EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Continental and the Colonies

On 1st May, 1948, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services to form the East African Railways and Harbours.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 3,[illegible] miles of metre gauge railway, some [illegible] miles of lake and river steamer services, and [illegible] miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four ocean ports—Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Lindi. Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in southern Tanganyika for the Groundnut Scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway are also being built.

Despite a continuing shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the East African Railways and Harbours are handling more traffic than ever before. In 1948 passenger journeys increased by [illegible]%, and freight tonnages by 76% over 1938, thus [illegible] the increase with the war years.

The Railways are of fundamental importance to the economic progress of the East African Territories. They are fully alive to their responsibilities in this respect, and will continue to spare no effort to maintain their past record of service and to provide a capacity which will deal efficiently with all demands made upon them.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

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RINGS COMPANIES

MATTERS OF MOMENT

PARLIAMENT WAS TOLD quite briefly by the Secretary of State for the Colonies before its members dispersed for the summer recess that the Communist Party in this country is concerned with a definite drive in our Colonial territories, that a great deal of their propaganda is directed towards Colonial students in this country, and that Communist agents are engaged in stirring up trouble in the Colonies. Perhaps they have a reason for this insidious machination. In the past, [illegible] nothing so general as definite proof has been forthcoming to speak of the gravity of the problem. Mr. Creech Jones, the Colonial Secretary, said that [illegible] authorities in the territories were [illegible] engaged in meeting this menace. Let us then, is a frank and [illegible] facing of the most authoritative facts. Such a source should [illegible] whose conclusions are best calculated to [illegible] Communists plays and to the [illegible] conditions in the Colonies. Their [illegible] are [illegible] unstable [illegible]

Communism and the Colonies

[illegible]

Colonial Students in Great Britain

One obvious danger for speakers and writers to avoid is that of over-stressing the achievements of Communists. To credit them with great [illegible] they have in fact made would be to do them what they wish for that would [illegible] both their [illegible] whom they [illegible] their activities [illegible] fanaticism would [illegible] worker [illegible] judging [illegible] menace [illegible] about which [illegible] authorities cannot be expected to provide [illegible] service [illegible] their [illegible] watch on suspect [illegible] have no reason to assume that [illegible] is not being [illegible] to suggest that [illegible] Creech Jones [illegible] administration [illegible] difficulties [illegible] perhaps [illegible]

[illegible] in the United Kingdom [illegible] aware it was [illegible] which first [illegible] activities of Communist [illegible] African [illegible] from the Secretary of State [illegible] contribution denied to their [illegible] that [illegible] which [illegible] to considerable [illegible] cover the real [illegible] before making [illegible] mention of [illegible] in leading article.

It is of course true that one [illegible] effective answers to Communist propaganda is to raise social standards [illegible] however [illegible] the desire [illegible] conditions can not be improved [illegible] and as said in the debate [illegible] it is [illegible] easy to set too high a value [illegible] material [illegible]. The last war should have [illegible] that lesson, but how quickly [illegible] is evident from the state of [illegible] world to-day. The problem of destroying [illegible] and nurturing confidence seems [illegible] broadly divisible into two aspects, [illegible] and [illegible]. If [illegible] generally based [illegible] division [illegible] anywhere in [illegible] or Central Africa we should [illegible] glad to hear of it. Is there [illegible] which the [illegible] has been clearly [illegible] that its [illegible] only [illegible] consistent policy of explaining day by day, in simple terms, by word of mouth, by wireless, and through the [illegible] and newspapers—the kind of life which British [illegible] intends for the African masses? [illegible] persistent propaganda of [illegible] adapted to local circumstances [illegible] by "faith and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] created for the solution of the difficulties and the [illegible] of the opportunities in the present and future.

[illegible] subjects. Character, [illegible] and competence [illegible] colour [illegible] be accepted as the criterion for the [illegible] British Africa [illegible] than [illegible] British [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] European [illegible] there [illegible] with [illegible] to [illegible] there [illegible] there is [illegible] social [illegible] answer the other [illegible] Moslem and every other [illegible]

There is too much talk of the cold war from the Communist side [illegible] already [illegible] not coldly, but fiercely [illegible] gandists tried with a missionary [illegible] doing a [illegible]

Soul Erosion Worse Than Soil Erosion.

Whether [illegible] nally Christian world wishes to [illegible] battle with the aggressive atheistic materialistic forces which take their inspiration and orders from the Kremlin [illegible] the anti-Communist states to [illegible] and her satellites [illegible] to the struggle, a [illegible] with the nations of the world, and [illegible] only [illegible] natives are to [illegible] from [illegible] they cannot see their [illegible] submerged by despotism [illegible] must [illegible] What [illegible] in Asia [illegible] which Africa and her peoples would [illegible] at their [illegible] indeed, it [illegible] high time for Africa to take [illegible] regarding the [illegible] meaning [illegible] creed [illegible] from [illegible] worst [illegible] of soil erosion, as we have [illegible] far [illegible] than that of soil erosion [illegible] however, [illegible] more attention [illegible] given [illegible] spiritual, mental, social, and political health, the needs of Africa and solve all their [illegible] problems. [illegible] of [illegible] Central and South [illegible] consequently [illegible] regard to agricultural, veterinary, labour and [illegible] problems, but they have [illegible] clamoring for [illegible] idea that [illegible] not [illegible] attention [illegible] would be as [illegible]

IN RETURN FOR AN UNDERTAKING that there shall be no special taxes [illegible] royalties in Northern Rhodesia [illegible] meanwhile, the British South Africa Company [illegible] agreed [illegible] royalties [illegible] those [illegible] to the Government of the Protectorate [illegible] years hence, and to assign to that Government [illegible] next month the title [illegible] royalties. The official statement [illegible] years the stamp of compromise, in our view [illegible] compromise, wise [illegible] every standpoint. By giving the [illegible] an immediate share in the royalty revenues, the company has met the point that the country requires a [illegible] revenue [illegible] development purposes; [illegible] a *quid pro quo*, it retains its own right [illegible] fifths of the royalties for a lot [illegible] period [illegible] would [illegible] have been conceded. That is certainly safeguarded [illegible] substantial value to the company and its shareholders.

Hitherto Northern Rhodesia has received an income tax of 7s. 6d. on every pound of [illegible] derived from the mineral royalties. Now the Government will receive 4s. plus [illegible] income tax on the remaining 16s. (equivalent to 6s.) or [illegible] exactly 10s. in every pound. The State thus becomes in effect half owner of the royalties, which last year totalled £2,250,000. They are likely to be about the same figure this year, but to fall next year owing to the drop in copper prices. Even if the royalties [illegible] £1,500,000, Northern Rhodesia would [illegible] extra £250,000, or approximately £500,000 more than it could have claimed before this agreement. [illegible] Rhodesian satisfaction should [illegible] be balanced against the assurances given to the Chartered Company that its royalty rights will run until 1986, and not be subject to discriminatory taxation. The present Secretary of State (who took a very active and [illegible] decisive part in the negotiations), the president of the Chartered Company, and the representatives of Northern Rhodesia (and especially Mr. Welensky) deserve be warmly congratulated on having jointly and so satisfactorily solved a problem which bristled with political, legal, economic, financial and even personal difficulties.

State Now Takes Half Royalties.

Communism and the British Colonies

Secretary of State's Views on "The Grave Menace."

[illegible] MUNIST PARTY in this country is con[illegible] a deliberate drive in our Colonial terri[illegible] and [illegible] their propaganda is also [illegible] towards [illegible] who are born here. [illegible] taunt [illegible] the House of Commons just [illegible] the Summer recess by the Rt. [illegible] Secretary of State for the Colonies [illegible]

"I think the Gov[illegible] line in regard to subv[illegible] overseas. We are [illegible] and Colonial governments [illegible] departments are actively engaged [illegible]

"But this menace will not come [illegible] in to communist doctrine [illegible] fertile ground [illegible] propaganda [illegible] can meet that propaganda [illegible] as we raise the social standards of the people, improve the economic conditions and [illegible] the positive co-operation of the people in the responsible work of government [illegible] That broad line of policy we are working on as well as [illegible] the one eliminating what is [illegible] possible [illegible] which the Communists are engaged.

[illegible] Education [illegible]

[illegible] standards and to make the changes they want. There fore, we must be conscious that [illegible] sometimes there may be a contributory cause in government [illegible] a great deal of trouble may arise during a phase of existing conditions which [illegible] requirements themselves may not at the time be [illegible] to handle. There will be, and there must be, agitation [illegible] a legitimate kind [illegible] to be by healthy political and social [illegible] our territories.

[illegible] now come to [illegible] about Colonial students. We are [illegible] further the [illegible] beginning and creating [illegible] in the educational [illegible] and [illegible] many thousands of Colonial students who [illegible] this country. We are anxious that they should have [illegible] British comforts and that [illegible] possible [illegible] should be segregated in special hostels, but that [illegible] brought within the contiguous influence of our own country.

[illegible] Colonial students in [illegible] communist propaganda [illegible] direction [illegible] of the [illegible] one effort has been [illegible] opportunities of enjoyment [illegible] discussion, so that the [illegible] these men and women can [illegible] as useful as possible [illegible] understanding the British way [illegible] and the British way [illegible]

[illegible] Colonial [illegible] that the transfer of existing

The first mention of Communism during the debate—which was officially described as a "Debate on Africa"—had been made by MR. L. D. GAMMANS, the leading Conservative speaker, who said:—

"The real test of a good Colonial Secretary to-day is the extent to which he has been able to keep the Empire together at a time when the very foundations are threatened by Communism and other forces. Any fool can give an Empire away or allow it to be frittered away, but it requires leadership and statesmanship of a high order to maintain this unique relationship throughout the world at the present time.

"We deceive ourselves if we imagine that we can maintain our present standard of living or our social services in this country except as the centre of a great Empire. We are either a great Imperial Empire or nothing—just a friendless, lonely island in the North Sea, unable to feed or defend ourselves.

Progress Depends Upon Partnership

"The same thing applies to the Colonial territories as well. They have no guarantee of political security or economic betterment except in so far as this partnership between us is maintained.

"We saw in the last war that, in the finality, men do not fight only for material things. It was not the promise of the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund, travelling dispensaries, or free maternity benefits which evoked that great response of loyalty from the peoples of the Colonial Empire. Those were not the things that brought a great Colonial army to fight in the jungles of Burma. What brought them was loyalty to the Crown, patriotism, and the defence of a particular way of life.

"We ought to realize that we are not going to hold the Empire together only by development boards, Imperial preferences or new constitutions. If the spirit of unity is lacking, and if we fail to make the people, say, of Nigeria, realize that they are with us British subjects in the full sense of the word, and unless the man from Africa can stand up and say with the same degree of pride 'I am as much a British subject as a man who comes from the United Kingdom,' then we shall fail to hold the Empire together, and it will gradually disintegrate whatever we do by way of constitutions, development boards, or anything like that.

"There can be no barriers of race or colour if we are to hold the Empire together. The King cannot have first-class and second-class subjects according to their colour. British citizenship for the Colonial peoples must not mean a status of inferiority or the idea of a temporary connexion."

Need for Patience

MR. SORENSEN declared that behind and beneath the emotional extravagance and flaring rhetoric of some Africans was the sign of human awakening, and pleaded for patience and understanding of their aspirations and sense of frustration.

One factor which had led to the awakening of the African peoples—who were in "various stages of rebellion"—was the policy of bringing increasing numbers of African students to England for academic training and personal contacts.

He continued:—

"That is having a [illegible] effect. [illegible] go back to Africa and in some cases become [illegible] of discontent, though in other cases they [illegible] their avocations complacently and render no [illegible] to their country. But such cases are few.

"I have sometimes been very disturbed by what seems to be the acrimonious [illegible] of a few individuals and groups of Africans whom I have [illegible], but I have realized [illegible] the [illegible] spray flung out [illegible] matters much deeper than simply [illegible] explanation [illegible].

"We have to take the African peoples with us, and not with any sense of condescension or superiority. Somehow or other we must make them [illegible] that we disbelieve in both forms of the colour-bar—our colour-bar approach to them and their colour-bar approach to us.

"We must make them feel that we want to work with them as equals, and although we must say in all honesty that they have much to learn in certain technical and similar spheres, we want to treat them as human beings who are entitled ultimately to the full opportunity of life socially and personally which we claim for ourselves.

"It will be a very difficult job. First, it will be difficult to convince the Africans of our sincerity. They ought to be convinced, but often they are not. Secondly, it will be very difficult because of the lethargy and inertia of human nature.

"Large numbers of people do not want to be free from economic and similar burdens. People do not necessarily want to be free. They like to be under a chief. They like to transfer the responsibilities we try to exercise for ourselves to an individual or a group of individuals. That is true of many people in this country also. The task of awakening people to the necessity of accepting responsibility is a very severe one.

"In one sense it would be easier if we could say to the Africans, 'You must do this for your own good. If you will not, we will compel you to do so.' But it would be entirely inconsistent with all we stand for. Somehow we have to use the method of persuasion, of stimulation, of education, whether it takes a long or a short time. Although coercion may seem at first to secure results, they are illusory. The only way to proceed [illegible] to avoid compulsion, excepting [illegible] the African peoples that we are [illegible] in the attempt to liberate their country from poverty, unemployment, and disease on the one hand, and from political domination [illegible] on the other."

MR. GEOFFREY [illegible] said that if Great Britain were to give way to the political aspirations of Africans at present in the way demanded in their clamorous newspapers, economic collapse [illegible] country would immediately follow, for they [illegible] man the services or carry on the technical [illegible] required. That really was the crux of the problem.

What appeared in African newspapers was calculated to stir up a great deal of animosity against the British, who unfortunately tended to suggest that self-government was just round the corner.

"The African intelligentsia, who are [illegible] in demanding self-government, have not yet reached the standard of integrity and capacity to handle self-government effectively and efficiently. The most appalling exploitation would take place of their own people if we were not there for a considerable [illegible]. The African has not even gained the technique of running [illegible] and probably [illegible] is far from [illegible] self-government."

[illegible] Government [illegible]

MR. DODDS-PARKER urged that [illegible] until the time comes when we feel we can [illegible] our [illegible] and [illegible] authority [illegible] we should have [illegible] the Governments of Colonies [illegible] govern firmly and justly, as in the past.

"Obviously we are in a difficult transitional period, when the Colonial Secretary is trying to transfer authority to legislative councils overseas [illegible] has [illegible] here in Whitehall [illegible] continue. What I believe he [illegible] that there is a combination of [illegible] while we feel that we can [illegible] authority not just to a minority [illegible] to the great mass of people [illegible] who are [illegible] are always [illegible]. Now we [illegible] their sovereignty [illegible] the greater [illegible] and [illegible] in another respect [illegible] and so [illegible] in a corner. I believe [illegible] to the people [illegible] that we should continue to [illegible] before.

"The frequent exasperation [illegible] Africans whom I know [illegible] tribal [illegible] than that of the [illegible] civil servant [illegible] political officer [illegible] is [illegible] feeling amongst the professionals [illegible] amateurs it might [illegible] something [illegible]

(Continued on page [illegible])

Sense of Urgency [illegible] Colonial Policy

Moulding Native Institutions into Democratic Shape

THE ACQUISITION of [illegible] greater part of our Colonial Empire in [illegible] Africa is of very recent date. A man of Mr. Churchill's age could remember the beginning of official British rule in Northern Rhodesia, [illegible], Kenya and Uganda, and the extension of British authority inland from the coast to the vast hinterland of [illegible].

Among a multitude of [illegible] incidents he might well recall the famous cartoon in the *Punch* of April [illegible], 1894, wherein the territory of Uganda was depicted as a black baby in a basket abandoned on John Bull's doorstep. Underneath the illustration was the caption: Mr. Bull: "What? another! Well, I suppose I must take it in!" The wording indicates that the British people were not at that time conscious of the motives of economic and political aggrandisement which have subsequently been attributed to them.

The *Punch* cartoon was a commentary on the assumption by Great Britain of protective rights and duties in Uganda. In the preliminary events a prominent part had been played by Captain (later Lord) Lugard, who was afterwards to add Northern Nigeria to the Empire and to be the first Governor of a united [illegible].

[illegible] Work

Subsequently the indirect method of administration [illegible] was gradually adopted by the Colonial Office [illegible] into many other territories. Finally, in his classic book "The Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa," published in [illegible], Lugard provided his life's work with its ideological justification.

The idea embodied in the title of Lugard's book was current British doctrine for the first [illegible] three decades of this century. Colonies [illegible] held on a dual trust — to the outside world for the development and supply of their raw materials, and to the indigenous populations for their [illegible] educational progress. The two trusts are necessarily compatible, and [illegible] growing importance attached [illegible] for the [illegible] of the [illegible] special [illegible] development [illegible]

[illegible]

Two corollaries follow from this doctrine. In the first place, the natural evolution of institutions requires time for its accomplishment. This was accepted by Lugard — the idea of complete independence is not as [illegible] visible on the horizon of time.

Secondly, if the development of Native institutions is to be left to natural evolution, the controlling power must be willing to accept the results of such evolution, whatever they may be. [illegible] himself had no preconceived ideas of the form which self-government would ultimately take. "There is no desire to impose on the people any theoretically suitable form of government, but rather to evolve from their own institutions, based on their own habits of thought, prejudices and customs, the form of rule best suited to them."

Political and Economic Principles

In his economic and financial outlook, Lugard did not attempt to go beyond the ideas of his time. The development of natural resources was regarded as the function of private enterprise, and the standard of human welfare was expected to rise as the wealth earned by such development accrued to the various sections of the community.

Social services were provided, but these had to be restricted by the funds available locally, each Colony being expected to be financially self-supporting. The conception of trusteeship for the material welfare of subject peoples did not, in theory, involve the provision of finance by the British people. From time to time the Imperial Government had to make grants to enable certain Colonies to balance their budgets, but these were regarded as exceptions to the general rule.

Such in brief outline were the political and economic principles of British Colonial policy at the time of Lugard's retirement in 191[illegible]. The political principles remained largely unaltered during the period between the wars; the system of indirect rule was extended to other territories, notably to Tanganyika by Sir Donald Cameron from 1926 onwards. It came under criticism from time to time, but it remained and indeed still remains at least in theory the official policy.

In economic development some progress came with the passing of the Colonial Development Act of 1929, whereby a sum of £1,000,000 a year was voted by Parliament to finance schemes of economic development intended to be of mutual benefit to the Colonies and the United Kingdom. A number of useful schemes was financed under this Act.

Influence of Second World War

The Second World War had a profound effect on the theory and practice of British Colonial policy. Ideas on Colonial economics and welfare had been changing during the 1930s; the war accelerated the changes and brought new ideas to the fore. Various influences were responsible for the more progressive attitude; among them were changing conceptions of the extent of permissible Government intervention in economic and social life, the growth of the anti-imperialist school of thought, whose [illegible] approach to Colonial problems was accepted by many who were not otherwise particularly sympathetic to Marxist economics, and the spread of [illegible] which emphasized the dependence of [illegible] the necessity of a fair standard of [illegible] and stable political life.

[illegible] remarkably rapid conquest of [illegible] "African Survey," [illegible] in the chapter on [illegible] of a standard of living [illegible] a lecture on the [illegible] Colonial questions, said "Free [illegible] unless they can be based on [illegible] or reasonable standards of [illegible]

[illegible] aim of policy is affirmed as [illegible] British Colonial policy is [illegible] to responsible self-government [illegible] Commonwealth in conditions that [illegible] standard of living."

[illegible] Step Along New Road

[illegible] step along the new road was taken in February, [illegible] the first Colonial Development and Welfare Act [illegible] Act increased the amount voted by the 1929 [illegible] for 10 years, abandoned the old [illegible] have only those services which [illegible] out of its own resources, and [illegible] the British Government for the [illegible] throughout the Colonial Empire. [illegible] increased the amount voted to [illegible] period ending on March [illegible], 195[illegible] asked to draw up [illegible] year development [illegible] by the funds voted from the [illegible]

exchequer, together with such amounts as could be allotted for development purposes from the various local treasuries. By March 31, 1948, paper plans had been approved covering expenditure of over £180,000,000. Of this amount, £136,000,000 was to be spent on tropical Africa, about £88,000,000 being provided from local revenues and £47,000,000 being contributed by the British Government.

Funds for Colonial Development

When asking Colonial Governments to draw up development plans, the British Government emphasized the paramount importance of economic development. Nevertheless the plans when they came forward leaned heavily to the side of welfare, and those approved up to March 31, 1948, provided for the expenditure of over £81,500,000 on social services, against £30,000,000 on economic schemes and over £29,500,000 on communications. The balance between economic expenditure and welfare expenditure has been redressed by the formation of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation with borrowing powers of £10,000,000 and £55,000,000 respectively.

These two development corporations are intended to promote desirable projects of development and enterprise outside the scope of the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The most important project of this nature is the East African groundnut scheme, which is controlled by the Overseas Food Corporation.

Professor Hancock, writing not long after the 1940 Development Act was passed, called attention to the paradoxical situation created by the home Government's decision to increase the financial assistance available to the Colonies at the same time when physical difficulties put great obstacles in the way of translating promise into performance.

These difficulties have not lessened in the years which have passed since the new policy was initiated. The adoption of the Colonial development plans requires a substantial supply of materials and skilled manpower, but within the sterling area the wartime shortage of materials and skilled manpower has continued. Moreover the sterling area's adverse balance of payments with the dollar area has severely restricted the assistance which might otherwise have been obtained from the New World.

Complete Break with Pre-War Ideals

While the post-war policy in social and economic questions shows a complete break with pre-war ideals, there has also since 1945 been a marked alteration in the assumptions on which political policy has been based. As has been seen, Lugard was prepared to allow Native institutions to evolve on the main their own lines of self-government. The words "democracy," or, "democratic" in reference to Native institutions are nowhere mentioned in the "Dual Mandate," and this rather lukewarm attitude to the democratic faith continued during the inter-war period. For instance, in the Royal Institute of International Affairs published a report entitled "The Colonial Problem," in which the following comment occurs:—

> "Direct advance on Western democratic lines is not feasible. Nor is it certain that, with the declining prestige of parliamentary institutions in Europe, adhere on these particular lines offers the best means of progress even in the more advanced non-European countries."

In the last 10 years, however, democratic thought in this country, reacting no doubt to attacks from both Fascism and Communism, has become more emphatic. It now generally insists that self-government in the Colonies involves democratic parliamentary institutions, and the tendency is to regard the education of subject peoples as definitely directed towards this end. Combined with this drive towards democracy has been a strong drive towards [illegible] Colonial policy.

Important Constitutional Changes

Despite the intensification of democratic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] derive from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] There is a feeling that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] democratic ideals and the Colonies [illegible] [illegible] other system will [illegible] [illegible] particularly [illegible] [illegible] the war there has been a rate of important constitutional changes.

[illegible] involving African influence in [illegible] [illegible] been granted to the Gold Coast, [illegible] and Gambia, and modifications giving increased African representation in the various councils have been made in the other tropical African colonies. One of the major changes involved evolution from existing "African" institutions, and since ideals of the natural development of Native institutions have been strongly endorsed in four out of the five cases of which [illegible] Cameroons, Lugard's strongest critic, [illegible] to any such [illegible] Western institutions as [illegible] parliaments. Mumbo-jumbo for many [illegible] Africa, chieftainship is concerned, [illegible] vigorous comment underlines one point of difference between the old policy [illegible] and hints at another. Many one must doubt whether the Lugard of the Dual Mandate would have agreed with the attempt [illegible] mould Native institutions into democratic [illegible]. On this point it is worth recalling [illegible] modern a thinker as Professor [illegible] wrote only a few years ago:—

> "Deep and genuine freedom is sometimes [illegible] lower in primitive societies. It should be encouraged [illegible] in its own way." Secondly, the old [illegible] trusted the speed at which economic and political [illegible] is being pushed ahead, [illegible] Lugard himself commended to the Colonial Office.

There are indeed signs that official opinion may now be a little uneasy at the rapidity of recent changes. The latest Colonial Office review of events comments that "in some cases political changes may have exceeded the capacity and social growth of the majority of the people concerned," and it goes on to describe the agitation for swift political advance in the Colonies as "often vituperative, provocative and irresponsible."

No Easy Solutions

Non-official opinion, albeit to judge from some recent publications, is reacting against the generous hopes and somewhat uncritical enthusiasm of the last few years, and is coming to appreciate that there are no easy solutions to African problems, and that the way of true progress and practical achievement is likely to be long and hard.

No attempt has been made in the brief survey to pass judgment on the [illegible] economic and political [illegible] referred to. As [illegible] policy, its [illegible] and aims are in many respects [illegible] and [illegible] historical perspective in which the changes [illegible] in future years [illegible] these matters history will [illegible] the ultimate verdict.

What can and should be said now is that no dispassionate observer can fail to be impressed by the genuine and generous concern for the welfare of the subject peoples which has inspired British colonial policy from the time of Lugard down to the present day. In this policy it is not possible to comment on success, but much has been done to deserve it.

N. Rhodesian Mineral Rights

Colonial Office Statement on Agreement

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES has now completed his discussions with representatives of the British South Africa Company, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. W. E. Rand and Mr. Beckett, elected members of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, on the subject of the company's mineral rights in the territory.

The agreement was reached at these discussions, subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders and of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, on the basis of the following arrangements:—

(1) The British South Africa Company should continue to exercise mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia for a period of 37 years from October 1, 1949.

(2) As from October 1, 1949, the company should assign and pay to the Government of Northern Rhodesia 20% of the net revenue from its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia. This sum should be regarded as an expense for the purpose of Northern Rhodesian income tax. Net revenue means the profits of the Company derived from its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia calculated on the same method for the purpose of Northern Rhodesian income tax.

(3) On October 1, 1986, the company should transfer its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia to the Government of Northern Rhodesia free of charge.

(4) During the 37-year period [illegible] tax should be imposed on mineral royalties [illegible] in Northern Rhodesia.

(5) H.M. Government shall undertake to secure [illegible] that any Government which may be responsible during the 37-year period [illegible] of Northern Rhodesia should be bound by these arrangements.

(6) The Government welcomes the proposed arrangements and, subject to the approval of the company's shareholders and of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, they will be prepared to enter into an agreement with the Government of Northern Rhodesia in which the Government of Northern Rhodesia would be a party.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Groundnut Scheme Debated in Commons

Minister Accused of Scant Courtesy, Evasion and Misrepresentation

WHEN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS discussed the East African groundnut scheme before rising for the summer recess,

Mr. A. B. Hynd said that the experiment work at Kongwa had already laid the basis of considerable savings. The original plan was a four-year rotation, with two years of groundnuts and two years of grass, but a 10-year rotation, with three years under groundnuts, and two seasons of grass alone but of Sorghum or grass, had now been adopted, with the result that 2,000,000 acres should produce the same quantity of oils as was originally expected from 1,250,000 acres.

The new harbour at Mtwara was, he believed, already handling as much cargo as its temporary condition as one handling the port at Dar-es-Salaam. That was a great tribute to the initiative and energy of the people doing the job, in spite of the errors that they were mostly not the ex-Service and Civil Service type. The [illegible] groundnut shells to produce briquettes, so that all the electricity needed for the scheme was another tribute to the initiative and energy of the Civil Service and ex-Service types.

[illegible] Sisal [illegible]

Kongwa had had cost £200,000, and it provided 300 jobs, or the 300 mentioned by Sir John Barlow—25% for the local unemployed and 75% for groundnut employees.

Mr. Hynd continued:—

"It has been said that we should have done better by encouraging African producers to sell them higher prices. Nothing of the kind. It is estimated that an African producer after [illegible] his own subsistence needs produce [illegible] this year he is in a position [illegible] to his food.

The [illegible] are afraid [illegible] workers and chiefs [illegible] that the African [illegible] mandated [illegible] is the only way to improve the [illegible] country and enable them to standard [illegible] abolition.

Hurtful Parliamentary Speeches

[illegible] and that the petty, spiteful party Parliamentary speech to which the House had just listened, was typical of those which [illegible] member had made when he went to Africa as a member of a delegation, speeches which did tremendous harm in Kenya. Fortunately he had been accompanied by two or three colleagues who were [illegible] men and were prepared to come back and proclaim what this country had done for developing Africa.

Mr. I. Hope: [illegible] the criticisms made of members of that delegation mentioned no particular member but were made indiscriminately against the whole delegation.

Mr. Hynd: "I have relatives in East Africa who sent me quotations from the speeches made. All these [illegible] to the hon. gentleman [illegible] that, in the [illegible] accused of exploitation in regard [illegible] in Africa in the 50 years. I [illegible] exploitation to the same extent in the next [illegible] during the 50 years in Kenya [illegible] driving [illegible] and we have introduced medical services [illegible] that the African population has doubled in 25 years and is continuing increasing. That is why the problem that faces us is not that of feeding the British population of feeding herself.

[illegible] out of the Africans the work necessary to develop the country, they have to be better fed. And there have [illegible] the British taxpayer [illegible] African will have to [illegible] quite plainly that [illegible] resources.

I think the method of production of groundnuts by the Overseas Food Corporation misconceived. I suggest to the House that it would be wise for a commission of practical men should be [illegible] as a fact-finding commission, and to some [illegible] recommendations to this House about what they think should take place.

Pilot Scheme Should Have Been Undertaken

Let us have no [illegible] to do freely within the mess which the scheme is in. [illegible] what we are to do. It is a fantastic thought that [illegible] should attempt [illegible] production on the [illegible] least [illegible] scheme should have been [illegible] if it had been [illegible] should have been handed over to [illegible] to-day it would be better for [illegible]

The scheme was undoubtedly [illegible] Food wanted to obtain food for [illegible] Ever [illegible] Colonial [illegible]

Any further [illegible] of setting [illegible] the Native [illegible] by commission that it is [illegible] hard this area of land for which to [illegible] production.

The hon. member [illegible] However, the world does [illegible] the Apartheid people to pay [illegible] think [illegible] are [illegible]

Mr. Hynd: Does the hon. gentleman not think that [illegible] of £25,000,000 is some evidence that we are [illegible] the country rather than [illegible] Colonial [illegible] "The evidence of what this Government [illegible] is only [illegible] known. If we have [illegible] the African [illegible] we have to tell [illegible] manner [illegible] intend to [illegible] and ministers more than at present. And if we do [illegible] that [illegible] and bring him along with us [illegible]

Opposition Criticism

Mr. I. Hope: [illegible] East Africa last year [illegible] that [illegible] conception of the groundnut scheme should be [illegible] of political controversy [illegible]

Such a scheme, if successful, would be [illegible] such a far-transcending [illegible] anything the Government could do or claim to do. Everything depends on the [illegible] in the field, on the [illegible] and on the planners at home; and everyone ought to be anxious that the plan should succeed. Criticisms should be objective and non-personal.

He added:—

"It is very unfortunate that [illegible] of this scheme, which is social as well as economic, [illegible] against the Ministry of Food. Schools, hospitals, roads, railways, and [illegible] are all capital developments of [illegible] value to the territories and it is quite [illegible] that we should [illegible] figures in [illegible]

I should have thought it possible to separate these essential social capital investments in a way [illegible] in fact be [illegible] an area which [illegible] provide institutions, social amenities, which are [illegible] social services in other parts of East Africa. In the case [illegible] should be separately [illegible] the Overseas Food Corporation.

[illegible] that, however [illegible] groundnuts have [illegible] cultivation [illegible] dependent

[illegible]azing the [illegible]—A [illegible]

Colon[illegible] Corporation—Joys of [illegible]

[illegible] Corporation [illegible] development.

THE LINDI CONVOY [illegible]

Sixty nine [illegible] vehicles [illegible] completed an arduous journey of [illegible] miles through [illegible] country over an almost non-existent track into the [illegible] of Africa.

Their achievement, when its results have been analysed by the technical experts, may [illegible] the trail for new developments in [illegible] transport which would open up areas [illegible] cut virtually [illegible] off from the [illegible]

The [illegible] in the [illegible] of the Colonial Development Corporation as the Lindi Convoy's first [illegible] of its [illegible] yesterday in [illegible] cable from an [illegible] at Lindi, Tanganyika [illegible]

[illegible] a few hours it was followed by [illegible] cable from the convoy leader, [illegible] better known as Major-General [illegible] commanded the [illegible] Indian Division (the [illegible] Division) in [illegible] said:

[illegible]

The cable was [illegible] Lord [illegible] Colonial Development Corporation, at whose inspiration the convoy was first planned.

[illegible] Africa [illegible] Nyasaland [illegible] built [illegible] zone of Nyasaland [illegible] limited capacity of the Portuguese railway from [illegible] into southern Nyasaland. He decided that another route must be found, preferably over British territory, to provide access to the Corporation's [illegible] project in northern Nyasaland, and to [illegible] development of this sparsely inhabited region.

[illegible]

The Lindi convoy [illegible] supplied [illegible] urgently needed for the corporation's [illegible] project at [illegible] Lake Nyasa. It was essential for these to arrive [illegible] August [illegible] crop is to be [illegible]

The [illegible] project is ancillary to the [illegible] project, [illegible] 8,000 ft. high [illegible] Plateau. The crops [illegible] essential to feed the [illegible] employed [illegible] Thus, if this year's [illegible] planting had been [illegible] have meant a delay of 12 months in the [illegible] operations.

Secondly, the convoy [illegible] data [illegible] plans [illegible] regular convoy to [illegible] this year [illegible] the same route as the Lindi Convoy. [illegible] will also apply their experience to the general [illegible] of [illegible] system of transport which will obviate the capital cost of metalled roads and railways during the early period of a territory's development and will thereby facilitate the opening up of Colonial areas.

On the convoy were 10 Europeans and [illegible] Nyasas [illegible] vehicles were 13 [illegible] tractors, [illegible] Land Rovers [illegible] They carried a total load of nearly 100 tons.

[illegible] on July [illegible] Lindi town [illegible] convoy leader [illegible]

[illegible] encountered during the journey. At [illegible] inhabitants [illegible] were [illegible] the convoy [illegible] refused to work unless [illegible] guard [illegible] gun. Even in Lindi [illegible] on the vehicle [illegible] were armed with spears [illegible]

[illegible] elephants are also [illegible] along the route.

[illegible] adjunct to the Lindi Convoy, a chartered B.O.A.C. [illegible] carrying urgently needed stores direct from Lindi to [illegible] Bay.

[illegible]

There appears to the corporation [illegible] thought [illegible] only in [illegible] to have [illegible]

Any way now the Corporation may [illegible] there is no [illegible] a motor road from Lindi to [illegible] 25 years, there are other [illegible] suggestion [illegible] the cause [illegible] that grey [illegible] and [illegible] yika [illegible] even by [illegible] that high [illegible] scarce [illegible] difficult [illegible]

[illegible] transport achievement [illegible] the corporation [illegible] has been recorded in [illegible] which will take some living [illegible] Mr. Rees is not [illegible] to [illegible] the desired [illegible] normal commercial [illegible] been [illegible]

Having thus broken [illegible] the corporation should not be discouraged. Hard facts would, it is true, be better for the public—and for the corporation—but his kind of nonsense is better than nothing, if only because the ridicule it [illegible] in Colonial circles may induce the Colonial Development Corporation to develop its [illegible] at least [illegible]

Problem of African Suspicion

Mr. Kenneth [illegible]

Mr. Kenneth [illegible] Director [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] is to overcome [illegible] in the public [illegible] help Government to gain the co-operation of [illegible]

By this I mean [illegible] but a lot of [illegible] fewer [illegible]

[illegible]

The other [illegible] of my tour was [illegible] of broadcasting in Northern Rhodesia [illegible] overcome suspicion and get co-operation [illegible] means of communication with people [illegible] first-rate means of doing this.

"What we have wanted for a long time is a cheap, simply operated, dry-battery short-wave receiver. Thanks largely to the perseverance of [illegible] of Information in Northern Rhodesia such a receiver [illegible] Northern Rhodesia for [illegible] little [illegible] a battery [illegible] to last [illegible] months.

"That is amazingly little for a short-wave set, and it has been made possible only because [illegible] commercial firms are providing [illegible] distribution outlets in Northern Rhodesia and are handling them in their shops without profit, and because Government does not charge any [illegible] the wireless set will become as common and popular among Africans as the bicycle.

"I [illegible] something of the cinema shows and plays in the native [illegible] in Kenya, the lunch-time cinema shows for clerks in Dar es Salaam, [illegible] attendance at the nightly news broadcasts [illegible] civic centre in Zanzibar, and perhaps best of all, the enterprise of a tobacco estate in Nyasaland which has not only a cinema and its own newsletter for its labourers, but [illegible] in the factory [illegible] in the Colonies.

"I have not mentioned possibly the greatest obstacle to African [illegible] the [illegible] standard of some [illegible] of the African [illegible] That is [illegible] problem. [illegible] harm is done by distortion and misrepresentation in the [illegible] anything [illegible] But here again your public relations departments can help by supplying accurate information [illegible] the difference between [illegible] journalism [illegible] pamphleteering, for that [illegible] what it is."

[illegible] and the Colonies

[illegible]

That [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] Africa [illegible] European settlement [illegible] that the economic and social progress [illegible] Africa depends on the full co-operation of [illegible] people, who have great opportunities for [illegible] and industrial development in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland [illegible]

No Change [illegible]

[illegible] no question [illegible] already [illegible]

[illegible] the Africans [illegible] way to [illegible] the Europeans [illegible] building [illegible] country [illegible] their contribution to the [illegible] life [illegible] development.

[illegible] comment [illegible]

[illegible] the Money

Northern Rhodesia [illegible] said Mr. [illegible] Acting Financial Secretary, when [illegible] Legislature, [illegible] 52% of its [illegible] more than £10,000,000 [illegible] communications [illegible] on [illegible] social [illegible] 46% on buildings, including [illegible] staffs, and 5% in loans to local [illegible] He reminded the House that the annual revenue of the Protectorate has more than doubled in two years [illegible] no doubt that a public [illegible] of £10,000,000 [illegible] be fully justified.

Aga Khan Robbed

Jewels insured for some £234,000 were stolen last week from the Aga Khan and the Begum [illegible] being held up by three armed men near Cannes as they were driving to Nice [illegible] for Deauville, accompanied by a chauffeur and a lady's maid. [illegible] held up with tommy-guns by the robbers, who after puncturing the tyres in the Aga Khan's car, made off in their own vehicle. The [illegible] which the Begum was wearing, pearls valued at £40,000, were not taken.

The Drought Relief [illegible] has been [illegible] tuted in Northern Rhodesia [illegible] all farmers [illegible] now apply for relief irrespective of the date on which they started farming. Assistance will not exceed [illegible] paid out in instalments at an interest rate of [illegible]%. Repayments may be spread over three years.


Focus
on
Political
Life

BACKGROUND

TO THE NEW

FOR EVERY ROAD AND EVERY LOAD

Bedford

TRUCKS, VANS & BUSES

BRUCE LIMITED, NAIROBI

P.O. BOX 951

Supplies for the Colonies: Opportunity for British Goods

[illegible] OF [illegible] MAN-POWER rather than [illegible] the [illegible] factor in the [illegible] Colonial Conference, Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, [illegible] Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, [illegible] addressing the [illegible] said in London [illegible] there have been [illegible] increase in the amounts of [illegible] export from the United Kingdom [illegible] to Colonies, he [illegible] least double [illegible] special types, [illegible] British [illegible] to meet [illegible] they are transport [illegible] railways); not [illegible] difficulties [illegible] fertilizers [illegible] the requirements [illegible] expenditure of dollars. Some [illegible] United Kingdom [illegible] could supply [illegible] particular types needed.

Colonial Production

[illegible] Colonial [illegible] compared with [illegible] the protection of the gold dollar reserve, the [illegible] of vital importance for Colonial territories [illegible] the sterling area. It is also of particular importance to them [illegible] their reserves [illegible] depend the ability of [illegible] the strength [illegible] Kingdom [illegible] assistance to Colonial [illegible] development and welfare grants and [illegible] London market, in the field [illegible] other ways. [illegible] the United Kingdom and [illegible] course [illegible] manufacturer, [illegible] Government [illegible] British [illegible] Colonial [illegible] have been [illegible] trying for [illegible] you don't [illegible]

Ethiopian Appointments

THE EMPEROR OF [illegible] has made the following appointments: Minister [illegible] Justice, Tsahafi Tezaz [illegible] Minister of Interior, and Ministry of Defence; [illegible] Minister of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, [illegible] Minister of Agriculture, Blatta [illegible] Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, [illegible] Vice-Minister of Justice, Blatta [illegible] Vice-Minister of Finance, Blatta [illegible] Vice-Minister of Interior, Colonel [illegible] Vice-Minister of Defence, Blatta [illegible] Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, Ato [illegible] Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Ato [illegible] Vice-Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Lieut.-Colonel [illegible] Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, Ato [illegible] Vice-Minister of Agriculture, [illegible] Minister of Justice, Blatta [illegible] Governor of Amhara Province, [illegible]

[illegible] between 20,000 and 30,000 [illegible] of Kenya. Treatment is given in the [illegible] by [illegible]

Federation of Races Necessary

[illegible] Rev. Gospel Jones [illegible] was [illegible] Kenya, Jones [illegible] Rhodesia National Affairs [illegible] Federation [illegible] African countries [illegible] form of federation [illegible] Bi-racial and multi-racial [illegible] African [illegible] constitution [illegible] form of federation [illegible] Native [illegible] demand [illegible] African [illegible] would be disposed by [illegible] purely native [illegible] would have [illegible] would have fun [illegible] Union and other [illegible] African countries [illegible] group [illegible] United States [illegible] would have [illegible] would be [illegible] would be guaranteed [illegible]

Scientific Conference

[illegible] Scientific Conference to be held in [illegible] Forests, and [illegible] Institute. The [illegible] will examine [illegible] to Governments [illegible] The agenda will be divided into [illegible] (surveys, [illegible] and hydrology), [illegible] (with land domestic), health, [illegible] (building [illegible] industrial research [illegible] Forest [illegible] Northern [illegible] will also [illegible]

School for Backward Children

[illegible] of two-acre [illegible] Kiele [illegible] Nairobi has been [illegible] Kenya [illegible] Plans [illegible] a steel-storey building [illegible] children have been collected and a Government grant of £5,000 has been [illegible] of the building, estimated at £[illegible] public subscriptions. The trustees [illegible]

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An East African [illegible] journal is [illegible] started.

All [illegible] of rice [illegible] retailers in Kenya have been cut by [illegible]%.

A baby [illegible] has been [illegible] of the Red Cross.

An aerodrome may be established on the island of Pemba, near Zanzibar.

[illegible] Sudanese post office officials are receiving training by the G.P.O. [illegible]

New cupro-nickel [illegible] cent [illegible] coins are to be introduced in the Seychelles.

Ethiopia has issued a new set of postage stamps in commemoration of her liberation in 19[illegible].

A new weekly journal, *Central African* [illegible], is now being published in Southern Rhodesia.

A reduction of 28 cents of a shilling per four-gallon tin has been made in the price of kerosene in Kenya.

An additional three-storey block of single rooms [illegible] be added to the Station Road Hotel, Nakuru.

A school for drillers is to be started in Southern Rhodesia, in order to expedite the sinking of boreholes.

Development of Aerodromes

Five-year development plans for aerodromes are being prepared by the Governments of Kenya, [illegible] Tanganyika.

Two new telephone exchanges are to be opened in October in the Highlands and Avondale suburbs of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

An adaptation of Mozart's "Magic Flute" was produced by King's College, Budo, Uganda, as part of the annual speech day entertainment.

[illegible] tree planted in Kenya about 40 years ago is now [illegible] feet high. Oaks appear to flourish in the Colony only at altitudes above 6,500 feet.

The flying subsidy scheme of the [illegible] Africa has been extended to provide [illegible] grants [illegible] lady members who wish to learn to fly.

The Ethiopian Minister to Egypt left [illegible] Monday for London after holding discussions [illegible]

[illegible] Africa [illegible] Ltd. [illegible] to the building fund of the Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi.

A herd of elephant [illegible] wandered down the main street of Kilifi [illegible] Government [illegible] shot [illegible] the elephants [illegible] owned by his [illegible] The [illegible] to [illegible] formally presented to the Government of Kenya.

Kenya Regiment Finance

[illegible] costs of equipping the Kenya Regiment [illegible] by the War Office. The annual cost of maintenance will be borne by the Government of the Colony.

A colour film demonstrating the methods of building [illegible] houses in Southern Rhodesia has been produced by the Colony's Public Relations Department.

Women's organizations in East, Central and South Africa are [illegible] to safeguard the interests of women [illegible] the [illegible] and the Colony. In order to foster [illegible] and interest in public affairs, an [illegible] European Association has been constituted [illegible] Northern [illegible]

An agreement has been concluded between the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and [illegible] for the avoidance of [illegible] the [illegible] fiscal [illegible]

More than 4[illegible] were [illegible] by immigration officials in Mombasa and Nairobi during [illegible] in which 333[illegible] [illegible] were met.

Correspondence [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Revenue in Kenya should be addressed to [illegible] Building, Nairobi. In [illegible] correspondence [illegible] continue to be addressed to Box 520 [illegible]

Nakuru Municipality [illegible] Kenya Government [illegible] for [illegible] a pipeline to the Menengai [illegible] which the [illegible] would [illegible] troubles.

In [illegible] with the [illegible] were [illegible] acquitted [illegible] insufficient evidence.

[illegible]

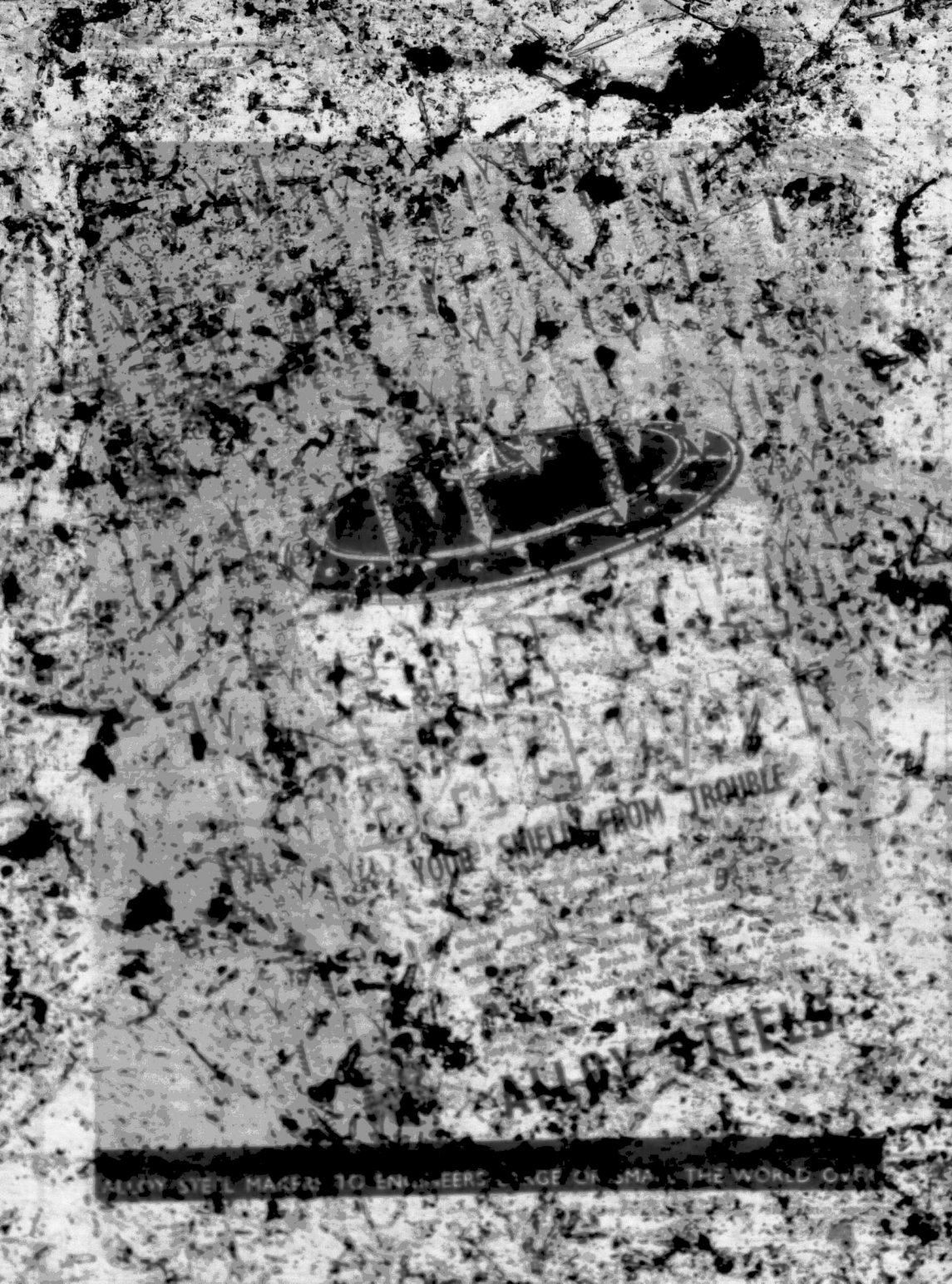
[illegible] A. Bown, former [illegible] Kampala. The architect was Mr. A. Bown [illegible]

[illegible] reduced [illegible] Rhodesia covering [illegible] their wide [illegible]

[illegible] the Sudan and [illegible] grounds were [illegible] Tanganyika Agreement [illegible] taken by [illegible] Agricultural [illegible] ministry of [illegible]

[illegible] visit to [illegible] and Hamilton [illegible] in Edinburgh on August 18 [illegible] After visits to Glasgow [illegible] London for the [illegible] stay before returning to Africa in September.

[illegible] dispatch from England [illegible] Church [illegible] bridge in Nyasaland [illegible] delayed [illegible] span of 50 feet [illegible] by [illegible] tons [illegible]


YOUR SHIELD FROM TROUBLE
ALLOY STEELS

Letters to the Editor

Secretary of State's Assurance European's Placards in Africa

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir,—I have read with interest your comments on the outside of the July 28 issue of the Secretary of State's speech for the Colonies on the place of the European in East Africa.

I confess I laughed at the sandwich of placards he quoted at Kitale, which I thought to satisfy the most doubting of Thomases. They were as follows:

(1) *Secretary of State, Your Undertakings Crumble*

(2) *Kikuyu and Hottentots Blessing Each Other*

(3) *Europeans Contribute Much to the Country*

(4) *Europeans Charge Rent*—i.e., that Europeans have played a prominent part in the development of East Africa.

(5) *Man Is Not Made Only from the European Race*

I am not quite sure what the last placard means. It may be a reference to the Native question, or it may be a reference to the 99% of the Native population cannot read, and they ever hear of what the broadcasts are about.

Anyhow, I think it is little doubt that we speak to the Native question of the Secretary of State's speech, and the development of East Africa.

London

Advertising British Goods Use of Union Jack

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

Sir,—In your issue of March 1, 1934, you published an article of some length, "How to Sell to Africans." The last part of the article has a [illegible] Union Jack [illegible] standard [illegible] and one paragraph [illegible]

"British [illegible] Union Jack [illegible] every [illegible] and every native subject [illegible] the Union Jack. It gives dignity [illegible] the labels [illegible] people [illegible] with the British standard [illegible] our manufactures [illegible] throughout the Empire [illegible] British Merchandise [illegible] carries a [illegible] trade mark [illegible] a secular design with the words 'Made in Britain' superimposed [illegible] Jack [illegible] Empire [illegible] on export [illegible] in Your Interest [illegible] will supply [illegible] and postage [illegible] for [illegible] with [illegible] for a [illegible]

Yours faithfully

Princess Elizabeth Thanks E. Rhodesia Association of Women's Clubs

[illegible] in her letter, [illegible] thanks [illegible] Princess for the much-valuable presents [illegible] wedding gift from the people of Southern Rhodesia. The fashioned [illegible] of the Association [illegible] the Queen [illegible] St. John [illegible]

Fantastic Rate for Teachers

[illegible]

Passengers for East Africa

[illegible]

Company Meetings

The British Central Africa Company, Limited

Statement of the Chairman, Mr. Donald C. Brook

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on August 10, 1947.

Mr. DONALD C. BROOK, chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his statement circulated to the stockholders:—

"The Rt. Hon. Sir Anderson Montague-Barlow, P.C., K.B.E., has since the close of the financial year under review relinquished at his own request the position of chairman of the company. He has occupied this position with great distinction for 29 years, and his wide-spread knowledge of affairs and his intimate day-to-day knowledge of this company's business have enabled him to render service of the highest possible value to the company.

Profit and Dividend

"Profit on estates, etc., at £69,420 compares with £72,[illegible] last year, a reduction of £3,[illegible] of which £3,33[illegible] is the cost of reducing produce in stock to prime cost. Dividend from the subsidiary company at £3,380 compares proportionately with £6,265 for 21 months credited in the previous account.

"The trading profit for the year carried down £61,330, to which has to be added profit on land sales of £4,16[illegible] and sundry items, making the total for the year £66,[illegible]. From this sum we have to provide £33,125 for taxation in the United Kingdom and in the Protectorate. Provisions amount to £7,428 and we have considered it prudent to add £4,000 to our reserve for contingencies and necessary in view of the highly inflated cost of replacements of plant and machinery to [illegible] £2,500 to general replacement reserve. We are [illegible] £14,005, to which has to be [illegible] last year [illegible] £34,08[illegible]. The directors recommend the distribution of a dividend and bonus aggregating £1 4/11 %, or 4d. net per £ unit of stock, the same as last year, absorbing £13,550 and leaving £21,135 to be carried to the next account.

Chairman's Visit to Nyasaland

"This year at the request of my colleagues I paid a visit of inspection of our properties in Nyasaland. In addition to Mr. J. Kaye-Nicol, our general manager, I saw Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, our assistant general manager, who has Indian excellent experience of tea-growing in India and of general agriculture and machinery in the United Kingdom. We secured Mr. Dixon's services in September last year, and he is now in charge of the company's affairs during the absence of our general manager, Mr. J. Kaye-Nicol, on sick leave.

"I visited all the various estates under [illegible] and found them in good condition. The [illegible] energy of the members of our staff were most heart[illegible]. I also visited our properties which we have in hand [illegible] various developments, and discussed these in considerable detail with the local management. Discussions also took place on staff and staff conditions and recommendations were made to improve certain of the conditions.

Tea Estates

"From our tea estates we plucked 4,510,313 lb. of [illegible] new tea roller and pressure drier, together with an automatic humidifier, and a new withering house.

"We have been preparing plans for clearing new areas for the production of additional crop. In connexion with tea especially, we are able to point to very considerable and noteworthy extensions now effected and in contemplation. It will be borne in mind that the Restriction Regulations, enforced during the war limited our cultivation to slightly over 1,000 acres, and that the regulations were finally removed only in 1946. But active work in preparing for development of our good tea lands has been proceeding since the date restriction was removed, and a new estate, the Tung Estate, has been opened up. Work in virgin forest was conditioned by the difficulty of securing labour. In a new area and non-arrival of plant, proceeded energetically. By the close of the year under review 30 acres were ready for planting, which had been increased to 90 acres by the time the planting season arrived. Most of the young tea transplanted on these 90 acres has successfully withstood the drought. Whilst the preparation of the ground was proceeding, cultivation of nursery beds and of new tea plants from seeds sown in our own estates was pushed forward. The labour involved in the clearing of the further 90 acres has been most arduous, due to lack of the necessary machinery, but as some of this has since arrived, the local management anticipate increased progress by the new planting season.

Mpeni Estate

"Since the close of the financial year we have also opened up a further estate—the Mpeni Estate, where the clearing, etc., is proceeding steadily, and we anticipate that planting out should begin by the next rainy season. I was much impressed by the keen and workmanlike way in which these two new developments were being tackled, and by the appearance and lay-out of the land already planted. These two estates will in the not-too-distant future require an additional tea factory, plans for which are now under discussion. It has now become possible to carry to its final stage the policy which the board has long had in mind for the cultivation of our remaining tea lands, which will be actively undertaken as rapidly as possible.

"One matter which disturbed me during my visit was the inadequacy of the supply of nitrogenous fertilizer. We did not again obtain our full requirements last year, with the result that we are denuding the soil of its nitrogenous content. This is apparent from the records of the individual gardens, in all cases where the application of fertilizer has inadequate the amount of green tea available is demonstrably less than in cases where a full application has been given. Representations have been made to the authorities, but unless adequate supplies of fertilizer are forthcoming it is only a matter of [illegible] before quantity and quality must be seriously [illegible]. A [illegible] of 2d. per lb. has been imposed on all the output irrespective of costs or of the price paid by our customers. I shall [illegible] below with the effect of this type of tax on primary products.

Inequitable Taxation

"Tobacco has fallen off in yield per acre from [illegible] lb. in 1946-47 to the disappointing figure of [illegible] per acre from 590 acres in the year under review. The

disease, and accordingly, of necessity, is more speculative.

"The Government have, however, chosen from April, 1949, to impose a duty on all output of 2d. per lb. on leaf tobacco and 3d. per lb. on tobacco strips, despite strong representations against the duty made by the industry, the Nyasaland Convention of Associations, the Joint East and Central African Board, and the British Empire Producers' Organization. This position is, in fact, a turnover tax, almost inequitable and in certain circumstances a penal form of taxation. The tobacco industry pays the normal Nyasaland income tax on its profits, namely, 7s. 6d. in the £. As a matter of interest, I have calculated the effect the new tax would have had on our tobacco profits of the year under review, and find in our case it would have been equivalent to an additional 2s. 7d. in the £.

Nature of the Tax

"I have described the tax as in certain circumstances penal; it is so because it takes no account of production expenses or of the price received for the tobacco produced. Had this tax been in operation in the years 1943, 1944 and 1945, our total tobacco profits in these three successive years would have been turned into losses, with the probable result that one of the major producers in Nyasaland, would have been forced to give up production of tobacco.

"It is a pity that a recent report on tobacco issued by the Colonial Office, in a reference to the flue-cured tobacco industry in Nyasaland, that at a joint meeting in 1944 of the Tobacco Control Board and the Native Tobacco Board it was recognized, that the flue-cured industry was dying. It may be true, that, judging from the possible results of the new duty, which I have indicated, the Government of Nyasaland intends to be in at the death.

"In the same report, however, development of the industry is suggested, but it would appear reasonable to suggest this duty on production must prove a deterrent both to existing and to potential producers, and cannot be to the real advantage of the country. It appears it is said the tax is paid by the buyer, this is a fallacy, the buyer pays what it limits the economic market price and no more.

Soya Bean and Cotton

"The soya crop produced 465 tons from 1,630 acres, against 619 tons from 1,505 acres last year; that is to say, 639 lb. per acre, as compared with 921 lb. in 1946-47. This crop was also affected by the excessive rainfall.

"Sisal grown and decorticated by our subsidiary amounted in the year to September 30, 1948, to 294 tons, as against 192 in the nine months ended September 30, 1947. Proportionately, this represents an increase of some 42 tons over a comparative 12-month period. In addition, 90 tons of sisal fluke and sisal fresh were recovered. The factory operated satisfactorily, but the labour available did not allow us to do as much replanting.

"Our cotton ginnery [illegible] and twine manufacture [illegible] satisfactorily [illegible] foreseen. We are feeling competition from [illegible] now that it is again available. We are proceeding with our afforestation programme, [illegible] lack of proper communications [illegible] of timber in certain areas.

"[illegible] December and fished generally with little relief [illegible] the normal wet season. From our own [illegible] which we must retain seed for next year's crop. Tobacco output, although we planted out some 750 acres initially, will be down by approximately one third, the output now anticipated being 150,000 lb.; at this low output we must sustain a loss, which will be increased by the new tax on output of 2d. per lb., requiring payment of £8,250 to Government, [illegible] tax in its penal form. It is not possible to say how our sisal crop will be affected, but results to the end of January were satisfactory, as dry weather increased the cutting period.

"Our management foresaw a grave shortage of Native foodstuffs because of the drought, and in December began the preparation of groundnuts for growing of maize and beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, etc. By February we had 2,024 acres planted out, in addition to which considerable areas were temporarily made available for Native cultivation.

Board's Policy

"This may appear to be a somewhat gloomy picture for the current year, but in agricultural pursuits a less successful year must occasionally occur. On the other hand, the board have made during good years provision to guard against such a happening and also against the possibility of slump conditions in the commodities in which we are interested. Those who, I understand, were somewhat critical of such provisions may now realize the necessity for the board's prudence. I do not, however, consider that when the accounts for the current year are presented, although they may have an appearance of austerity, that members should have cause for apprehension.

"So far as future extension is concerned, the policy of the board will be to cultivate as a quick priority as vigorously as possible our available sea lands, and to develop such other commodities as pilot schemes show to be profitable. We feel we best interest of the country and of the shareholders will be served by steady growth on economic lines; a study of our past history of the company confirms this as the correct line of development.

Possible Acquisition of Land by Government

"In the chairman's statement last year reference was made to the possible acquisition of certain of our lands by Government. It will be remembered that the Planning Committee appointed by the Government of the Protectorate recommended in its report that Government might should negotiate for the transfer from private to public ownership of a very [illegible] acreage, amounting in all to 545,857 acres, and the committee indicated their opinion as to the estimated purchase price of the land, which resulted in an overall figure of 2s. per acre. We have indicated that we would be prepared to negotiate [illegible] Government have examined a small portion of our land.

"In conclusion, I [illegible] that members will wish to join with the board in their appreciation of the excellent services of our staff, so ably led by our general manager, Mr. [illegible] Mr. Armstrong, our secretary, and Mr. [illegible] Colson we also tender our best thanks for their excellent services."

The dividend and bonus were approved, and the retiring director, Sir Arthur Sen, Montague-Barlow, Bt., was re-elected.

Land Alienation Policy Criticized

Criticism of the Southern Rhodesian Government's [illegible] of Native Reserves for apportionment as [illegible] settlement areas has been expressed by the Mashonaland Farmers' Association, who declare that the policy is subverting the land in Rhodesia's methodical and contrary to the aim of self-sufficiency on land no

East African Lands and Development Co. Limited

Mr. P. [illegible]'s Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED was held on July 28 at the registered office of the company, 19 St. Swithins Lane, London, E.C.4.

Mr. [illegible] Wakefield, chairman of the company, presided, and the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1948, in the following terms:

"The accounts are presented in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948, and although in our previous accounts we complied fully with the requirements, there [illegible] as you will observe, further changes in the arrangement of the items. The comparative figures have, where necessary, been [illegible] accordingly.

"The total gross revenue [illegible] £19,000, against £17,626, a decrease of £[illegible]. In these figures, it will be noted that both years include exceptional items; namely, in 1948 a surplus resulting from an insurance claim in respect of our buildings destroyed [illegible] and, whilst in the occupation of the military, and in 1947 a profit of £3,161 on the disposal of surplus buildings acquired from the military.

"After debiting the expenditure [illegible] which again shows a decrease, amounting to £[illegible], the profit for the year is £6,732, compared with £[illegible].

"Estimated taxation on the profits to the date of the accounts absorbs £3,525, and after bringing in the balance of £809 from 1947, and providing for the interim dividend paid per share, and the proposed final dividend of 2d. per share, there remains £702 to be carried forward.

Dividends

"We have declared an interim dividend of 4d. per share in respect of the current year, payment of which it is proposed to make at a date [illegible] as the final dividend for 1949.

"The general reserve now stands at £18,764, having been increased by the addition of £1,200 reserved in previous years for [illegible] repairs, as we consider it no longer necessary to retain a separate reserve for this purpose.

"The [illegible] items in the balance sheet which [illegible] investment and debtors and land sales suspense accounts, which are reduced by £[illegible] respectively, and [illegible] which shows an increase [illegible] These changes reflect the payments up of [illegible] in respect of land sold in earlier years, [illegible] diminishing sales. It will be appreciated that [illegible] of the small area of the remaining unsold land the opportunities for [illegible] transactions are [illegible] decreased.

"Moreover, they are still [illegible] restricted [illegible] difficulties [illegible] local legislation and regulations. As an example, I would mention the sale of a piece of land in our Gilgil township area on satisfactory terms [illegible] years as long ago as April, 1947, which has had to remain in abeyance through our inability to complete owing to the aforesaid difficulties. We are nevertheless hopeful that this transaction will eventually be completed.

"Our remaining unsold land includes a portion comprising about 66 acres of Naivasha township, situated [illegible]

Mr. Ambulance Service

THE DETAILS of the air ambulance service [illegible] Kenya's [illegible] of the British Red Cross [illegible] have been given in the [illegible] *East African Medical Journal*, which [illegible] *inter alia*:

[illegible] over the [illegible] and most of the [illegible] of the East African coast, and the Highlands [illegible] of Kenya and Uganda. Nairobi is to become [illegible] Kampala, may not [illegible] service [illegible] would, of course, [illegible] to Uganda to [illegible] of their commercial [illegible] Government [illegible] to carry stretchers, and have consented to do this [illegible] for the service. The Royal stationed in Tanganyika also [illegible] to carry stretcher cases.

The Rangoles will [illegible] stretcher cases, with room for two other passengers. [illegible] Uganda will carry stretchers with room for [illegible] passenger. Ordinary air charter rates will be [illegible] Government have [illegible] individuals will [illegible] but the [illegible] Ordinary [illegible] and [illegible] lives if they can afford [illegible] but the [illegible] for [illegible] who cannot afford [illegible] use [illegible] ambulance so long as applications are made through a [illegible]

Plan for Melsetter

PLANS FOR MELSETTER, the most attractive holiday and tourist centre in Southern Rhodesia, are expected to be the first major result of the Colonial Development Act, 1947. The new layout, prepared by the Government's town planning officer, takes full advantage of Melsetter's mountainous setting, and provides sites for six hotels overlooking the Chimanimani Mountains to cater for the large increase in tourist and holiday traffic that is expected to follow the town's development. Houses will rise in tiers on the mountain side, and the main public buildings will be ground round the present market square.

Anti-Tse-Tse Experiments in Sudan

Cattle Well Satisfied

[illegible] the effectiveness of antrycide [illegible] trypanosomiasis, has come to [illegible] where extensive experiments are [illegible] carried out.

The report [illegible] Department [illegible] belonging to the [illegible] Province were treated [illegible] Yambio [illegible] in the [illegible] probably owing [illegible] average each [illegible] permitted. The assistant [illegible] veterinary inspector [illegible] was widely used [illegible] appear to have been [illegible] succeeded [illegible] are well satisfied. No [illegible] of trypanosomiasis among thousands [illegible] blood examinations and not [illegible] which were seen to be up to about 20% [illegible] in some was spectacular, with all the little [illegible] in good condition. Some animals were pointed out [illegible] unable to rise from the ground [illegible] treatment.

East African Transport Loan

A [illegible] providing power [illegible] a loan of £23,000,000 [illegible] for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration [illegible] East Africa Central [illegible] currency which will be [illegible] the transport [illegible] department will be [illegible] work in hand or already completed [illegible] and rolling-stock [illegible] on [illegible] East African Railways [illegible] Central [illegible]

[illegible] Shares

[illegible] Brook, who recently became [illegible] British Central Africa Company, has taken [illegible] opportunity provided by his first statement to [illegible] shareholders to call attention to the [illegible] nature of the taxation recently imposed by the Government [illegible] on tobacco and tobacco [illegible] statements on application [illegible] company last year [illegible] have been equivalent to [illegible] on the profits [illegible] and above the normal income [illegible] profits. If the tax had operated in [illegible] years [illegible] The company's profit from its tobacco [illegible] would have been turned into [illegible] losses [illegible] the cessation of cultivation.

Mackinnon-Oates

[illegible] MACKINNON-OATES [illegible] offering for subscription [illegible] ordinary shares of £1 each [illegible] a premium of [illegible] The company, sole agent in [illegible] and American cars [illegible] 1941; it was formerly [illegible] and before that [illegible] and S. [illegible] & Simpson [illegible]

[illegible] of Chain [illegible] Concern

Mr. [illegible] in London [illegible] Arusha [illegible] 48 tons of [illegible] toy [illegible] East Africa Sisal Plantations [illegible] produced 2,25 [illegible] of sisal and toy in July.

Contracts for the sale of the 1950 [illegible] in Kenya are expected to give a return [illegible] of 1.75s. to 1.85d. per lb. [illegible] followers with [illegible] premiums.

Coffee consumption [illegible] the United States from 14[illegible] of almost 20 [illegible] there has been [illegible] increase [illegible] to 8[illegible] lb. per head per [illegible]

[illegible] Development Corporation [illegible] take [illegible] project [illegible] Kasangu area of [illegible] experimental [illegible] have been taken by the Department of Agriculture.

Rhodesia—Industry

The Southern Rhodesian Government has [illegible] the isle of permit for imports from the dollar area and Belgium and the colonies until import [illegible] have been reduced. [illegible] restrictions are expected to [illegible] the [illegible] English.

A [illegible] scheme [illegible] the reorganization of the [illegible] trade in the Sudan [illegible] by the Government [illegible] basis for discussion [illegible] for guaranteed prices for producers [illegible] dealers, exporters, and other interested parties. [illegible] Sudan supplies about 80% of the world [illegible] growing demand [illegible] Southern Rhodesian secondary industry [illegible] from South Africa as a result of the [illegible] on imports from overseas [illegible] offering [illegible] all types of goods, and many [illegible] made [illegible] journeying to the Gold [illegible] Bulawayo textile industry [illegible] to such visitors.

[illegible] Diamond Report

[illegible] BANK [illegible] Africa write [illegible] also on commercial and [illegible] Africa:—

[illegible] high to affect [illegible] than [illegible] influence [illegible] have [illegible] but added [illegible] for [illegible] regions in Mombasa produce [illegible] following [illegible] 1,250 [illegible] robusta [illegible] Uganda [illegible] works on [illegible] development [illegible]

[illegible] into the [illegible]

[illegible] undertaking is likely to be [illegible] a keen demand from [illegible] to the European [illegible] to take sub[illegible] as under-[illegible] The [illegible] for [illegible] to prove to be a [illegible] source of income.

In addition to carrying out fishing [illegible] commercial which is being formed [illegible] will provide the [illegible] the [illegible] which it will [illegible] advice [illegible]

In the direct [illegible] report states:

"The board [illegible] realize the wisdom [illegible] independent [illegible] in view of this [illegible] of their operations, of moving toward the fullest possible devolution of authority from headquarters to the regions and so, in turn, from the regions to the general managers of the widely dispersed undertakings. But this development, if heavy losses are to be avoided, cannot one that can be brought about by the mere decision of the board.

"The corporation is not able to staff its regional subsidiaries with executives chosen from among the heads of great businesses, and yet good management of the regional units calls for a degree of commercial skill commensurate with that required in great businesses. During the early years, therefore, it is inevitable that training and guidance and [illegible] definition of the [illegible] and method [illegible] shall be built up [illegible] balance of the regional staffs.

"[illegible] the board feel that the headquarters organization itself has reached its permanent form. No organization like to the corporation, in its wide-spread and [illegible] functions has ever been established before, and it is therefore certain that as years of experience are gained this great instrument will have to be modified by such changes as the board, on the board in consultation with the Secretary of State, may find necessary.

"The board are further aware that a well-conceived organization alone will not ensure success. Success will depend upon the quality of the staff appointed, upon their giving of their best, often in remote areas and under trying conditions, and upon a large number of factors."

Administrative expenditure to end of 1948 included [illegible] in salaries and £3,473 in fees to members of the [illegible] £54,574 in staff salaries and wages; £2,264 for [illegible] superannuation; £2,624 on staff recruitment; £8,005 [illegible] and allowances; £15,491 on rent, rates; [illegible] £674 on office cleaning and expenses.

Adventure Story

"Big Tigers Were All"

[illegible] under unfavourable comparisons with the staff [illegible] Development Corporation re-[illegible] Mr. Rees's dangerously [illegible] Sons (sic) but a road which gained [illegible] on before much more than [illegible] century, our junior reporter handed in the [illegible] report on his safari to the office to-day.

"[illegible] grote," in a very flannel [illegible] of which had [illegible] Berwell Road. [illegible] quarter of an hour when I was [illegible] that I was going straight for the elephant. Dashing down Blackfriars Street. Oh yes, I knew there was a castle [illegible] I could have [illegible] reality in safety, but I was afraid of being [illegible] expected.

Beasts of Blackfriars

"I wisely gave a wide berth to the building from which I had only yesterday evening, met a very number of noisy buffalo—loudly proclaiming the virtues of the ancient order. As I hacked my way down Blackfriars Road, it started to rain, and I could see on the front of almost all the motor vehicles snakes writhing to and fro, [illegible] screaming. What sort of snakes? I think they were vipers. Yes, I remember they were windscreen vipers.

"After crossing the bridge it was merely a matter of dodging the tigers. They were to be seen every [illegible] yards on one side of the street or the other and they obviously had no [illegible] that to satisfy primeval hunger. However, [illegible] down side street I have arrived."

He handed in his typescript and waited as the editor [illegible] rapidly down the page.

"Your snakes sound too good. [illegible] and your tigers are just as absurd as those in the D.C. report. There are no more [illegible] primeval [illegible] London [illegible] Africa.

"The reporter looked [illegible] sorry. [illegible] wrote tigers, sir. Stupid of me. [illegible] sports."

[illegible]

One of the delinquents [illegible] was an [illegible] Africans from [illegible] cattle [illegible] coffee plantations. New [illegible] prevent [illegible] kinds of manure from being stolen from coffee [illegible] and taken to [illegible] agricultural officer, Central Province, [illegible]

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The population of Khartoum is estimated at 71,800, compared with 41,297 in 1937.

Results of the Kenya Kongonis cricket tour in England, which ended last week, were six wins, four losses and one draw.

At least 88 South African industrialists will exhibit at a trade exhibition to be held in Elizabethville from September [illegible]

Retail stores opened until recently in Naivasha and Nyeri by the Kenya Farmers Co-operative [illegible] Ltd. have been sold [illegible]

Grenfell Centenary

August 21 marks the centenary of the birth of Florence of George Grenfell, "Grenfell of the Congo," one of Africa's great missionary pioneers.

In a rugby match in Salisbury, Rhodesia drew 3—3 with the visiting All Blacks. A week previous week in Bulawayo, the Rhodesian team had won 10—8.

Legislative Hansard for the 2nd Session of Legislative Council, held in Dar es Salaam on April 20 and 21, 1948, reached London last week—not much more than 15 months late.

The Economic Co-operation Administration Mission has now bought or contracted for in the United Kingdom stockpile commodities to the value of £8,000,000, including sisal, industrial diamonds, platinum, and rubber.

H.M.S. Birmingham

H.M.S. Birmingham, Captain [illegible] Parnham, which arrived in Mombasa on August [illegible] was due to leave on Tuesday last. The [illegible] the [illegible] of the Commander-in-Chief, East [illegible] Station, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Woodhouse.

The annual Administrative Conference of Northern Rhodesia opened in Lusaka on Monday. [illegible] subjects for discussion are peasant farming, [illegible] marketing of native produce, the education of African women in agricultural methods, and problems of native registration and taxation.

Seretse Khama, the chief-designate of the Bamangwato, [illegible] Englishgirl has aroused [illegible] Monday in Mafeking [illegible] Tshekedi, Khama's uncle, the Regent [illegible] renouncing [illegible] rather, the [illegible] Chief [illegible] fer [illegible] to [illegible] together [illegible] of the [illegible] Seretse's father.

Aid for Under-Developed Countries

E.N.O. Plan Approved in Geneva

A PLAN on aid for underdeveloped territories was approved last Friday in Geneva by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Russia, White Russia, and Poland abstained from voting.

The plan envisages the promotion of the economic and political independence of the backward countries, securing higher levels of welfare for the whole population. "Aid" would not be a means of foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of the countries interfaced, nor would it seek to "augment the wealth and power of a small section of the population."

The figure of cost was approved. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, has made suggestions of £36,000,000, but the United States has proposed a reduction of this figure by between 30% and [illegible]

The British Government promised this country's support for the [illegible] pointing out that this would [illegible] in hard currency. India has appealed [illegible] distributed first to countries [illegible] low standards of living and the [illegible] concentrated populations.

£75,000,000 Needed

Loans totalling about £75,000,000 will be required for development schemes by the East African Governments and the East African High Commission, according to a report prepared by the finance department of the High Commission. This sum includes £23,000,000 for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration (of which particulars were given in our last issue), £4,000,000 for Posts and Telegraphs, the cost of the Owen Falls Dam power project in Uganda, and part of the finance required by the 10-year development plans of the three territories. It contains no provision for the proposed railway link between the Rhodesian and East African railways systems.

Obsessed

Mr. Hector McNeil, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told the International Veterinary Congress in London last week that he was "obsessed with the possibilities for Africa." He continued: "There seems to be almost no area where food or raw material needed where Africa is not a potential supplier. But the barriers which stand between us and the realization of that potential are for a great part barriers which human [illegible] alone can break down. I have great [illegible] that it may not be too long before we see some of the barriers disappear."

Competition in Municipal Trading Attempts by Africans

[illegible] unsuccessful municipal trading in [illegible] Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce [illegible] the latest report of the Native Affairs Department of Nyasaland [illegible] being for the year [illegible] the report states, *inter alia*:—

"The scope of municipal trading [illegible] was extended in spite of opposition from African [illegible] municipal African canteen was [illegible] provide good meals for Africans at [illegible] suffered for a time during the boycott [illegible] Kilipu Anake [illegible] and a number of disgruntled traders, but before the end [illegible] (actually [illegible]).

"The sale of Meat for Food [illegible]

"The sale of meat to the Africans became very [illegible] during the 6 months of the year and all efforts [illegible] African Affairs Association [illegible] correct price [illegible] both the Association which [illegible] sellers in the location was offered increased [illegible] would agree to sell cheap meat to the African Affairs association failed to do so.

"Two municipal meat shops were then opened and sold meat at 10 cents of a shilling a pound above wholesale prices. These shops were an immediate success and showed a handsome profit at prices ranging from 45 to [illegible] cents compared with the association's fixed rate of about 75 cents.

"Municipal dairies continued to be a success [illegible] these again suffered from [illegible] campaign [illegible] discredit all municipal schemes devised to protect the interests of the people. Even apparently responsible Africans attacked the scheme on alleged malpractices.

"The municipal beer canteens in Mombasa were successful, though the African Workers' Federation tried to persuade the local population to boycott them. Their efforts [illegible] complete failure.

Profit Margins

[illegible] ARTISTS have [illegible] Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce [illegible] by the Price Control fixing retail profit margins [illegible] 25%. Mr. J. V. [illegible] of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., alleged that no regard had been paid to the circumstances [illegible] the rate of overhead costs of distribution and that the Controller often acted against the counsel of experienced advisers. Whereas Northern Rhodesia allowed a profit margin over the landed cost of 33% to 50% in footwear, in said Nyasaland the permissible percentage ranged from 26% to 45%; in cotton piece goods Northern Rhodesia allowed 50% and Nyasaland 25%; in builders' hardware the Nyasaland figure was 25%, whereas in Northern Rhodesia it ranged from that minimum to a maximum of [illegible]% and in household hardware and enamelware Northern Rhodesia's gross profit of 50% was exactly double that permitted in Nyasaland. [illegible] distribution costs in Nyasaland were [illegible] Raynes [illegible] least as high as those in Northern Rhodesia.

Of Commercial Concern

Sisal Outputs

A Scottish Industries Exhibition is to be held in Glasgow from September 1 to 17.

This year's cotton crop from Uganda [illegible] at about £17,000,000 f.o.b. Mombasa.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., produced 123 tons of sisal and tow in July, making a total of 763 tons for the first seven months of the year.

[illegible] Sisal Estates of East Africa, [illegible] tons of sisal and tow in July, making a total [illegible] tons for four months.

[illegible] cotton production in Uganda in 1947 was [illegible] 1,999,520. Total exports from the Protectorate from all sources were £17,[illegible]7,680.

Drapers (East Africa), the leading department store in Uganda, has declared a final dividend of 15% on the ordinary capital of £20,000, again making 20% for the year. Mr. R. A. Lawrence is the chairman.

The production of sisal in East Africa in the first five months of this year showed an increase of 1,926 tons over a corresponding period of last year. The monthly market letter of Messrs. Wheelwright and Co., Ltd., states that the U.S. [illegible] has lately shown little interest in East African fibre. Though at one period on account of favourable exchange a U.S. buyer could have purchased No. 1 sisal close to 16 cents per lb., which compared favourably with the price of the Brazilian or Mexican product.

Mombasa Port

Average daily [illegible] from Mombasa during the week ended August [illegible] were [illegible] tons, of which 1,080 tons represented general cargo. During the month [illegible] motor vehicles were [illegible] up-country and [illegible] locally delivered, leaving a balance of 200 vehicles in the port, of which 148 had disposal papers. On August 14 there were [illegible] tons of exports in the port, of which [illegible] tons were bound up-country and [illegible] tons for local delivery, sidings and transhipment. On [illegible] there were 83,[illegible] of exports in the port.

Messrs. Steel [illegible] Ltd., East India merchants, who, as was [illegible] reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently, [illegible] interested in business in East Africa have declared a final interim dividend for 1948 of 3s. per share, equivalent to 30% tax free, on the 500,000 deferred ordinary shares of £1, out of the amount standing to the credit of capital profits account. An interim dividend of [illegible] was paid at the end of December. The chairman is Mr. [illegible] Mjchie, who is also chairman of the National Bank of India, Ltd. He recently visited some [illegible] in East Africa.

Tanganyika Companies

MESSRS. LESLIE ANDERSON (East Africa) Ltd. has been registered in Dar es Salaam with a capital of £50,000 and Taylor Woodrow Construction, Ltd., with £15,000. A[illegible] recently incorporated in Tanganyika [illegible] Ltd., with £25,000, £25,000; Machanga Saw Mills, Ltd., with £20,000; [illegible] Saw Mills, Ltd., with £3,000; Van Spe[illegible] and Contracting Co., Ltd., with £10,000; [illegible] Ltd., with £3,000; Arusha Transport Agency, Ltd., with £3,500; Moshi Main Hotel, Ltd., with £3,000; Ma[illegible] Estates, Ltd., with £12,500; Sedley Stores, Ltd., [illegible] Thompson (Tanganyika), Ltd., [illegible] Lyle-Smythe and Co., Ltd.

Cotton Production

COTTON OUTPUT in the year for 1948-49 is estimated at 1,206,469 bales, [illegible] with 1,099,[illegible] bales in [illegible] Uganda. Areas planted were respectively 2[illegible],553 and 2,[illegible] hectares. In Uganda a drive for increased plantings was successful in raising the area from 1,033,445 to 1,55[illegible],047 acres, and the estimated production is 37[illegible],000 bales, compared with 165,000 bales in 1947-48. Production in Kenya is estimated at 9,350 (4,8[illegible]) bales, from 33,000 (1[illegible]) acres in Nyanza and 10,000 acres in the coast Province. In Tanganyika acreages have also increased in some districts by as much as 50% last season. Production of 3,764 bales is expected to be considerably exceeded. Prospects in Nyasaland are poor, owing to severe drought.

The first maize [illegible] by the Matabeleland Farmers' Co-operative [illegible] has been opened in Bulawayo.

Mining

N. Rhodesian Mines

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA [illegible] lished in London which [illegible] agreement in respect of [illegible] Rhodesia were m[illegible] known showed [illegible] that half of the [illegible] now a[illegible] ment of the Protectorate [illegible] Chartered [illegible] any and [illegible] tax.

[illegible] financial [illegible] political and

The [illegible] Br[illegible] Africa Co[illegible]

[illegible] political [illegible] country [illegible] company [illegible] recent months [illegible] issue stock [illegible] whether [illegible] these terms [illegible] preferable to the uncertain future [illegible] see theirs if they turned down the proposed [illegible]

"Unfortunately there is no assurance that [illegible] that mining is imposed on the company in [illegible] now [illegible] smaller than the proposed [illegible] revenues. Therefore [illegible] none that [illegible] would be allowed to retain its mining [illegible] even [illegible] as long as years. The company's reputation [illegible] demonstrate [illegible] evidence felt that in the circumstances [illegible] better than an immediate [illegible]

[illegible] Financial Times commented:

"[illegible] substantial [illegible] chartered [illegible] have good reason [illegible] about the company's important [illegible] Rhodesia. Many [illegible] rights [illegible] taxation [illegible] by the Colonial [illegible] the [illegible] serious. Relief will be [illegible] the terms of the [illegible] the company [illegible] by giving up a [illegible] deal of [illegible] so surrender [illegible] Rights [illegible] and [illegible] over 20% of [illegible] revenue [illegible] them during [illegible] period. The [illegible] success [illegible] made on [illegible] expectation [illegible] income.

"Apart [illegible] mainly from political [illegible] regards the company's royalties has [illegible] since the end [illegible] war [illegible] the fresh settlement [illegible] brought serious [illegible] The new agreement introduces stability into the company's fortunes. It [illegible] the risk of heavy taxation on royalty income without [illegible] compensating advantages. A welcome feature of the new agreement is that the 20% tax payable to the [illegible] Government will rank [illegible] an offsetting [illegible] for [illegible] taxation. [illegible] delicate problem appears to have been resolved by reasonable [illegible] satisfactory compromise [illegible] shareholders had to [illegible] their [illegible] rights [illegible] political realities, wrote the *Daily Telegraph*. [illegible] considered that —

"If no compromise agreement [illegible] been reached, Northern Rhodesia would have taken matters [illegible] into its own hands by levying some heavy tax on the royalties. [illegible] the imposition of such a tax have left an [illegible] political agitation for the abolition of the royalties themselves. [illegible] An assured position for 37 years [illegible] continuance of a politically [illegible] legal right [illegible] penalty. It is a valuable concession [illegible] royalty revenue payable during the 37 years [illegible] be [illegible] as an expense for income tax purposes.

"The [illegible] *Daily Mail* was [illegible] Rhodesian representatives had [illegible] result of the attack on the company's royalties [illegible] from the [illegible] point it is [illegible] that terms for a definite settlement have been reached. They have to suffer a substantial loss of income, but the 20% payment may be much less than the company might have had to pay if there had been a special tax on royalties, as previously proposed by Mr. Welensky."

The *Economist* wrote:

"Considered [illegible] its political setting, the solution appears a reasonable compromise [illegible] the two principal parties [illegible] Chartered never apparently [illegible] to [illegible] rather than run the

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development

NO EVIDENCE has been [illegible] Rhodesia Broken Hill Development [illegible] were made just before the annual [illegible] statements issued by the company on Friday last. [illegible] July [illegible] general meeting of the company, [illegible] other rumours was made that the recent rise in the market price of the company's stock units was possibly due, not merely to the fall in the prices of base metals, but also to the heavy selling of a special character, and the chairman was asked whether he could give any information on the point. He in reply replied that he did not know of any such sales, but that an examination of the company's registers would make it clear whether any had in fact taken place. [illegible] have been issued for the period of approximately three and a half years from January 1, 1926, to the date of the meeting, showing that period [illegible] stock units of 5s. each were transferred. For the period from January 1, 1926, to July 31, 1929, the figure was 6,170,347 stock units.

A list was prepared of all accounts which received sales of 2,000 units or more during the period three and a half years' [illegible] and has been checked by the company's [illegible] have furnished the directors with details of 53 accounts [illegible] sales during the period three and [illegible] purchases) exceeding [illegible] stock units. The directors have examined the last-mentioned accounts [illegible] of stock and other nominee accounts with a great [illegible] actions, both purchases and sales, throughout the period, and the directors have found no evidence of heavy selling of a special character, such as [illegible] dumping.

Mining Personalia

DAVIES has left Northern Rhodesia [illegible]

WORTHY is visiting this country [illegible]

Tanganyika.

J. McK. G. ST. GEORGE, studying at [illegible]

Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., [illegible]

LIONEL [illegible] of the development [illegible]

East Africa, has been admitted to membership [illegible]

BERNARD HALE, of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, [illegible]

of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. [illegible]

HADEN, of Malawa, has applied for transfer of membership [illegible]

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

[illegible] Co., Ltd., the company with interests in [illegible] that an adverse balance of the current account [illegible] 29,731 after providing for depreciation [illegible] This compares with a [illegible] £48,8[illegible] [illegible] of £13,199 [illegible] after [illegible] general depreciation of quoted investments appear [illegible] £6,316, and of unquoted investments [illegible] £10,806, against which £[illegible] [illegible] balance carried [illegible] balance-sheet [illegible]

The issued capital is [illegible] units of [illegible] each [illegible] current liabilities stand at £[illegible] [illegible] current assets at [illegible] £107,[illegible] including £6,0[illegible]

The directors [illegible] Parr, chairman and [illegible] joint [illegible] Lord Bessborough, Sir Harry Hale and Mr. [illegible] general meeting will be held in London [illegible]

Progress Reports

[illegible] 2,900 tons of ore were treated in July [illegible] a working profit of £11,2[illegible] including [illegible] June subsidy [illegible] July a profit of £5,1[illegible] Phoenix mine [illegible] 10th level [illegible] driven 70 ft. [illegible] dwt. 15 [illegible] 11th level, driven [illegible] 62. [illegible] 13th level [illegible] 25th level [illegible] 13 dwt. 1 [illegible] 26th level, driven 3 ft. [illegible] dwt. [illegible] level, driven [illegible] 7th level, driven [illegible] 20 dwt. 7th level, driven [illegible] 3 dwt.; 8th level, driven [illegible] 4 dwt.; 9th level, driven 83 ft. [illegible]

Thistle Estate.—Working profit for the year [illegible] last £[illegible] compared with a loss of £12[illegible] last year. After deducting depreciation and [illegible] the year is £[illegible] (£[illegible]).

[illegible] 20,451 tons of ore were [illegible] quarter of this year, during which [illegible] 478 oz. gold and 56,074 oz. silver [illegible]

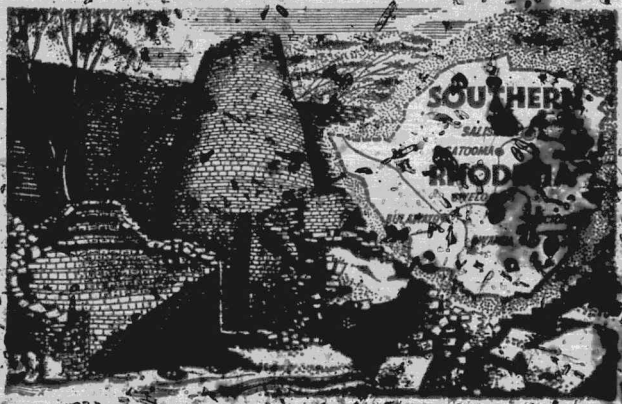
Lezende.—Working profit of £2 [illegible] 8,000 tons of ore milled.

Gold Price

MR. B. CHURCHILL, Prime Minister of [illegible] in Canberra last [illegible] that he was [illegible] for increasing the price of gold would [illegible] national Monetary Fund at its meeting in September. To reduce the matter to simple terms, he said, the question was whether there would be a market for gold at a higher price. The United States was the only level in the world to-day of unlimited quantities of gold.

Empire Mineral Production

A REPORT on a survey of Chinese mineral prospects [illegible] specially [illegible] Primary Products Committee appears [illegible] page [illegible]



EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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1 [illegible] cu. ft. Concrete Mixer. Ransome [illegible] Engine. Reconditioned. Price £[illegible]
1 [illegible] 10 cu. ft. Concrete Mixer. Ruston Diesel Engine. [illegible] Price £[illegible]
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1 Ruston [illegible] Excavator [illegible] Price £[illegible]
1 Bucyrus-Erie 15B. Excavator [illegible] Shovel; 30ft. Jib; Skimmer [illegible] ments; Caterpillar Diesel Engine [illegible] Price £4,500.
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Agents in East Africa: The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

On 1st May, 1948, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services to form the East African Railways and Harbours.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,930 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services and 1,7[illegible] miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four ocean ports—Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Lindi. Another port is at present under construction at Mikindani in southern Tanganyika, for the Groundnut Scheme in connexion with which 60 many miles of new railway are also being built.

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 journeys increased by [illegible] and goods tonnage by 76% over 1939, and the increase will be still greater.

The railways are of fundamental importance to the economic progress of the East African territories. They are fully aware of their responsibilities and resolved that they will continue to spare no effort to maintain their past record of service and to provide as capacity which will deal efficiently with all demands made upon

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EMPHASIS in a recent leader on the need for the urgent preparation of a scheme acceptable to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland for the closer association of those three contiguous territories has brought the challenge that EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA should outline its own specific proposals. One reader with exceptional inside knowledge and experience commented that Southern Rhodesia, having attained self-government, could not be expected to make such a surrender of power over a wide range of affairs as would seriously derogate from the authority of its Parliament, and that acceptance by that Parliament of the principle of federation must at this stage be overwhelming regarded as a generous gesture which is liable to modification, since the electorate as a whole, when it comes to understand the problem in some detail, may well look back to the earlier demand for amalgamation. On the other side are those, especially in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who doubt whether Africans can be persuaded to accept federation, however generous the offer, because their natural reaction will be to say that Europeans have wanted amalgamation, and now, too late, about achieving the same objectives by federation. We have been given no details on which to form a judgment, and even if you went to extreme lengths to safeguard African interests, you could hardly offer any protection of our rights which does not exist under the present system of Protectorate government. We therefore, we cannot possibly quit, we prefer to remain as we are.

Our proposal is that those opposing points of view could be met and action be facilitated by an initial measure of joint control of the common services in regard to which there is already a large measure of consultation and agreement, and to which there is no African opposition. Northern Rhodesia is very closely associated with Rhodesia Railways, and though the whole of the capital is held by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the neighbouring territory has representation on the Railway Authority. Both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have nominees on the Central African Air Authority and on the Board of the Central African Airways Corporation. It should be equitably fair and feasible therefore to [illegible] responsibility for railways

Central Authority for Central Africa.

Services Which Could Be Centralized Now.

and airways to some central organization. Defence is another obvious subject for inter-territorial control, and so are posts, telegraphs and telephones.

Local patriotism, however ardent, could scarcely claim that sectional research promises better or more economical results than would be obtained from centralization of that function.

Research, Records, And Broadcasting. [illegible] least in respect of problems common to the three states, for instance [illegible] and animal health, agriculture [illegible] and in the methods most [illegible] insects and other [illegible] much the same [illegible] Southern Rhodesian [illegible] would be [illegible] by [illegible] inter-territorial meteorological [illegible] creation of a joint statistical department could hardly arouse the anxiety of the most [illegible] Africans—who, it may be remembered, [illegible] consider the establishment [illegible] African archives [illegible] a dangerous wedge. Broadcasting to African audiences in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is already undertaken from Northern Rhodesia by mutual arrangement, and Southern Rhodesia has accepted the responsibility of providing programmes for Europeans in the three territories.

Here, then, is a nucleus of important subjects which would be better treated inter-territorially than territorially, and responsibility for which might with advantage be transferred to a Central [illegible] African High Commission.

Building on Experience. [illegible] under the legislative [illegible] a Central African Assembly. That would mean [illegible] the extension to Central Africa of the principle established [illegible] in East Africa. Of course, we do not forget the complete adoption of the East African model, [illegible] adaptation to the local circumstances, as a first practical step towards that closer and wider association which is dictated by economic, geographical, political, and other considerations. For many years we have held firmly that faith, and today we are more convinced than ever that [illegible] and desirable development. [illegible] is undeniable that, largely as a result of most unfortunate misunderstandings, African opposition has been aroused in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. We do not believe it is impossible to overcome that difficulty by the preparation of a scrupulously fair scheme and patient and reiterated explanation of it by the Governments. But that must take time, and our proposal is that a first measure of centralization of common services should take place meanwhile, so that the territories may get used to the habit of working together and [illegible] their problems from the [illegible] possible angle.

[illegible] Governments of Southern Rhodesia [illegible] and could [illegible] complete [illegible] control of defence, communications, [illegible] central statistical [illegible] research work [illegible] prejudice [illegible] African [illegible] and that, by agreement with the Federal Government and the Southern Rhodesian Government, had been decided on that step. The [illegible] aim, it would be added, would be to transfer other responsibilities to the central authority as and when mutually satisfactory arrangements could be evolved, but only on such terms. That, again, would be to repeat Central Africa what is happening in East Africa, where responsible commercial interests are already beginning to complain that the powers of the High Commission are so restricted. For that body to take any action which might be interpreted as an attempt to usurp functions which the individual territories are jealously determined to retain would certainly be imprudent. But it was strongly felt that the High Commission should not be deprived of functions which [illegible] African Governors, Co[illegible] and [illegible] state which [illegible] objection [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] communities [illegible] of its [illegible] course of [illegible] which will [illegible] the [illegible]

An Independent [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] Office of [illegible] ment [illegible] ment [illegible] is [illegible] to the [illegible] Government of [illegible] member [illegible] it. If the facts are creditable to an individual, the recipients of the official statement, whether they be listeners to a wireless version, or readers of a newspaper paragraph, will presumably be capable of

Keeping Out Of Information Office. [illegible]

that measure of discernment. Even in the tenth year of its existence the Kenya Information Office has not learnt to shun public praise of the Governor. An item recently issued by the Information Office begins: "Although Kenya's Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, is a brilliant after-dinner speaker." Sir Philip is a brilliant after-dinner speaker, and one of East Africa's best speakers in any category, but he is unlikely to have appreciated the action of the Government, of his Administration in passing this public judgment on his capability; and the [illegible] will rightly resent the use, or other use, of official channels for so [illegible] of personal publicity.

Why Kenya has [illegible] Information [illegible] our comprehension. We have been [illegible] many occasions over a number of years and though that position [illegible] inquiry at the output of the Office which [illegible] reaches us is [illegible] rather better on the [illegible] than it was some time ago it still bears a poor comparison with the work of the corresponding public services in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Why should Kenya be less well served in this matter than the Rhodesias? After the above words had been written we learnt by airmail from Nairobi that the leader of the European elected members of the Legislative Council had asked for an inquiry into the working of the Information Office. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA made this proposal years ago, but, despite repeated endeavours, could not persuade the non-official members of the Legislative Council to act. They have been astonishingly and in our view, reprehensibly ignorant of this long continued waste of [illegible] opportunity [illegible] of public money, but [illegible] very [illegible] [illegible] examine [illegible] [illegible] assuredly [illegible]

Africa's Needs [illegible]

[illegible] of Sir [illegible] Address to [illegible]

[illegible] TO FORMULATE POLICY

[illegible] comprehensive statement of the principles of agricultural development for adoption by Governments. A conference of this kind [illegible] the institute for the ordinary machinery of policy-making which exists in the Government departments and in Parliament.

[illegible] shall first pool the experience you have all had in the field in trying in one way or another to get the African farmer to raise the quality and quantity of what he produces and to conserve and improve the natural resources of his land; and, secondly, we hope to [illegible] of experience practical suggestions [illegible] in the process of helping the African to become a better farmer and member of society.

The conferences we have so far held are not distinct from one another, but as annual sessions are designed to allow those intimately concerned with African administration in the field to discuss various aspects of the main problem—the problem of how first and most quickly to raise the economic, social and political standards of the inhabitants of the African territories.

[illegible] Raising Standards

Our first conference in 1947 dealt with the question of the governmental and political side of the problem in the field. The second, last year, dealt with the encouragement of initiative in African society—the human side of the problem. This conference deals with the economic side of the problem.

It may seem curious that we have waited for the third session to discuss what is in some way the most fundamental aspect of all. The answer is surely that in any enterprise it is important first, to make sure of the [illegible]

[illegible] an abbreviated report of the opening address of Mr. Creech Jones at the Colonial Summer Conference on African Agriculture now being held in Cambridge.

[illegible] Conference

[illegible] enterprise is to be co[illegible] and nature of the [illegible] to get the full co-operation of [illegible] I hope that your present discussions will [illegible] linked with the conclusions reached at the conferences in 1947 and 1948.

Colonial development presents many baffling problems regarding the permanence and pace of the progress sought and the reconciliation of these things with the [illegible] of people for change. Nevertheless we are confronted throughout the world with a serious [illegible] world-wide war, with basic shortages, [illegible] of food famines and droughts in [illegible] of the world, together with awakening and [illegible] desires for social advancement and responsibility [illegible] people hitherto dormant.

Aiding Backward Re[illegible]

No areas can be completely in[illegible] from the rest of the world, and no [illegible] can [illegible] the penetration of economic influences. [illegible] the world cannot afford to allow areas of potential resources to remain sequestered and undeveloped when the good life and good health of mankind can be [illegible] prosper if these regions are developed to make their contribution. Neglected and undeveloped, they [illegible] the subject [illegible] and intrigue, and they tend to disturb the [illegible] both economic and political between the [illegible] people so when these territories present [illegible] meeting requirements [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of peace and world progress [illegible] are obliged to [illegible] forward the backward [illegible] under their control and to meet the [illegible] of the colonial people for [illegible] In other words, we are [illegible] to [illegible] of economic development [illegible] because agriculture is the fundamental feature of [illegible]

Northern Rhodesia [illegible] Gatigate Coalfields

Territory Will Soon Require [illegible] Million Tons Annually

[illegible] NORTH[illegible] RHODESIA [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Commercial members, [illegible] the [illegible] development into [illegible] resources of the territory.

[illegible] two years, he said, Northern Rhodesia had been closing [illegible] the Copperbelt. It was probably [illegible] to put the figure lost over two years at [illegible] and 4,000,000. Local industries and small [illegible] were also doubled about the formation [illegible]

The coal requirements of the mining companies were [illegible] 60,000 tons a month, but the supply was at times [illegible] as low as 30,000 tons. There had been stoppages [illegible] men laid off, and numbers were [illegible] used on the Copperbelt in lieu of coal at a rate of [illegible] 500,000 tons a year. Last [illegible] the country's natural [illegible]

Production [illegible] must be [illegible] balance the [illegible] in pieces but [illegible] Britain [illegible] Rhodesia must serve to [illegible] Whether federation [illegible] development [illegible] railway [illegible] must be [illegible] I believe [illegible] by the end of [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] 1,000,000 [illegible] provided for by [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] 1,000,000 tons [illegible] sible requirements [illegible] Railway [illegible] Colliery

[illegible] the cost of [illegible] Northern Rhodesia, including [illegible] exclusive [illegible] £2,000,000 [illegible]

[illegible] appreciated [illegible] Railway would [illegible] transport coal [illegible] country [illegible] up this [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] can be [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] requirements are [illegible] with the [illegible] Skillicorn [illegible] back as [illegible] years ago that [illegible] would be a depression.

[illegible] told [illegible] would be [illegible] man-power and [illegible] Why were the [illegible] people [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] tried to provide rolling [illegible] they can. I believe vested interests [illegible] holding [illegible] of additional coal in [illegible] report from a pre-war report by the chairman of the West Colliery, the late Mr. Emmanuel Davis. [illegible] We had a [illegible] proposed coalfield examined [illegible] and selected what we were advised [illegible] localities in which payable coal might [illegible] We have held these localities ever [illegible] have done no [illegible] in Northern [illegible] property has [illegible] Rhodesia, and we have naturally [illegible] tors employed upon it, and [illegible] though I think we may [illegible] expenditure [illegible] passed a large [illegible] this particular property [illegible] Wednesday, asked. There so [illegible] held, up the development [illegible] people [illegible] exploitation [illegible]

[illegible] can settle [illegible] shall not tolerate monopolies [illegible] development.

[illegible] deposit in which I am interested is some [illegible] Rhodesia. It is held by a man called Ward, [illegible] is prepared to part with his holdings for [illegible] Reports from Wales indicate that the [illegible] making of coke is [illegible] The [illegible] area said that the formation [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Welensky [illegible] Northern [illegible] Copperbelt [illegible] R. L. [illegible] the [illegible] said that [illegible] £25 [illegible] at the [illegible] Four [illegible] years [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] 20,000 [illegible] 289,000 [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] 1,000 [illegible] machinery [illegible] for [illegible] making [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] Northern Rhodesia [illegible] of the most efficient [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] Northern Rhodesia [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] Northern Rhodesia [illegible] Wankie [illegible] required for an eminent [illegible] scheme [illegible] was turned [illegible] and the present [illegible] which [illegible] was made in order [illegible] coal might [illegible] Copperbelt [illegible] one of the [illegible] Northern Rhodesia [illegible] relatively low [illegible]

[illegible] can [illegible] shall not tolerate monopolies [illegible] development.

[illegible] deposit in which I am interested is some [illegible] Rhodesia. It is held by a man called Ward, [illegible] is prepared to part with his holdings for [illegible] Reports from Wales indicate that the [illegible] making of coke is [illegible] The [illegible] area said that the formation [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Welensky [illegible] Northern [illegible] Copperbelt [illegible] R. L. [illegible] the [illegible] said that [illegible] £25 [illegible] at the [illegible] Four [illegible] years [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] 20,000 [illegible] 289,000 [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] 1,000 [illegible] machinery [illegible] for [illegible] making [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] Northern Rhodesia [illegible] of the most efficient [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] Northern Rhodesia [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] Northern Rhodesia [illegible] Wankie [illegible] required for an eminent [illegible] scheme [illegible] was turned [illegible] and the present [illegible] which [illegible] was made in order [illegible] coal might [illegible] Copperbelt [illegible] one of the [illegible] Northern Rhodesia [illegible] relatively low [illegible]

Mineral Potentialities of the Colonial Empire

Further Points from Report of Primary Products Committee

THE PRESENT OUTPUT and potentialities of 34 minerals in the Colonial Empire have been assessed by the Metals and Minerals panel of the Colonial Primary Products Committee.

The sections of their report (Colonial No. 247, 9d.) on asbestos, bauxite, beryllium, chrome ore, coal, cobalt, columbite, copper, and corundum, were published in last week's issue and further extracts are given below.

DIAMONDS.—Rough diamonds are classified as gems or industrials according to colour and other characteristics such as integrity of spots, structure, and shape, but in an emergency supplies of industrial diamonds can be increased by using stones which normally would be sold economically as gems, as was done during the late war.

The main rough diamond-producing areas are South Africa, Angola, Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Brazil, French Equatorial and West Africa, British Guiana and Venezuela. The production of rough diamonds in the Colonial territories for the year 1948 was as follows (in metric carats): Gold Coast, 852,493; Sierra Leone, 60,535; Tanganyika, 92,229; British Guiana, [illegible] 1,514,845.

Industrial diamonds contribute [illegible] about 50% of the production in Tanganyika, [illegible] Gold Coast, and 85% in Sierra Leone.

Most of the world's supply of rough diamonds is distributed through the Diamond Corporation [illegible] are directly made from London. The U.S.A. and Belgium are the chief markets for rough diamonds sold from London. Industrial diamonds have also been made available for the U.S.A. for stockpiling.

Colonial Production Possibilities.—There is a ready demand for fine quality diamonds for industrial purposes. The trade in the better quality stones (gems) is combined a luxury trade and is consequently subject to considerable fluctuations. When times are good there is a ready sale for gem diamonds, but in times of depression not only is there little sale for new stones, but there are heavy sales of second-hand stones which depress the market. The use of gems for investment purposes also adds to the uncertainty of the market.

Selling through Diamond Corporation

In these circumstances it is very desirable in the interests of the industry that the flow of new stones on to the market should be strictly regulated. This has been achieved by the centralized purchasing and selling organization of the Diamond Corporation, who control over 90% of the world sales of rough diamonds.

On the production side, the Diamond Corporation has agreements with all the chief producers, under which the Corporation undertake to buy annually a minimum quantity of diamonds, no matter what the state of the market may be, and further quantities on a graduated scale according to the Corporation's sales. The producers in Tanganyika, Sierra Leone, and the largest producer in the Gold Coast have such agreements with the Diamond Corporation.

The Panel considers that the system of selling through the Diamond Corporation is in the interest of the Colonial producers and territories, provided that they receive an equitable share of the market.

CORUNDUM.—Diamolite is extensively used as a filter in food products and edible oils, and as thermal and acoustic insulation. Other uses are as a filler and mild abrasive, and there are many miscellaneous applications. It is the high-grade Unifrax diatomite which is used as a filter aid.

In 1948 Kenya produced 724 tons. The United Kingdom annual requirements are about 50,000 tons.

Colonial Production Possibilities.—The only Colonial producer is Kenya, whose output is used for insulating and as a filler. These are the primary purposes to which diatomite is put, and the Kenya product may prove to be too expensive to compete with Spanish or Algerian diatomite. Experiments are, however, being conducted at the National Physical Laboratory on samples of Kenya diatomite as a heat insulator.

Before Kenya could become an important producer the efficiency of its product as a filter aid would need to be improved. Relatively small quantities are currently being used for lactose filtration and [illegible] for other filtration purposes are being tested. The tests so far carried out have been incomplete, but it is known that on the basis of chemical analysis American diatomite [illegible] in the raw state to be most diatomite yet recorded.

At least part of the superiority of U.S. filter aid products arises from the intensive beneficiation which is given to the raw material, and if the small-scale tests now being carried out reveal that a highly efficient filter aid could be prepared from Kenya diatomite, a fairly large and elaborate production plant and control laboratory would be required.

GRAPHITE.—The three principal forms of natural graphite are crystalline, flake and amorphous, each of these is marketed in several different grades. It is used principally for foundry facings, crucibles and other refractory articles, paints and polishes, dry batteries and pencils.

Madagascar produced 5,048 tons in 1948. There is no Colonial production of graphite. The United Kingdom and U.S.A. the world's leading importers, [illegible] annual requirements apart from any stockpile needs which are estimated to be about 14,000 and 30,000 tons respectively. At present the import requirements of other countries are very small. Unless United States and United Kingdom requirements [illegible] to be met [illegible] but temporary shortages of Madagascar graphite may result.

In December, 1948, the prices of Madagascan graphite ranged between £20 and £50 per ton f.o.b. according to grade. The price of the standard Madagascan crucible flake graphite, which is of unique quality, increased from £30 to £37 10s. per ton f.o.b. during 1948.

Investigation in East Africa

Colonial Production Possibilities.—Deposits exist in East Africa, but the results of tests carried out so far in the United Kingdom on flake grades point to the graphite being inferior in quality to standard Madagascan material. It is hoped to arrange for the deposits to be further investigated as soon as geologists are available for the purpose.

Although an Empire graphite as suitable as Madagascan graphite for the manufacture of crucibles has yet to be found, established users would no doubt be prepared to test Colonial graphite and enter the market for any supplies that might be found suitable. The Panel has arranged for the data to be brought to the notice of the East African Governments.

IRON ORE.—The chief producing countries are U.S.A., U.S.S.R., France, Sweden and the United Kingdom, but of these only France and Sweden are really large ore exporters. The United Kingdom is by far the greatest producer in the Commonwealth, and in 1947 produced 11,038,000 tons of lean ore; in 1943 production reached the record high level of 28,000,000 tons. The only Colonial producers are Sierra Leone (840,636 tons in 1947), the Federation of Malaya (1,982,463 tons in 1940, and 848 tons in 1947) and Northern Rhodesia (1,504 tons in 1947).

The United Kingdom demand for imported ore at about 9,000,000 tons per year now considerably exceeds the average of that of the years immediately preceding the war and is running higher than the pre-war boom year of 1937, when over 7,000,000 tons were imported. During 1948, f.o.b. prices for iron ore ranged from 17s. to 45s. per ton.

Inquiries Proceeding

Colonial Production Possibilities.—Northern Rhodesia the deposits are at present being investigated with a view to possible exploitation in connexion with a scheme for a ferro-chrome industry and for making steel electrically, using Northern Rhodesian iron ore and Southern Rhodesian chrome, together with hydro-electric power from the Kariba Gorge. The quantity and quality of the Northern Rhodesia ore have not yet been accurately assessed.

TANGANYIKA.—Magnetite is widespread in Tanganyika. The largest deposits are at Liganga, on the eastern side of the northern portion of Lake Nyasa. The Ruhuhu coalfield is approximately 35 miles away and limestone is also available within a reasonable distance. The percentage of titanium in the Liganga magnetite is less than that in ores which have been successfully treated in Russia and Germany. Investigations into the character and extent of the magnetite deposits are still in progress.

UGANDA.—Haematites exist in the Western Province and magnetites of doubtful quality occur in the Eastern Province, but the distance from existing ore-consuming centres is too great to warrant the export of iron ore. The Eastern Province magnetites, being near the railway, are under investigation with a view to local utilization.

LEAD.—Some of the principal uses of the metal are in batteries, for sheathing electric cables, and in sheet and pipe; there are innumerable lesser uses. The oxides litharge and red lead are used in very considerable quantities, the chemical salts also have wide application. The use of lead compounds in paint has declined.

[illegible] is confined to Northern Rhodesia, w[illegible] 640 tons in 1947.

[illegible] United Kingdom in 1948 amounted to 180,000 [illegible] with a consumption capacity 350/400,000 tons. The price of lead has risen from [illegible] per long ton below the [illegible] average, to a price of £[illegible] per ton at the end of 1948. During the year the price [illegible] £30 per ton.

It seems unlikely that production will catch up with [illegible] for some time; the outlook for lead producers is therefore considered to be good. Information regarding the price [illegible] the United Kingdom Government is prepared [illegible] lead has been sent to the Colonial Government[illegible]

Colonial Production Possibilities.—NORTHERN [illegible] Lead production is closely linked with zinc and [illegible] output. At present the output of lead and zinc is [illegible] relatively to that of Canadian[illegible]. A new concentration [illegible] smelter have been installed at the Broken Hill mine [illegible] result that the production of pig lead has increased [illegible] few hundred tons [illegible] 1948. Ore [illegible] estimated in 1945 [illegible] 2,000 tons; sulphide ores 1,962,000 tons. It is understood that preparations [illegible] taken to obtain a [illegible] for the treatment of residues. This is expected [illegible] several million tons [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] deposit, Mpanda, is being developed by Drawin Mineral[illegible] which is being con[illegible] by mining [illegible] in the middle of [illegible] with a capacity of between 100 and 150 tons [illegible] set up. Part of the main plant is [illegible] necessary for a pilot plant to run [illegible] months [illegible] plant can be completed. Other deposits in [illegible] are being prospected by the Union Corporation, Ltd.

The Panel recommended that information regarding the United Kingdom supply difficulties and the price which the Ministry of Supply are prepared to pay for lead should be sent to the Colonial Governments concerned, with a view to an increase in existing production and to a review of the position of deposits hitherto considered uneconomic. This action has been taken.

MANGANESE ORE.—Manganese is used as a oxidizer and desulphurizer and in alloys, where in the manufacture of steel, about [illegible] of the world production is used for this purpose. The remainder is used for chemical purposes, especially in dry batteries. Broadly speaking, the principal steel producing countries, with the exception of the U.S.S.R., are dependent on imports for their manganese requirements.

[illegible] supplies from the U.S.S.R. and India are [illegible] both the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., which [illegible] chief consumers, are dependent on other sources [illegible] supplies. Manganese is on the U.S. Government [illegible]

The Gold Coast is the chief Colonial [illegible] has also taken place in Malaya and [illegible] 1,000 to 5,000 tons of manganese ore [illegible] annually for use in the Broken Hill zinc plant.

Colonial Production Possibilities.—[illegible] deposits. The deposits are neither very high [illegible] and the great rail distances to ocean ports [illegible] export possibilities.

Mercury and Nickel

MERCURY.—The chief uses of mercury are in [illegible] chemicals in electrical, chemical and industrial apparatus and instruments, in dental preparations, catalysts, [illegible] and insecticides, and in amalgamation.

There is no Colonial production. The world demand has been greatly reduced since 1945 and supplies are now sufficient to meet requirements.

Colonial Production Possibilities.—It is evident that only a high-grade deposit of considerable magnitude would have any prospects of being brought into production and of surviving, and no such deposit is known to exist anywhere in the Colonies, although occurrences of mercury minerals have been recorded from a number of territories.

MICA.—Good quality mica is indispensable in the electrical industry. Large quantities of mica unsuitable for electrical purposes are ground for use in wallpaper manufacture, roofing compositions and as a filler in paint, rubber, etc.

Tanganyika is the chief Colonial producer, [illegible] 72 tons block and sheet and 265 tons waste in 1946. Very [illegible] quantities have been produced in Uganda and [illegible] Nigeria.

[illegible] supplies are at present sufficient to meet world requirements for [illegible] consumption. The U.S.A. is a large [illegible] and her stockpile list.

Colonial Production Possibilities.—Attempts were made during [illegible] years to increase mica production in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia. In spite of increased [illegible] none of these efforts met with much success, although production of sheet mica in Tanganyika increased from 4½ tons to 125½ tons. [illegible] is confident [illegible] that any further Colonial [illegible] would [illegible] into production under present [illegible]

NICKEL.—Nickel is used principally [illegible] constituent of alloy steels, cast irons and non-ferrous alloys, nickel-brass (bronze, silvers, etc.) and to a lesser extent as the [illegible] metal. In [illegible] it is widely used for engineering purposes requiring strength, corrosion and heat resistance, special [illegible] properties, etc. It is also used in currency, [illegible] as a catalyst, in storage batteries, etc.

Eighty-[illegible] per cent. of the world's nickel is produced [illegible] There is no Colonial production. The United [illegible] are entirely dependent on Commonwealth [illegible] for their imports requirements.

[illegible] refined nickel at the end of 1948 was about [illegible] showing an increase of £33 per ton over [illegible]

Colonial Production Possibilities.—A deposit in Tanganyika [illegible] 1943 about 160 miles south-west of the [illegible] deposit. The deposit is reported to be large, [illegible] of being worked opencast, but the ore is very [illegible] and probably would be difficult to concentrate. Two companies have considered the possibility of developing the Tanganyika deposits and neither appears to have been favorably impressed.

SALT.—Salt is used extensively as a raw material [illegible] chemical industry, particularly for the manufacture [illegible] ash, caustic soda and chlorine. It is an essential constituent of human and animal diet, and is also used extensively in food processing and preservation.

Salt is produced in most Colonial territories, but Colonial production for export is centred chiefly [illegible] Aden, Turks and Caicos Islands, and the Bahamas.

TANGANYIKA: Salt is produced from the brine springs at Uvinza, the coastal region, and from Lake Rukwa. Very considerable quantities are also collected by [illegible] natives from various salt lakes of the interior, where there are large deposits, and [illegible] from the sea. Recorded production in 1946 was 13,162 tons of [illegible] 3,42[illegible] tons were exported, mostly to the Belgian Congo.

Bank Failure in East Africa

Thorough Investigation Urged

THE FAILURE of the Exchange Bank [illegible] was discussed in the Uganda Legislative Council when Mr. C. Hendle, Bird [illegible] an unofficial member, asked for a Government investigation of the matter from the standpoint of the local branches and an assurance that the assistance of the Government [illegible] had authorized such an investigation for that [illegible] would be sought.

The Financial Secretary replied that [illegible] extent of the inquiries of the Kenya authorities [illegible] the Uganda branches would be [illegible] permit the grant of official status [illegible] lawyer, who had been appointed [illegible] of the bank, had already compiled the documents required by the investigators.

Mr. H. A. Jaffer, an Indian member, who suggested that Government should introduce legislation to safeguard the public from becoming victims of unsound institutions of such a kind, was assured that the matter would be studied with [illegible] in mind.

Mr. Bird declared that very large sums of African money were involved in the failure, and urged that more [illegible] should be taken to ensure thorough investigation. It was understood that deposits were being canvassed up to 24 hours before the bank closed.

Control of Insurance Companies Foreshadowed

Arising from this recent and unexpected failure, he asked if Government were satisfied that all insurance companies operating in the country maintained sufficient funds in East Africa to meet their obligations in the territory.

The Financial Secretary pointed out that insurers [illegible] risks in respect of motor vehicles [illegible] needed to comply only with the laws applicable to limited liability companies, and Government was therefore in no position to inquire into the adequacy of the provisions made for local obligations. In the United Kingdom there were rigorous provisions for the control of insurance companies, and the introduction of comparable legislation into Uganda was under serious consideration.

Obituary

Mr. C. Latilla

Mr. [illegible] GEORGE LATILLA, who died at his home, Wokingham, at the age of 73, [illegible] of Rhodesia Corporation, Ltd., and a director of Fields [illegible] Rhodesia Development Corporation, [illegible] Gold Mines, Ltd., and Lonrho and Rhodesian Mines and Land [illegible] Ltd. He was chairman of East [illegible] Consolidated, Ltd., [illegible] Proprietary [illegible] National Mining Corporation, [illegible] Gold Mines, Ltd., and other companies.

Mr. [illegible] Stuart, M.P.

Mr. [illegible] MEMBER [illegible] STUART, [illegible] Bulawayo District, Southern Rhodesia, [illegible] at his home [illegible] recently. He was [illegible] years of age. [illegible] Bo[illegible] educated in [illegible] the South [illegible] College, Cape Town, and Milton School, [illegible] his parents having settled in the Colony in 1913.

In 1928 he opened a cycle business in Bulawayo, extending it to include sports goods. [illegible] became known in sporting circles as Nick Stuart. [illegible] premises was opened at Umtali last year. [illegible] Stuart also [illegible] and [illegible] Battalion, the Rhodesia Regiment [illegible] in 1926, and, [illegible] the battalion [illegible] served throughout the war period.

Keen [illegible]

A keen [illegible] sport, he was a generous supporter to sport, and was a past president of the Rhodesian Amateur Athletic and Cycling Union and president of the Bulawayo Harriers. A keen angler, he was for some years chairman of the Rhodesian Angling Society.

He entered [illegible] only last year, winning the new Bulawayo [illegible] for the United Party, polling [illegible] votes against 23 cast for Mr. Macdonald (Liberal) and 20 [illegible] Whittington (Rhodesia Labour Party).

He had been for many years a member [illegible] executive [illegible] Bulawayo [illegible] the British Empire [illegible] League, and was chairman [illegible] its finance [illegible]

Major [illegible] Rayner, [illegible] engineer, who settled [illegible] Rhodesia [illegible] his family in the [illegible] of the Colony [illegible] years ago. At [illegible] of the [illegible] Department [illegible] past, in the preliminary negotiations [illegible] of the branch railway to The [illegible] direction of the co-operative [illegible] Wit[illegible] his son-in-law, Mr. [illegible] Hobart, the engineering firm of [illegible] Rayner [illegible] where Major Rayner had [illegible] years. He is survived by a son and [illegible]

MRS. FLORA PREW, widow of Arthur William Brown Prew, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died in Douglas, Isle of Man.

MR. ALFRED CECIL DAWE, who has died in Cheltenham, had been a jobber in the [illegible] market for the London Stock Exchange [illegible] He had attended to business up to [illegible] day before his death.

MR. HARRY ROBERT BRADLEY, who died last week, was a director of [illegible] B.S.A. Co.) from 1939 until his retirement [illegible] He became an assistant general manager in [illegible] general manager nine years later.

ARTHUR E. V. DAVIES, an electrical engineer, who was responsible for the construction of the first major electric power stations in Southern Rhodesia, including those at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gwelo and Que Que, has died in Johannesburg.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, who went to Kenya in 1923, a member of the Church of Scotland Mission, and later transferred to the Nairobi municipal staff as a rate collector, has died in that [illegible] He retired from the municipality last [illegible] after [illegible] service.

MRS. [illegible] ETHEL [illegible] wife of the assistant Native commissioner [illegible] Southern Rhodesia, has died in the Colony. [illegible] formerly held positions as gymnasium mistress in several Rhodesian schools and took an active part in the affairs of the Shamva district.

The REV. CANON CECIL EARLE TYNDALE-BISCOE, who died recently in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was well known for his missionary educational work in Kashmir over more than 50 years. He was 86, and four years ago was elected an honorary fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

MRS. [illegible] C. Shaw, a [illegible] of the Nairobi branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, who has died in Nairobi, came to Kenya from South Africa in 1913. She was the author of "The Kenya Cookery Book and Household Guide." In her younger days she was [illegible] on the amateur stage and concert platform in [illegible] Colony, and was one of the first persons to give a broadcast from the Nairobi station. She leaves two daughters and a son.

MR. CECIL RHODES DEARY, who died recently in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was a godson of Cecil Rhodes, and was well known in farming circles in the Colony. Born in 1896 in East London, he was educated in Salisbury, and began farming at Brookmead, which had been given to his mother by the Rhodes. Mr. Deary was a foundation member of the Bromley Farmers' Association, chairman of the Bromley branch of the United Party, and a member of the executive committee of the party.

Southern Rhodesia Office

[illegible] visitors to the office of the Colonial Secretary in London for Southern Rhodesia [illegible] W. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Chaplin, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Holiday, Colonial [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Hewitt [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Charles [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. H. [illegible] Rhodesia; Dr. [illegible] Mr. H. A. [illegible] Mr. C. A. Herbert, Mrs. E. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Ward, Mr. T. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] W. Sykes, Mr. [illegible] Crawford, Rev. Mr. M. Temple, Mrs. and Mr. F. [illegible] Adams, Dr. [illegible] Wingate, and Mr. H. S. [illegible]

Hydro-electric Equipment

Two of the [illegible] 17,500 kVA 11,000/66,000/[illegible] 110 [illegible] transformer installed in the Metur Hydro-electric Power Station for the Madras Government.

[illegible] Power [illegible] Bank [illegible] drying-out plant [illegible]

For [illegible] electric [illegible]

THOMSON-HOUSTON

[illegible] ENGLAND

REPRESENTATIVES

[illegible] Yerna [illegible] Nairobi ([illegible] Box [illegible]) [illegible] British East Africa Corporation [illegible] Nairobi ([illegible] Box [illegible]).

RHODESIA

Johnson [illegible] Fletcher & Ltd., [illegible] (P.O. Box [illegible]) [illegible] Salisbury [illegible] Box [illegible]) [illegible] Bulawayo (P.O. Box [illegible]) [illegible] Box [illegible]).

TANGANYIKA

British East Africa Corporation [illegible] Dar-es-Salaam ([illegible] Box [illegible]) [illegible] Tanga ([illegible] Box [illegible]).

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

[illegible] & Electric [illegible] No. 1964.

And others throughout the [illegible]


SELF-PR
JOHN ALLEN
LTD.
SOWERBY BRIDGE, ENGLAND
Bovril
TANGANYIKA
ZANZIBAR
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Pumpkins and Air Freight

[illegible] Exports [illegible]

[illegible] Exports that [illegible] to [illegible] was [illegible] chartered [illegible] from London to Jabalpur [illegible] to [illegible] in the same [illegible] London to Nairobi, return space was [illegible] half a ton of pineapples from Nairobi to London and for [illegible] donkeys from Khartoum to London, the donkeys being intended for London Zoo.

A quantity of almost [illegible] on piece-goods was fixed in the same [illegible] London to Nairobi, return space was [illegible] half a ton of pineapples from Nairobi to London and for [illegible] donkeys from Khartoum to London, the donkeys being intended for London Zoo.

This is a typical example of air tramping could have been completely arranged on the Baltic Exchange, where availability of the world's aircraft can be matched daily with availability of cargoes in any part of the world.

A [illegible] Dakota was fixed for a flight to Mombasa. Approximately half the space will be taken up with [illegible] and the remaining half with electrical equipment.

During last week several Viking and Dakota aircraft [illegible] homeward loads from East Africa and the Middle East without success. Whereas the movement of cargoes towards East Africa has been good, the actual load situation has been very difficult.

Average daily [illegible] from Mombasa during the week ended August [illegible] 288 tons, of which [illegible] essential [illegible]

Savings and Loan Society

Important New Registration

The Savings and Loan Society, Ltd., which was recently incorporated in Tanganyika Territory and registered in Kenya also, has an authorized capital of £610,000 divided into 50,000 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £10 each, 100,000 ordinary shares of £1, and 100,000 founders' shares of 2s. each. The present issued capital is £250,000 of preference shares, 150,000 of ordinary shares, and the whole 100,000 worth of founders' shares.

The directors are Mr. John Hamilton Crole-Rees, Mr. E. G. Phillips, M.B.A., F.C.C., Major S. E. Du Toit, M.C., and Mr. R. G. D. H. Nicol.

There is a London advisory committee consisting of Sir Harold Bellingham (chairman), Mr. Stanley Adlard, Mr. R. Stuart [illegible], Mr. R. Leslie, and Mr. G. A. Mullins.

Facilities for Home Ownership

The object of the society is to provide facilities in East Africa for universal home ownership on the lines which have been so successful in this country, the United States, and various parts of the Commonwealth. The initiative in East Africa was taken by Mr. Crole-Rees, now of Dar es Salaam, who was for many years identified with housing association work in the Midlands in the United Kingdom.

Sir Harold Bellingham, who is chairman of the Abbey National Building Society and a former president of the International Building Societies Union, is acting in a purely personal capacity.

Mr. Adlard is an actuary of wide experience. Mr. [illegible] is connected with a well-known finance house in the City and Mr. Mullins is chairman of the Lambeth Building Society and a former manager of the Pearl Assurance Company.

Mr. [illegible] is the well-known [illegible] accountant, auditor, and partner in the [illegible] Price Bros. Seex & Company.

Enemy Competition

[illegible] Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo have recently received from a firm in Solingen, Germany, a comprehensive range of samples of pen-knives and scissors, with the intimation that if any duty were charged on the samples, which were well mounted and packed, it would be refunded if orders were placed. The prices of the goods are such that Rhodesian manufacturers and traders consider that they must be subsidized, even allowing for the low level of German wages. Manufacturers in Bulawayo have earlier this month to discuss the growing threat of competition from ex-enemy countries. It was stated that Japanese-made handkerchiefs are already being offered to traders in the Congo at [illegible] a dozen.

Cereal Yields

Last season's average yields of cereals in Kenya from non-native producers averaged 5.09 bags of 200 lb. per acre of wheat, 4.8[illegible] bags of maize, 6.51 bags of barley, and 6.48 bags of oats. Total outputs were 1,014,402 bags of wheat, 1,055,882 bags of maize (including [illegible]), 82,688 bags of barley, and [illegible],010 bags of oats. The grand total of [illegible] 250,214 [illegible] compared with estimates amounting to 1,257,912 [illegible].

£250,000 Hotel

East Africa and Rhodesia is able to state that a project for the building of a hotel in Dar es Salaam with approximately 100 rooms and costing about £250,000 is under consideration. Much, if not all, of the requisite capital is expected to be raised in East Africa.

Consolidated Sisal Estates

Large Increase in Profits

CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LTD., [illegible] £23,000 for profits tax and £15,000 for depreciation, [illegible] profit of £152,825 in the year ended March 31, [illegible] compared with £119,501 in the previous year. Income tax will require £60,000; general reserve receives £39,229, and a proposed dividend of 25% less tax will absorb £31,625, leaving a balance of £12,336 to be carried forward, against £14,861 brought in.

The issued capital is £250,000 in shares of £1 each; capital reserve funds are £13,[illegible]; revenue reserves, at £215,[illegible]; current liabilities, [illegible] £[illegible]. Fixed assets are stated at £[illegible] after depreciation of £[illegible], including quoted investments at £2,302 (market value, £17,364), unquoted investments £[illegible], tax reserve certificates at £70,[illegible] and £71,607 in [illegible].

Production amounted to 4,[illegible] (4,492) tons, of which [illegible] tons were from leased estate. The planted areas are [illegible], 1,622 at Baranga, 1,75[illegible] and Mainamoto (on lease), [illegible]22 hectares. During the year 260 hectares were replanted, and 322 hectares of new area opened.

The directors are Mr. N. C. S. Bowmoel (chairman), Mr. H. J. Adams, Mr. T. E. Blunt and Mr. Abel Smith.

The 13th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 19, at 2.[illegible] p.m.

Dwa Plantations, Good Year

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., earned a profit, subject to taxation, of £47,86[illegible] for the calendar year 1948, compared with £[illegible]29 in the previous year. Taxation will take £29,00[illegible]. Interest on the preference shares amounts to £1,612, general reserve receives £9,000, and reserve for pensions, £2,500. A dividend of 50% on the ordinary shares, less tax, requires £2,428, and a participation dividend on the preference shares £[illegible]808, leaving a balance of £8,538 to be carried forward against £1,415 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £5,897 in 6% cumulative participating preference shares of £10 each and £8,828 in ordinary shares of £[illegible]. Capital reserve stands at £[illegible], revenue reserves at £18,310, reserve for future taxation at £22,079, maintenance reserve at £1,544, provision for [illegible] at £9,000, and current liabilities at £39,205; [illegible] valued at £[illegible] and current assets at £[illegible], including £50,[illegible].

Output for the year was more than doubled at 1,549 tons, compared with [illegible] tons in 1947. Mainga estate was sold at a substantial profit.

The directors are Mr. B. R. Hogg (chairman), Mr. E. Portsmouth, Mr. C. Rawlins and Mr. A. H. Holly (managing director).

The annual general meeting will be held in London on September 13, at noon.

Of Commercial Concern

British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., is now the official style of the company, the registrar in Kenya having agreed that the date 1939 may now be omitted from its title. The head office is Nairobi and there are branches in Mombasa, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Chunya, Mikindani and Zanzibar.

Messrs. Baker Bros., McConnell & Co., Ltd., [illegible] pay a final ordinary dividend of 5%, tax free, making 7[illegible]% free of tax, for 1948, and a cash bonus of 3[illegible] also free of tax. Net profits for the year amount to £[illegible]37, after meeting taxation, compared with £[illegible]572 in the previous year.

Exports of wool from Kenya amounted in 1[illegible] to 1,800,000 lb. in 1938, 1,500,000 lb. in 1939, 1,[illegible]00,000 lb. in 1940, 1,600,000 lb. in 1941, 1,300,000 lb. in 1942, 700,000 lb. in 1943, 800,000 lb. in 1944, less than 50,000 lb. in 1945, 1,700,000 lb. in 1946, and 900,000 lb. in 1947.

Nyasaland Railways have exceeded by [illegible] the target figure of 29,000 tons of goods traffic to be handled in the first six months of this year.

National Bank of India, Ltd., has announced an interim dividend of 8%, less tax, for the year 1949, payable on September 1[illegible].

N. Rhodesia Mineral Rights

Chartered Company's Statement

Sir Dougal Malcolm, president of the British South Africa Company, issued to the stockholders on Thursday last a circular letter on the subject of the agreement recently made in connection with the Chartered Company's mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia.

Having quoted in full the statement issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on August 10, Sir Dougal Malcolm wrote:—

"The [illegible] of agreement involve substantial abatement by the company of the plenitude of its legal mineral rights which, as they now exist, are rights in perpetuity.

But the directors cannot conceal from themselves or from stockholders the fact that these rights in perpetuity have been and are and would in future in increasing measure be the focus of a determined political attack, the force of which it [illegible] by very difficult and [illegible] well, having regard to the trend of political developments in the Colonial Territories, be impossible for H.M. Government to resist. In the judgment of the directors, and in the light of the discussions which have taken place, an assured position for 37 years from October next is greatly preferable to the continuance for the time being, which might be short, of a politically vulnerable legal right in perpetuity.

Possibilities of Future Action

Further, it emerged from the recent discussions that if these had broken down and had resulted in no agreement, a measure of taxation would be imposed on the company's receipts from its mineral revenues, and in particular from royalties.

The directors felt that they would have reason to apprehend that such taxation would be likely to be more burdensome than the 20% payment allowed as an expense for the purposes of Northern Rhodesian income tax, envisaged in paragraph 2 (b) of the heads of agreement, and that such a measure of taxation (which paragraph 2 (d) prohibits) would have been, but to a continued or even strengthened political attack on the company's mineral rights in themselves.

Although it is not for me to attempt to predict whether or not so when there shall be any form of constitutional development in Northern Rhodesia in the course of the next [illegible] years [illegible] would give to a local government responsible to a local legislature full control over the internal affairs of the [illegible] it is evident that if such development did take place [illegible] together new situation would be created.

In that event, whatever protection for its existing legal rights the company might have hoped to enjoy so long as H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies remains responsible for the actions of the Northern Rhodesia Government and legislature, that protection would disappear in default of any arrangement about the matter in advance. For there would be the new Government and the British South Africa Company there would be no facility of contact such as there is today between the company and H.M. Government, represented for this purpose by the Secretary of State. The [illegible] in this position is avoided, for the 37 years, by partnership [illegible] of the heads of agreement.

In the light of the foregoing considerations the directors will feel convinced when the extraordinary meeting for the purpose [illegible] on the latter part of the year, advising stockholders to give their approval to a formal agreement on the lines indicated, in the belief that for the very considerable period of 37 years it will secure to them unimpaired enjoyment of their right under it, in harmonious relations since with the local Government in Northern Rhodesia and with H.M. Government at home.

Vermiculite

New [illegible] production of vermiculite by milling and screening has been installed by the Salisbury company mining vermiculite in Southern Rhodesia, in order to accelerate shipments to the U.S.A. The concentrate is being up to the standard required by the American market. Although the value of vermiculite production in the Colony last year was only £4,[illegible], the figure this year is expected to run into many thousands of pounds. It has been stated that the deposits may prove to be the most extensive in the world. The first consignment, for America, one of 200 tons, left Beira a few days ago.

Mufulira and Ryan Antelope

Profits Running into Millions

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., report that production of blister copper for the year ended June 30 last amounted to 70,966 long tons. The estimated operating surplus is £4,802,500, and the estimated profit before providing for taxation, and subject to such transfers to reserves as the Board may decide, is £4,310,500.

Production by ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., for the same period was 56,182 long tons of blister copper, with an operating surplus of £2,805,500 and profit, subject to taxation, of £2,225,000.

Company Progress Reports

Rhodesian & Rhodesian. A working profit of £[illegible] was earned at Vubachikwe mine in July by the crushing of 3,000 tons of ore. Main shaft, 7th level, No. 2 N. winze 6 ft.; 5 dwt. over 50 in. No. 2 S. winze 14 ft. 2.5 dwt. over 49 in.; 8th level, main drive N. 11 ft. 6.1 dwt. over 66 in. Vubachikwe shaft, 5th level, main drive N. 24 ft. off reef. Mainshaft sunk 23 ft. to 981 ft.

Tanganyika Diamonds. Ahmasi mine [illegible] results 24,399 loads diamondiferous ground treated [illegible] 2,900 carats, equal to yield of 15.92 carats per [illegible]. Included were the following specified stones: [illegible] 10.08, 10.24, 11.20, 11.05, and 10.35 carats. Loss on [illegible] was due to reassortment and reidentation on final realization. March and June quarters 25.39 and 21.35 carats respectively.

Mining Personalia

Mr. W. D. LESLIE, ASSOC.INST.M.M., has left Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on transfer to Uwanda.

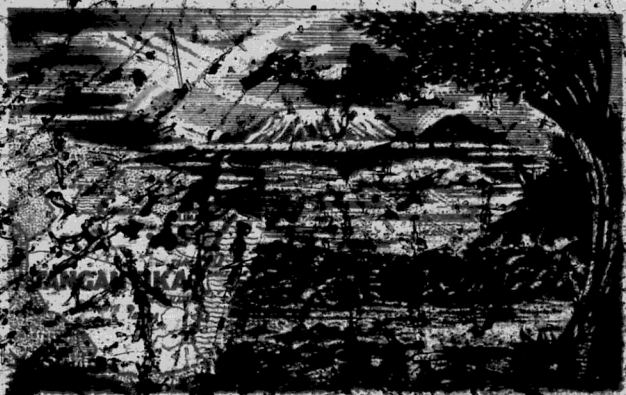
MAJOR-GENERAL W. W. RICHARDS will assume the role of the late H. G. Latilla in the group of mining companies with which he was associated, including all chairmanships and other directorial positions.

Radio-Active Mineral Prospecting

SEVENTEEN SPECIAL LICENCES to prospect for radio-active minerals have so far been granted in Tanganyika.

It seems incredible that the existence of Kilimanjaro, the highest and most impressive mountain in the African continent, was unsuspected by Europeans less than one hundred years ago. But such is the fact; for it was not until 1848 that the German missionary, Rebmann, [illegible] that the snow-capped mountain, [illegible] thousands of feet in the African [illegible] saw from the plains in the [illegible] were not clouds as he had [illegible] but the snows which [illegible] mountain's peak [illegible] year.

This [illegible] contradiction [illegible] snow-capped "mo[illegible] [illegible] to bring [illegible] to the [illegible]



The melting [illegible] plantations on [illegible] Rhodesia. Full [illegible] commercial [illegible]

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