1945 certain weaknesses had been disclosed. The new principle introduced by the new Bill was that of the licensing of graders, which had become necessary because in 1946 post-war years a number of grader establishments had sprung up without proper facilities, and graders had suffered thereby.

The second new principle was that of the control of production, if it should become necessary. In some quarters there were objections to this kind of thing, but the industry felt that they were necessary. Many countries had similar controls, and in the light of the uncertain state of world economics it seemed desirable that these powers be vested in the Minister, so that, in consultation with the Tobacco Marketing Board, he would be equipped in many possible emergency.

#### Output Control Controversy

MR. SPENCER also supported the Bill, saying that the Tobacco Marketing Board had since lost to growers the right of self-regulation, and it was doubtful about powers of production regulation, which did not seem consistent with the Government's intention to adopt all measures to increase tobacco production in order to meet the 1954 target. However, it was expected to be resolved finally after consultation with the industry.

MR. A. M. CALVERT (United Party) raised a similar reservation when welcoming the Bill, chiefly regarding incorporation with a drive which was made to increase production.

MR. N. G. HARGRETT (United Party) agreed with the Government's view of the Bill, but considered it a national matter.

MR. J. L. SIMS (U.P.) disagreed with some of the details of the Bill, but agreed that conditions of the tobacco industry had become so serious that it was a cause for concern, and that the Government's attitude towards growers could be a cause for serious concern.

MR. P. D. W. SYMONS (United Party) thought the Bill was a necessary measure, but thought it would be a mistake to give the Tobacco Marketing Board a license to be the sole controller of tobacco marketing.

### £25,000,000 in Belgian Funds

MR. WILLY COENLIGT, Minister for the Colonies, Belgian Government, giving certain information about his 10-year plan for the Congo, said that the main items were communications, agriculture, development and scientific equipment. The total estimated to the effect of 50,000,000 Belgian francs (285,000,000) would be divided between some 100 private investment firms. The Belgian Parliament will be asked to authorize the 19,000,000,000 francs as required to fund a trust fund, which is not included in the plan, and will be made the subject of separate proposals.

### Standard Bank of South Africa

#### Increase in Profits

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. earned a profit of £71,884 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £47,000 in the previous year, after providing for taxation. Office pension fund receives £300,000, the sum of £150,000 has been written off bank premises, an interim dividend of 7 1/2 per share, less £100,000, of £96,250, and a proposed final dividend of 9s. per share, of £45,000, per share, will require £123,150, and £100,000, respectively, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £82,000, against £201,498 brought in. Dividend issued amounting to £2,500,000 in shares of 2s. each, on which 2s has been called up. The reserve fund stands at £1,000,000, notes in circulation at £365,872, current deposit and other accounts at £243,110,312, balances with subsidiary companies at £237,692, and acceptances and bills at £29,900,350. Fixed assets are valued at £5,251, property and premises at £2,624,712, investments at £90,491,576, bills of exchange at £1,029,810, advances at £12,306,793, remittances in transit at £9,579,934, liabilities of customers for acceptances at £7,190,857, customers' bills for collection at £2,280,731, bills discounted at £2,750,004, and current assets at £39,446,749, including £2,189,737 in cash and £5,350,000 in call or short notice.

The directors are: R. W. M. Abuthnot (Chairman), the Earl of Athlone, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Michael F. Berry, Mr. Ralph Gibson, Lord Harlech, Sir J. N. Hoar, Sir Douglas Macdonald, and Sir Jasper N. Ritchie.

At the 136th ordinary general meeting to be held in London on July 27 at 12.30 p.m., a resolution will be proposed to capitalize £2,500,000 from the undistributed profits in the company's accounts, and to appropriate that sum to the members of the company by applying the same on their behalf in paying off the sum of £2,500,000 part of the uncalled balance of £43 on each of the 500,000 issued shares of the company.

### East African Lands and Development

EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. showed a profit of £6,702 in the calendar year 1948, compared with £8,809 in the previous year. Production in Kenya and the United Kingdom alone has been 220,000 apples, yielding 10 per share, a tax reserve of £2,844, leaving a balance of £702 to be carried forward against £89 brought in.

The total capital is £100 in shares of 3s. each, the original reserve stands at £484, reserve reserves at £230, and current liabilities at £1,000. Fixed assets are valued at £993 and current assets at £4,783, including £10,000 in cash.

During the year 242 acres of land in Kenya were sold, leaving 11,000 acres, and last a holding of approximately 1,964 acres.

The directors are Mr. P. J. Warner (Chairman; alternate, Mr. P. J. Page) and Mr. H. J. Page.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on July 28.

### New Mitchell Cotts Issue

MESSRS. MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD. are to issue 100,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each at par to existing shareholders by way of rights in the proportion of three new shares for every existing preference share held. The company is also offering 250,000 4 1/2% cumulative preference second preference shares of £1 to preference and ordinary shareholders at 2 1/2% per share.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A labour exchange has been opened in Kampala. More than £6,000,000 has been paid for tickets in the Southern Rhodesia State Lotteries since 1927. Receipts for the June lottery reached the record figure of £224,687.

The latest figures from Uganda state that there were some 1,300 deaths during the disturbances in April and May, 400 cases of cholera, 200 of the leading diseases, and about 120 thefts of motor vehicles.

The cost of six cents of a shilling per lb has been made in the retail price of sugar in Tanganyika, owing to the dearth of imports from overseas. The partial failure of the crop this year is responsible for the shortage.

The latest motor vehicles in the country are 62 European cars, of which 45 are less than the first six months of the year. There are 1,100 cars, 250 American cars and 1,000 in cases not registered in the Colony.

Of the 1,000 registered cars, 400 are in the hands of the Government and 600 are in the hands of private owners. The total number of cars in the country is 1,400.

A number of new houses have been built in Kampala. The new houses are built on the hillside overlooking the lake. The houses are built on the hillside overlooking the lake.

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# Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA with their report received a few days ago for the month and quarter ended 31st March 1954. The report shows a steady increase in the volume of business transacted in the Colony. The volume of business transacted in the Colony has increased by 10% over the corresponding period of the previous year.

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# Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

## Exceptional Results: Dividend Increased

### Position Reviewed by the Caenn Blain and Dr. Edgar Sengier

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on 27th December to receive the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1948. The meeting also voted a modification of the statutes in order to introduce new shares in the situation of shares to bearer. Mr. O. J. Blain, chairman of the board, presided and reported on the results for 1948.

The gross profit for the year was 1,081,328 Belgian francs. That this figure is less than that for 1947 is due to the fact that export duties and certain taxes were deducted and also to the operating results which, after these deductions, total Frs. 1,008,048, 50c, which, however, from shareholders' account, is 57,012,20c.

The net profit after making provision for depreciation on the fixed installations, quality and other charges, Frs. 748,950,27c, 1947, was compared with Frs. 748,565,985 in 1946. With the cash forwarded of Frs. 2,517,200, the balance available for distribution was Frs. 2,790,700. After carrying over Frs. 125,220, the allocation for Frs. 47,513,656 to the reserve fund and Frs. 2,000,000,000 to the special reserve and common reserve, the balance available for shareholders was Frs. 2,000,000,000.

A dividend of 200 francs per share for 1948 was approved at the meeting.

At the end of 1948, the total assets were valued at Frs. 2,000 million, less 200 million in reserve funds, leaving a net worth of Frs. 1,800,000,000. The new capital expenditure in 1948 was Frs. 352,362,500, allowing for amortization, which at the end of 1948 totalled Frs. 513,599,999, the net fixed assets were valued at Frs. 1,885,767,75 and the book value of shareholdings and other securities was Frs. 580,845,000. Ores, alloys and metals under treatment, in stock and in transit, valued at very moderate prices, totalled Frs. 50,971,000.

As the liabilities, the nominal capital was unchanged at Frs. 2,000 million, while the reserve funds at the end of 1948 totalled Frs. 604,977,057. Similar conditions were seen in the pension funds and provision for taxes and duties in the Congo, stood at Frs. 1,252,971,457, which, still due on share coupons and debentures totalled Frs. 110,412,606.

The price of copper

The Union Minière produced 155,615 metric tons of copper in 1948 out of a world production estimated at 1,500,000 tons. Sixty-four per cent of the copper delivered by the company went to Belgium, France, England and Italy. Towards the end of the year, currency shortage compelled the company to interrupt her purchases of Kwana copper, but the consequent reduction in output was partially compensated by sales elsewhere. The state of the copper market during 1948 was extremely satisfactory, from 21.5 cents per lb. at the start of the year, the New York price rose to 23.5 cents in August, and remained at that level until the end of the year. In March, 1949, however, the price has dropped considerably.

Export duties and also the charges for various goods and services supplied to the Union Minière, are calculated on the basis of the price of copper. Thus the

Colonial Government, the various companies, and various companies in the Congo obtained indirect tax relief from the sale of their copper.

#### Other Products

The cobalt market remained satisfactory through the year, production of cobalt totalled 4,222 tons and included a notable quantity of a copper-cobalt-iron alloy which is refined either in Belgium or in the United States.

Platinum ore and concentrates are still regarded as the richest contained in their ores, extracted by the Société Générale Minière de Katanga, Belgium, for the account of the Union Minière.

Part of the output of the plant at Kasai-Kinshasa, roasting, some of the concentrates, orders for sulphuric acid, 99.2% pure, totalled 38,532 tons, of which 14,564 tons of sulphuric acid were delivered to the industry part of the Congo, being produced from stocks at the other plant. The value of the output of platinum from the deposits treated by the Société Générale Minière, and the cobalt they produced, for the year ended 31st December 1948, is estimated at silver 23 kgs. of total value of 500,000 francs.

#### Improvements and Re-Equipment

Work proceeded on the enlargement of the Kipushi and Kipushi concentrators and of the new Shauri electronic plant. With the object of increasing their output.

The plant for extracting precious metal-bearing copper, zinc and cadmium from the concentrates of the water-jacket furnaces was completed.

Electrification of the railway systems in the west branch of mines and at Jadovito proceeded, as did work on the construction of the two new hydro electric power stations.

The first of these, on the Lubumbashi, was an existing power station at the Col de la Croix, which has an installed power of 14,000 h.p. and should be completed about the end of 1949. The second, on the Soud-Lualaba at Ntali Gorge, will have an installed power of 120,000 h.p.

Two new offices at Elisabethville, replacing the out-of-date Lubumbashi offices, were completed at the end of 1948.

At the end of the year, the European employment in Africa by the company, as against the end of 1947, their families numbers, and children living in the Congo, was 2,113 at the end of 1947. The health and welfare, although serious, is improving rapidly. The morale of the staff both in Africa and in Europe is excellent.



# Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Company

Mr. John B. Sullivan, Address

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on June 29. Mr. John B. Sullivan, chairman, and managing director, presided and said in the course of his address:

The cash representing the Natal Tanning Extract Company's profit is now being used not only to meet its own capital requirements, now greatly reduced, but also to provide the capital required by the Southern Rhodesia and Kenya companies. The Natal Company was therefore again relieved from paying any dividend. The holding company, while thus relieved of the necessity to provide funds for the capital development of the Southern Rhodesia and Kenya companies, will receive dividends from the Natal Tanning Extract Company for the next four years, and must provide for the payment of its dividends out of its funds in London.

### Increased Profits

The profits for the year, before charging taxation, both of the holding company and the consolidated accounts, were somewhat larger in 1948 than in 1947. This would be satisfactory but for the fact that the Argentine profit, which was about the same as for 1947, could not be remitted to this country. For this and other reasons La Forestal, S.A. could not pay no dividend. The Natal Tanning Extract Company earned the largest profit in its history. The Golden Bird Mersey Extract Company also did very well indeed.

With the troubles at present assailing us in Argentina, it is comforting to know that last year's profit was more than sufficient profit outside the Argentine to enable us to maintain the dividends on the ordinary stock. Some of you may wonder how this profit can be used for dividends when the cash representing the bulk of it—that earned by the Natal Tanning Extract Company—has been applied to the capital development expenditure in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia.

What has happened is that the Natal Tanning Extract Company has transferred its profit to general reserve and used the cash to subscribe for preference shares in the Kenya and Southern Rhodesia companies, while your dividend in London has drawn upon the holding company's general reserves to provide the amount of profit required for the dividends, and have taken the necessary cash for the payment of the dividends from the ample liquid funds held in London.

### Dividends

"The amount drawn from reserves in London is more than counter-balanced by the amount transferred to reserves in Natal. The cash drawn from London's funds in order to pay the dividends is about the same as the amount of preference shares subscribed this year by the Natal Company.

"The holding company thus had £334,590 available for distribution. Out of this the preference dividend absorbed £61,573 and the 3% interim ordinary dividend £61,196 and your directors recommend a final ordinary dividend of 9% less tax, making 10% for the year.

"In March, 1948, the sale price of quebracho in the P.O.B. Buenos Aires, was increased from £40 to £60 per ton. Although recognising that this increase was due to the enormous increases in production costs, we were fully conscious of the adverse effect which such an advance would have on all world markets, where our Argentine product must compete not only as in the past with other vegetable tannins, but also against the so-called synthetic tanning which, although not as yet constituting a serious menace due to their high costs, might easily become so if and when their production was

increased by an equally as great a percentage, as well as by the support of certain Government departments, as in the case of the United States.

### Change to Buyers' Market

The change from a seller's into a buyers' market has made itself felt very intensely, with the result that the sales and deliveries of La Forestal Argentina were reduced to almost one-third of normal during the latter months of 1948 and earlier part of 1949. Its exports for 1948 amounted to only 73,749 tons, as against 109,904 tons for 1947, and there was an excellent accumulation of stocks of extract and logs at the higher cost of production. The very satisfactory profit earned by La Forestal Argentina, notwithstanding the reduced volume of exports, was due to the fact that a large portion of the 1948 deliveries was composed of extract manufactured in 1947 at a very much lower cost.

In 1948, at least, with all our factories and all those of its sister manufacturers, except two small units, were closed down, the Argentine Government decided to take steps to assist in the solution of our problems. Since then numerous efforts have been made to recover our markets for quebracho extract, the first being the granting by the Argentine authorities of a most favourable rate of exchange, which permitted an immediate sale of our stock at selling prices in foreign currencies. A special committee appointed to find solutions to our problems, working with real enthusiasm and energy, and considerable progress has been recorded in the interim.

Although recovery in some markets will be difficult, even to the extent that I have undoubted, the manufacture of quebracho has been stimulated to a point which, at least maintained, I am firmly convinced will be of great benefit to the heavy leather tanning vegetable tanning industry. They know that it makes better leather. Consequently, at competitive prices, which I feel certain that collaboration between Government and producers will ensure, we have every justification for confidence in the revival and continued prosperity of this very important Argentine industry.

### African Enterprise

"Turning to our African enterprises, I feel justified in putting before you an encouraging picture of position, and a good outlook for the future.

"The enormous cost of its current price of £40 per ton (P.O.B. Durban) in Mombasa is very definitely the cheapest and the best vegetable tanning agent available in the world today, and at this price it is possible for our factories in South Africa and Kenya to operate on the very reasonable profit basis reflected in these accounts.

"Moreover, as far as we can judge, there is no reason to expect the developments within the future years, combined vegetable tanning agent, which will give a performance equivalent to mine extract, are comparable to the present. We are confident in the future of the tanning industry, and feel confirmed in our confidence in our African development plans. We will no doubt be of interest to you to review against this general background the progress and prospects of our African companies.

### Kenya

"The Natal Tanning Extract Company, our fully established Southern Rhodesia subsidiary, has under the able leadership of its managing director, Mr. Sidney Clegg, again had a record year. It has achieved an annual production of approximately 100,000 tons of extract.

and it is a most valuable contribution to the development of our country. There is every reason to believe that the production and profit will be maintained, and even increased, during the present year.

The company has contributed very liberally to the development of the northern provinces, having given some of the best available land, besides the free mining of the same, at great expense to the organization. It should be noted that the great majority of the profit received from the

Kenya Subsidiary

The Kenya subsidiary, the East Africa Coal and Lignite Company, has had a factory operating at Kakuyu for a number of years. This factory this year operated at a margin of profit, comparable with that of the other South African factories, and enabled the company to make a small but real contribution to the consolidated profit of the group.

With the steady progress of our development programme in Kenya in regard both to the purchase of our own estates and the erection of additional factories, the contribution of this subsidiary should substantially increase. A second factory began operations in April, and the construction of a third is scheduled to be completed in 1939.

The Rhodesia subsidiary is still in the developmental phase, but is beginning to operate at our first factories, and the cost of regular supplies from our own estates is shown to be substantially below the market price.

Once again you will wish me to offer your hearty congratulations and sincere thanks to the boards, management and staffs of all our African subsidiaries, as also to my friend and colleague, Mr. Charles W.

Biggs, representing us as adviser on the affairs of the two northern companies, who has been so intimately connected with our African interests from the earliest days, and to whom so much of the credit due to our present position in the White Sulphur

Coalfield has been due. I have also benefited by the appointment of Mr. Kingston as a director. Hutchinson, who has so well known you for his association with many important African interests, and Mr. Ralph Darby, C.A., who for close on 25 years has led the professional staff as accountant and, latterly, that of finance manager.

Mr. George Taylor's Appointment

George F. Taylor, who was appointed a director of the company last year, was selected with a view to his becoming an important executive position in London, and he has spent the last few months in receiving an associated company in Africa and continuing in order to familiarize himself with their affairs, and meet their boards of directors and managements, and he now in a position to assume the responsibilities of the post as planned. Mr. King and I have a very high opinion of Mr. Taylor's abilities, and it is with complete confidence that we have appointed him joint managing director of the company.

I cannot do without an expression of thanks in the staff of the parent company, particularly Mr. Gayler, our secretary, who is returning shortly after 43 years' association with the company in which his loyal and able service has been of invaluable assistance and has won our highest appreciation. I take with me into his well-earned retirement the gratitude, affection and best wishes of us all.

The report was adopted, and the accounts for 1938 and 1937 approved.

## The Clan Line Steamers Limited

### Lord Rotherwick in the Outlook

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED, was held on June 10th at the Hotel Cecil, London.

HIS LORD ROTHERWICK, the chairman, presided.

The following are extracts from his statement—

"At the dinner which was held in December to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the company I was able to state that the average cost of our present fleet compares favourably with the average cost of the fleet in September, 1939. When we consider the very substantial increase in building costs, this is a most satisfactory achievement. It shows that we have been able to take many of the opportunities which came our way or were created by us."

"An interesting event took place during the year—namely, the commissioning of the CLAN DAVIDSON. This vessel is said to carry 12 passengers, and is the first Clan vessel to be so equipped of the last century, when we were large passenger carriers in the Indian trade, and is a very fine vessel, and I am assured that the arrangements made for the comfort of the passengers by the company and the crew are first-class and very much appreciated."

### Profits and Dividends

Last year one of our national newspapers described our dividends as "the mixture, as before." When you consider the amount of money which has been put into the rebuilding of the fleet I believe we might describe the mixture as not uninteresting. This year we have repeated the appropriations, but again I must

draw your attention to the remark which I made at that time on the question of dividend limitation.

I stated that a dividend limitation is used in any case to protect the market value of shares considered for re-organization, and will be a financial handicap if this is not seen that is proposed in connection with the nationalization of the steel industry.

### Reputation for Fair Dealing

"The shares of the steel companies are to be taken over on their Stock Exchange value, which are based on dividends paid, and have little regard to the going concern value of the businesses as a whole, which would take into account the moneys which have been ploughed back out of profits."

"The reputation of this country for business integrity is known and respected throughout the world. It is the duty of everyone to insist on fair dealing between individuals or between the individual and the State, so that our reputation may be preserved."

"The profits available for reserves and distribution are the net profits after providing for taxation. This company is paying tax at about the same rate as it did at the end of the war, with Germany four years ago. The comparative figures, which take no account of the additional profits tax now payable on distribution, are: 1935 10s. 6d., 1949 10s. 1d."

"I appreciate that, owing to the incidence of initial allowances, the taxable figure is smaller, and that so long as we continue to make profits out of which new vessels are built, we may retain the benefit of these allowances." Unfortunately, I doubt very much if we

shall be able to order our affairs in this way and fear shortening the period of years we may well find that we have paid tax also for high rate of non-existing profits.

#### Protection and Tariffs

"At one time taxation was considered to be a tax on profits." This is no longer the case, for it has become a means for in the case of protection. It is not to give a discount of economics, but to make a plea for a return to sanity in such matters. To fix the cost of every article of service and to give two elements of taxation: one is required to run the plant, and the other is that part of your income which the Government, in its wisdom, considers it best to better advantage than if you spend it yourself. Not everyone's wage is alike, and there is no doubt that a lot of our past success has been due to our individuality.

"The tariff and taxation is not the only item of difficulty. One of the main problems of the local industry is that the cost has increased enormously, and the cost is not applied to you, but a real supply which in turn has raised the cost of almost every article of consumption. The cost of the shipping industry is a great part of the cost of the goods, and the increased cost must necessarily be passed on to the consumer in the form of increased freight charges.

#### Factory of Subsidies

"The alternative to increased charges is steadily look at our experiments with State-owned air lines. How many millions have had to be received from the taxpayer? I do not believe a subsidy of any kind at any cost has to be met, so we have to pay for it. It will be better for all concerned if we return to an economy in which hard work of special skill are rewarded by the right to a greater share of the goods which are used to base requirements.

"I think this is an appropriate time to take stock of our position. The open market is finished, bulk buying on our part has been met by bulk selling on the part of foreign Governments. Small disputes are raised to national levels, and instead of obtaining what we do nothing but create ill-feeling and incur enormous losses. Just as we have restricted imports, so have markets been closed to British goods.

"Free enterprise means free competition, which have done so much to raise standards of our standards are according to the Government, which are only to be tolerated until such time as the octopus is free to stretch its tentacles. I venture to suggest that human nature being what it is, there must be some incentive if we are to progress. It is even common to survive.

#### Dangers Ahead

"If I speak once national rather than a domestic business is because the future of a shipping company depends on the prosperity of the whole of the world. These dangers ahead which are a heavy burden on the situation they deserve. Full employment is the policy of all parties, but full employment must not mean under employment. It is a matter of full employment by using two methods: one is to increase the cost of the government pay-roll, but it is economically wasteful.

"If we have a period of severe under-employment, it will mean that the cost of our manufactured goods will rise, we shall be unable to export, and the danger of inflation arising from too much money chasing too few goods will be a real danger. We shall find ourselves in a position where we shall find ourselves to begin with, goods may be in the shops, but no one will have sufficient money with which to buy them, and an unworkable demand for increased wages will arise. In that situation, the purchasing

power when released will appear to have beneficial effects, but when the goods have to be replaced they will not only cost more but there will be fewer of them. Every increase in cost will mean a decline in our exports, which alone produce the materials for future manufacture.

"There is another aspect which requires our consideration. Is it possible that some of the unofficial strikes arise from a belief among the men that more efficient working will mean reduced employment? Surely we are not so devoid of ideas that our only answer is increased output and unemployment. By reducing the gross costs of goods and services we can increase our exports, thereby enabling us to import more materials for further production.

"We must tackle our problem as one it is too large. In measurable time for our aims to be met. Will you then support our economy with sufficient orders? We must take a more realistic attitude is adopted.

"Nationalization and the threat of nationalization contribute to a steady deterioration in our trading position. A better sudden death than a slow lingering death with no hope of recovery. Bear still a sure heart, and a steady hand.

#### Develop the Commonwealth and Empire

"There is a cure for our economic ills, and it is one which I have advocated increasingly—develop the Commonwealth and Empire. In this great community of nations we have our place. In partnership and with a will to turn to good effect our natural resources, both in men and materials, we can have a position in the world which will stand the test of time.

"I am of the opinion that in the future, provided definite steps are taken, how to improve the position, there is no doubt that the immediate future is bright and secure.

"Following a thorough study of the report was unanimously adopted.

#### Of Connected Commerce

"The rate of interest charged by the Kenya Government in respect of the funds raised by loan by the Land and Agricultural Bank has been reduced from 3% to 2% for three years with effect from January last.

"Exports from the bank in April were valued at £1,151,000, contributing £E3,349,168 and imports amounted to £E2,351,069.

"The cost of non-spirituous licences to persons already holding wine merchants' licences in Kenya has been increased from 10s to 10s 6d.

"Bhurri Sugar Estate, Ltd., has been registered in Tanganyika Territory with a capital of £60,000.

"Labors' House, Labera, is now owned by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION (1939) Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Head Office Address:  
11, Oldham Street, East Africa  
Nairobi

London Office:  
11-12, Budge Row,  
London, E.C.4.

## General Merchants & Engineers

MOMBASA  
KAMPALA

NAIROBI  
(Head Office)  
Phone 182

DAR ES SALAAM  
TANGA CHUNYA

## Selection Trust, Limited Mr. Greater Britain's Statement

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SELECTION TRUST, LIMITED, was held on July 28 in London.

The following is a résumé from the statement dated July 28, 1949, by the chairman, Mr. A. G. GREATER BRITAIN, concerning the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1949.

Although the income from investments is £654,165 against £600,939, the increase comes from greater realisation from floating investments, the rates of dividend declared by the principal companies in which we are interested being the same. The profit on realisation of investments was somewhat higher at £288,000, compared with £212,729 in the previous year.

There has been a substantial fall in the market price of the shares of the Goldminer Company, and it has been necessary for our investments to be written down by £278,133 at 31st March.

The reserve account has been increased by £25,000 to £200,000.

The payment of a dividend of 10s. less income tax is recommended, comprising £246,664. Unappropriated profits carried forward amount to £220,169 compared with £326,005 brought forward.

The market price of copper has fallen heavily from the peak price of 27½ cents per lb. for electro-lytic copper. It has now sunk to the present level of 16 cents f.a.s. New York (London price £133.17s. 5d. and £92 3s. 8d. in London) being ton in Europe. This reduction in price is caused by a combination of factors. It is to be found in the general reduction of business activity in the U.S.A., reflected in the falling off of copper deliveries to America of 20% that country from an average monthly figure of about 11,500 short tons during 1948 to about 32,500 tons in May.

A reduction in price of the order mentioned is naturally accompanied by a reduction in inventories, which serves to accentuate the fall in purchases, just as the reverse is true on a bull market. However, this must mean a return to the market before long by those buyers who have held off so many weeks, and their return should provide some steadying effect.

The picture is changing so rapidly that it is more than likely that there will be further changes in the position between the times of writing and reading this document. Some mines in the American continent have already announced suspension or curtailment of mining operations to meet the present situation.

### Weakness of Bull Buying

The fall in the price of copper is the first substantial fall in nearly ten years, has shown up the weaknesses of a policy of buying on the strength of supply and reduced the results of our investment in this country, but faced with substantial losses on forward contracts, was felt unable to reduce the price level. Consuming industries are consequently handicapped in their business, especially in their exports.

The correspondence columns—even the more reputable newspapers—have been filled with arguments for and against bull buying and have included letters from correspondents whose facts on the whole have been less carefully researched than their arguments. I do not propose to add to the arguments one way or the other except to say that it appears from this correspondence that the two schools of thought support each other, on the one hand bull buying and, on the other, the opening of the London Metal Exchange as the alternative.

"I suggest that if bull buying has been proved to be a failure, and if, on the other hand, there are genuine difficulties in the way of opening the London Metal

Exchange, there does exist an intermediate possibility, namely, the creation of bull buying without opening the London Metal Exchange. If this were done, consumers in this country would be free to make their contracts with producers under some system of import licences. I suggest that this stage is worthy of consideration to those who are legitimate objectors to the opening of the London Metal Exchange.

Our interest in the Urtham Corporation, which is the Trust's investment in the mine in South West Africa, makes a satisfactory showing. The work of reworking the old mine, constructing a new plant, and generally bringing the business to the profit-making stage has been completed much more rapidly than expected.

### Diamonds

World sales of gem and industrial diamonds during the year 1948 reached the record figure of £38,058,843; special purchases by the U.S. Government for stockpiling purposes were a factor in the large demand for industrial diamonds. For the quarter ended March 31, 1949, world sales amounted to £6,703,005, but results obtained in any one quarter cannot be taken as a reliable guide to the results of the year. It is certain, however, that sales will show a substantial reduction from the very high levels of the last two years.

### Mine

The Urtham Gold Mines has entered the most interesting stage of its development work underground, on completion of the incline shaft in September, 1948, the development and sampling of the leader and basal reefs was begun. At the end of April 1949, 8,381 ft. of work had been accomplished, including a small section, which proved unpayable, carried out on the basal reef horizon. On the other hand, on the other hand, there are reports of promising developments.

During the first four months of 1949, 2,355 ft. were sampled on the basal reef, and 950 ft., or 40%, proved payable, averaging 26.5 dw. per ton over 13 in., equivalent to 344 in.-dw. Satisfactory progress is being made with the initial construction programme. Loan arrangements have been made which should enable the company to finance its operations until about the end of 1949, by which date it is hoped that the development work will have given sufficient information to justify a decision to erect a reduction plant.

Western Goldfields has made a good start with its programme of shaft sinking to reach the basal reef horizon at about 4,000 ft. depth. At the end of April 1949, the first shaft had reached a depth of 1,035 ft., and the second shaft was at 180 ft. It will, of course, require a considerable period before these shafts have reached their final depth of 5,200 ft., but it is expected that the basal reef horizon will be encountered by the end of 1950, and that the ground development will be progressing actively towards the middle of 1951.

The production of oil by S. P. Las Mercedes, the company in which Urtham and the Texas Company are jointly interested, has so far proved to be disappointing. However, only a small portion of the areas in which the company is interested has so far been developed, and there should be possibilities in the unexplored areas.

If the Urtham business should continue to be disappointing, another agent will have to be provided for depreciation in the value of the investments.

### Exploration

An interesting new feature of our constant search for new mining prospects is the exploration work which we have undertaken in the Gold Coast on joint account with the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation. Here we are actively investigating certain outlying parts of the Ashanti Concession in points where the geological conditions appear to be favourable enough to warrant a moderate expenditure on surface and underground work.

## Rhodesia Railways Trust Sir Dougal Malcolm's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST, LIMITED, was held on June 30 at 10, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

SIR DOUGAL O. MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., the chairman of the company, presided.

The secretary (Mr. W. H. White) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The chairman said:

The report and accounts now in your hands reflect the results of the first full year of the Trust's activities since its sale of the share capital of Rhodesia Railways, Limited.

### Investments and Dividend

As you will see from the accounts, the book value of the investments increased during the course of the year from £2,800 to £3,913,127, but it will be appreciated that, as this was a gradual process, a full year's income was not received during the year from some of these investments. Furthermore, a large proportion of the Trust's available funds was held during the year in the form of cash, and a considerable sum remained temporarily invested in British Government short-dated securities.

Thus, as you will see, shareholders at the general meeting held on March 31, 1948, the actual net profit for the year ended September 30, 1948, is not sufficient to provide for a dividend at the former rate.

A dividend of 4% less income tax was paid in respect of the six months ended September 30, 1947, and the directors now recommend that a dividend of 8% less income tax be paid for the 12 months ended September 30, 1948.

Although this will involve a draft on the unappropriated profits carried forward, the directors have felt justified in recommending this dividend by the prospect of being able to invest at higher rates of interest in the year and the sum previously referred to as temporarily invested in British Government short-dated securities.

### Difficulties Regarding the Investor

During the year realisations of investments have resulted in a net profit of £39,302, which amount, together with an appropriation from the revenue reserve of £25,000, has been transferred to a provision for diminution in value of investments and deducted from the aggregate book cost.

The year covered by the report and accounts, too, before you was a period of very conditions. Month by month new political and economic problems, international, as well as domestic, have caused fresh disturbances in commercial and financial fields, and the difficulties experienced by industrialists in planning for the future have found their counterpart in the difficulties besetting the investor, whose scope is continually being narrowed by nationalization, and is subject to such adverse influences as profit tax, dividend limitation, and the shadow of further nationalization.

### Progress of Reinvestment

In spite, however, of many discouraging circumstances, reasonably good progress has been made, and continues to be made, in the investment of our money. The current year has brought anxieties and problems no less serious than those which faced the investor in the previous year, but the existence of favourable opportunities for further investment of our funds, will not be lacking.

Since the notice convening this meeting was issued, Mr. P. S. Beall has reconsidered his intention of making a selection. There will therefore be no necessity to invite the resolution of which special notice was given.

In place of Mr. Beall, the board have invited Mr. Leo d'Errieger, a director of the British South Africa Company, to accept a seat on the board of this company.

The report and accounts were adopted.

## James Finlay & Company, Ltd

### Mr. A. M. McGregor's Statement

THE STATEMENT OF MR. A. M. MCGREGOR, chairman of James Finlay and Company, Limited, the East India merchants and secretaries of tea companies, has recently been published, along with the report and accounts for the company's year ended December 31 last.

James Finlay and Company, Limited, have, in addition to their large tea interests in India, Pakistan and Ceylon, a considerable interest in tea in Kenya. They have also extensive cotton, jute and sugar interests in the East, and branch offices at the principal ports of the continent of India and Ceylon, where a considerable volume of agency work is also undertaken.

According to their latest published figures, their interests in tea and rubber are valued at £2,111,518, and those in cotton, jute and sugar amount to £1,089,793.

### Outlook for Tea

With regard to the outlook for tea in general, and in regard to the company's interests in Kenya, Mr. McGregor stated:

As regards prospects for tea producers generally, I view the future in India, Pakistan and Ceylon with some anxiety. I still do not think that the danger of overproduction is near at hand, but we are perturbed at the continued rise in the cost of production, with the result that the margin between production costs and selling prices has narrowed appreciably in many cases. In some instances gardens making a loss during the past year, and, in my view, a further lessening in margins must be looked for.

Increased yields from manuring will counteract this danger to some extent, but with the heavier labour costs, the industry must look to the development of some form of mechanized cultivation, and picking whereby economy in labour can be effected. This matter is at present having the attention of the industry, but when so, it is a long way from even approaching the experimental stage.

### African Highlands Produce Company

In regard to our Kenya interests, the African Highlands Produce Company, Limited, in which we have a two-thirds interest, experienced a somewhat disappoining year, unfavourable climatic conditions bringing about a very small outturn, with the result that the dividend has had to be reduced from 15% to 10%.

I received recently from paying a visit to the estate of the company, which has over 5,000 acres of mature tea, and I must record that I was particularly impressed with the very valuable interest which our company and our associated tea companies own in the Highlands of Kenya.

With the embargo on the export of tea seed from India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia, the development of higher standard tea areas in Kenya is being considerably retarded, but looking ahead, I view the future for tea in this district with some confidence.

## S. Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

IN THE MONTHLY MARK of the Southern Rhodesian tobacco auction sales, 3,667,691 lb. of fire-cured tobacco were sold for £498,474, an average of 32,960 per lb., and 94,332 lb. of flue-cured for £8,737, an average of 22,23d. per lb. So far this season 23,825,697 lb. of flue-cured have been sold for £2,408,490, and 512,696 lb. of fire-cured for £38,574. Final estimates by the Central African Statistical Office for the season so far are 79,750,000 lb. of flue-cured and 980,000 lb. of fire-cured.



### Willoughby Consolidated

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED COY. LTD., earned a profit of £36,334 in 1948 compared with £21,629 in the previous year after providing £36,631 for taxation and £62,000 for depreciation of investments. The general reserve receives £18,000 and a proposed dividend of 6% (£25,200), requires £10,238 leaving £25,290 to be carried forward against £3,015 brought in.

The issued capital is £560,251 in stock units of 8s. each, reserves total £117,105, and provisions stand at £47,103. Fixed assets are listed at £23,967, quoted securities, £1,338,706 (market value), £24,650, quoted stocks, £825, saving bonds at £27,991, and current assets at £151,474, including £18,359 in cash.

### Claims and Royalties

The mining properties held by the company on December 31, 1948, consisted of 217 gold reef claims (three acquired during the year) and 390 chrome claims. Royalties received from tributors amounted to £2,290, an increase of £700 over the previous year.

The land holdings aggregating 967,999 acres including ranching areas, 24,7026 acres of other farms, 287,142,833 acres of forest. Sales of land during the year totalled 32,783 acres, realized £33,666, an average price of approximately 20s. 7d. per acre, and 101,719 acres are under lease with options to purchase.

At the end of the year the company owned 367 lands and residential allotments in 140 estates in townships, 161 stands having been purchased during the year. Of the 43 stands have been leased with rights of purchase. The essentials for lands and buildings amounted to £7,346, compared with £7,105 in the previous year. The company had 200 stands with a number of 38,473.

The directors are Mr. Arthur E. Hadley (chairman), Mr. Queenborough, Mr. Stanley H. Fox, Mr. J. N. Thomson, Mr. Hugh O'Neill, M.P., Mr. Brindley S. C. Thorton, and Easton. The managing and consulting engineer in Southern Rhodesia is Mr. B. L. Gardner, and the secretary, Mr. S. T. Welch.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on July 19, 1949.

### Falcon Mines Higher Profit

FALCON MINES LTD., earned a profit of £29,116 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £25,934 in the previous year. An interim dividend of 5% required £12,969, leaving £16,147 to be carried forward, against £64,836 brought in. The directors have considered payment of a final dividend, and although they are adequate for the purpose, they have decided in view of current economic uncertainties it would be prudent to conserve the company's resources against heavy expenditure needed to bring the Dalny group of mines into production.

The issued capital is £259,373 in shares of 5s. each. The capital reserve stands at £189,160, general reserve and undistributed profit at £111,347, and current liabilities, £15,973. The fixed assets are valued at £351,155, and quoted securities, at £24,437 (market valuation on September 30, £21,738), the unquoted investments at £1,100, and other current assets at £177,864, including 295,286 in cash.

At the surface mine 7,239 oz. of gold were recovered from 24,680 tons of ore milled for a working profit of £26,925, before charging depreciation of £1,458. Development amounted to 4,514 ft. of which 4,290 ft. was tamped, and 612 ft. payable, averaging 6.5 dw. over 30 inches. The ore reserves at the end of the period were 19,000 tons valued at 6.5 dw. over 30 inches.

### Bay Horse Mine

The working profit at the Bay Horse mine was £1,330, less £446 depreciation, from the treatment of 9,091 tons of ore for 2,229 oz. of gold. Development was advanced 793 ft. Seventy feet of the 510 ft. samples were payable, at an average value of 87 dw. over 22 inches. The ore reserves were 18,600 tons, averaging 5.1 dw. over 23 inches.

The output of the Rix circular shaft from the level 101 at the Bay Horse mine advanced by 108 ft. to a total of 355.5 ft. In addition, a new shaft was cut and 10 feet stimp excavation was completed on the sixth level. Development on the level 200 was 1,000 ft. in each path sections amounted to 4,454 ft. The output of the level 200, averages, rises and wires was 6,689 oz. of gold, and 27,000 lbs. of concentrates, averaging 6.5 dw. over.

The directors are E. B. Parnis (chairman), Mr. W. G. Wright, Mr. C. H. Wood, Mr. J. H. Paine, and Mr. Sir Denis Burnett. The Chairman is assisted by Mr. A. Hadley, Mr. J. H. Paine, Mr. J. H. Paine, Mr. J. H. Paine, and Mr. J. H. Paine. The directors are the Bulawayo Board of Directors and Trustees.

The 36th annual general meeting will be held on August 10, 1949, at Bulawayo.

**POWER AND LIGHT CO. LTD.**  
KENT  
TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many parts of East Africa before erecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer to our proposals for one of our power offices. Special offers are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to steel growers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS in Kenya are 4 wire 50 cycles, 110 and 240 volts.  
Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles, 110 and 240 volts, or 440 and 220 volts Direct Current.

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**The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.**  
Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret

**The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**  
Dar es Salaam and Tanga

**The Dar es Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**  
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Kigoma, Morogoro, Zomba

LONDON OFFICE, 64, Queen Street, E.C. 4

### Company Conference

SIR MALCOLM, president of the British South Africa Company, has denied reports in certain newspapers that the committee had taken the initiative in approaching Mr. J. H. Paine, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia, in regard to discussions in London concerning the company's mineral rights in that territory. It is any basis for negotiation was worked out at private meetings and that the private meeting, which was quite informal and did not take place, he states.

Mr. Welfensky, chairman of the committee, has stated that the company is not in a position to discuss the matter.

### Large Magnesite Deposits

WHAT IS BELIEVED to be one of the largest deposits of magnesite in Southern Rhodesia has been discovered seven miles north-east of Beitbridge and in the survey district that it will be possible to produce in the northern district of the Transvaal. The rocks of this class have been registered by the owner, Mrs. M. S. de Beilbois, who has nothing but an outcrop of magnesite which walking across the field will be a sample for assay.

### Films on Copper

TWO 16mm. sound films on copper mining and copper ore dressing, smelting and refining have been sponsored by the Northern Rhodesian Government. They will be loaned to schools, colleges and other organizations by the Copper Development Association.

### Major Personalities

MAJOR GENERAL W. W. RICHARDS has been appointed to the board of the Southern Copper Corporation, Ltd. Mr. C. Ashmole, Assistant Secretary, has been appointed mill and cyanide works superintendent in Tanganyika to South and Central African Gold Mining Ltd.

### News of Our Advertisers

MESSRS. THOMAS FIRTH AND JOHN BROWN, LTD. the steel manufacturers, are to open the 15th month ended March 31 last a final ordinary dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares of £1.00 for the period. In the previous year 10% was free, was paid, the preliminary statement gives the net profit for the period as £36,173, compared with £18,295 for 13 months in 1947.

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)  
 NAIROBI  
 DAR ES SALAAM  
 ZANZIBAR  
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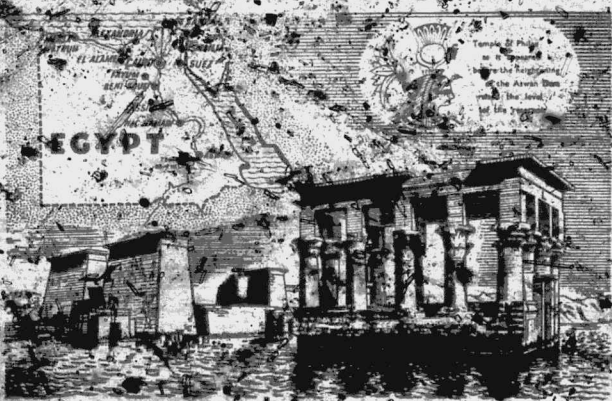
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