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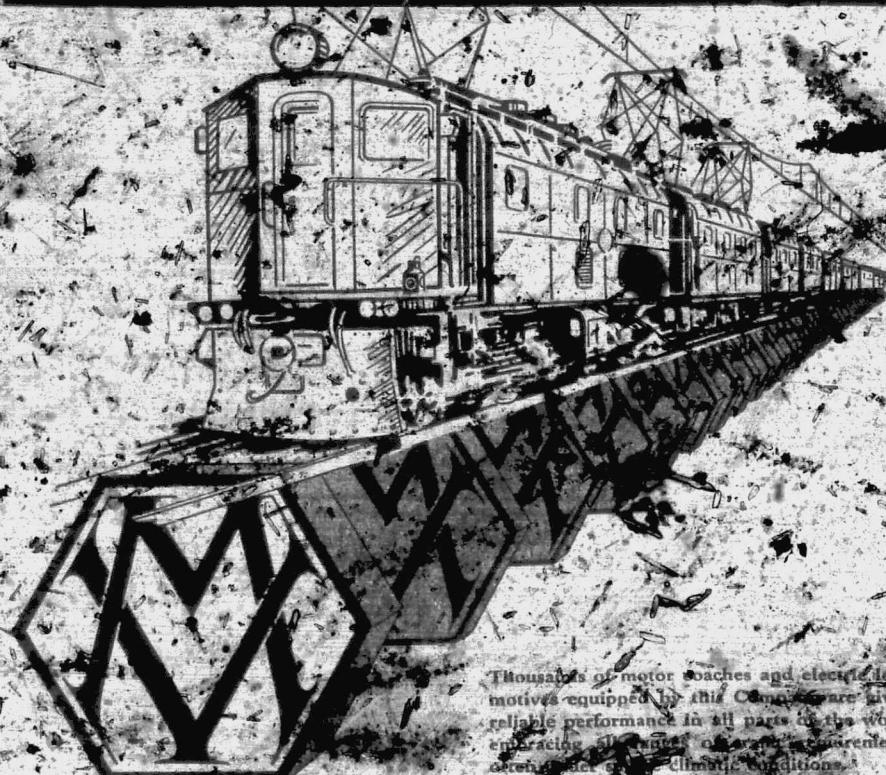


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MARSHES OF MIGHT

PARLIAMENT WAS TOLD quite bluntly by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that his members deserved for the stimulus given to the Communist Party in this country, is concerned Communism and the Colonies.

Authorised propaganda is directed towards Colonial students in this country, and that Communist agents were engaged in attempting to make trouble in the Colonies. At least there have been references to Communist machinations in Rhodesia, Malaya, and the East Coast, and one of the most notorious cases is nothing so general as climate. Referring to some of the gravity of the position of Colonial Government, Mr. Creech Jones said that in all territories in the territories he was very engaged in meeting this menace. "There is a frank acknowledgement of important facts, which cannot be denied, and the most authoritative source of information, whatever actions are being undertaken to meet the Communist plots and to develop conditions which affect their properties, which should be done. There is no really self-evident, unless specifically attacked, circumstances

which challenge for speakers and writers to avoid either over-stressing the achievement of the Communists or credit them with greater success than they have in fact made worse by what they do."

Colonial Students In Great Britain

Both the workers and those whom they are working to recruit, estimate their activities, their popularity, and the tickling would, in the case of the former, at least as serious as the tickling of the public. The judgment of the public is the message. The above article, the author has not been expected to provide detailed material, but the rôle of the services in the countries where they are in their districts, they did not seem to watch on suspicion of their members, and we have no reason to assume that that public is not being tickled. It is, however, hard to suggest that the red reference to Creech Jones' statement will be of much administrative value, especially in a different part of the Commonwealth, perhaps also from the point of view that this is more likely to be tickled than the other.

IN RETURN FOR AN UNDERSTANDING
that there shall be no special taxes on the
gold royalties in Northern Rhodesia,
meanwhile the British South Africa
Company will be entitled to a share of
the gold royalties in Northern Rhodesia
in accordance with the conditions
agreed subject to the coming into force

...that you will consider those measures which may be necessary to the development of the ~~petro~~
oil fields in seven years hence, and to assign to that Company all the oil next month
and title to all the oil of the royalty. The
officer's statement in our new volume bears
the stamp of compromise, in our view, of
a compromise wise with every standpoint. By
giving the company an immediate share
of the royalty overides, the company has met
the point that the country requires additional
revenue for its important purposes, and as
a quid pro quo, it retains its own right to one-
fifth of the royalties for a longer period than
would otherwise have been intended. This
is certainly a safeguard of substantial value
to the company and its shareholders.

Up to the present time Northern Rhodesia has received an average of 7s. 6d. or 17.500 pound of oil derived from the mineral resources.

Now the Government will receive 4s. plus
the income tax on the
State Now Takes remaining 16s. (equi-
Half Royalties to 6s.) or

exactly 10s. in every pound. The State thus becomes in effect half owner of the two cities, 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 so, the railway will be £1,400,000 Northern Rhodesia would receive £75,000 or approximately £20,000 more than could have been claimed before this agreement. The Rhodesian dissatisfaction should however be balanced against the assurances given by the Chartered Company that its royalty rights will run until 1986, and will not be subject to discriminatory taxation. The Secretary of State (who took a very active and positive decision part in the negotiations) the president of the Chartered Company, and the representatives of Northern Rhodesia (and especially Mr. Welensky) should be warmly congratulated on having jointly and so satisfactorily solved a problem which baffled with political, legal, economic, financial, and even personal difficulties.

Communism and the British Colonies

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

The COMMUNIST PARTY in this country is continuing its subversive drive in our Colonial territories and their propaganda is also directed toward those who are here.

the House of the Summer Assembly of
the Colony of New York.

... in regard to such
versas. We are informed
Colonial government.

Communist art is actively engaged in this struggle.
But this menace will not be met except by a determined
stand against Communist doctrine. It is the Communists
who are the most active and fervent group for the
propagation of this view. We can find that propaganda
of this kind goes on as we raise the social standard
of the people, if we let the economic conditions remain
as they are. The positive co-operation of the people is the respon-
sible work of government. That broad line
policy we are working on as well as the
line of eliminating what is evil possible
which the Communists are engaged.

the author's collection. The species are described by him as follows:

*...brought out the best in him. He's a
tough one.*

standards and to make the changes they want; therefore we must be conscious that at times there may be contributions which are not in themselves a great deal of trouble, they are changes because of existing conditions and the communities themselves may not at the time be prepared to handle them. There will be and there must be utilization of a legitimate kind of leadership by any healthy political and social organization.

now come to us, and we are about Colombia. We are trying to work out a plan further the policy of running and creating, as far as the educational work goes, at the local town, facilities for the many thousands of Colombian students, who come to us. We are anxious that they should receive English voices and that where possible have them degrossed in special books, but that especially the best of them should be brought within the progressive mind of our own country.

Colonial interests in India, and that the most important propaganda directed against the Indian independence movement has been over exaggerated by the British authorities in England, and that the discussion of the possibilities of a negotiated settlement has been too limited, so that the Indian leaders can never be helpful as possible in understanding the British views and the British war aims.

10. The following table gives the number of hours of sun per day for each month in a certain city.

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

"The last test of a good Colonial Secretary is how far he has been able to hold the Empire together at a time when the very foundations are threatened by Communism and other forces. My tool can give an Empire away or allow it to be frittered away, but it requires leadership and a relationship of a high order to maintain this single 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 still a great Imperial Empire or nothing—just a friendless, lonely nation in the world. So I am afraid to defend ourselves."

Progress Depends Upon Partnership

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

We were in the last war that is, in reality, still to fight, only for material things. It was not the cause of the Colonial Welfare and Development Fund, travelling dispensaries, or free secondary benefits which provoked the response of loyalty from the people 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 absence of a particular way of life.

We ought to realize that we are not alone to hold the Empire together only by development, by our Imperial preferences or new constitutions. If the sense of unity is lacking, and if we fail to make the people, say of Nigeria, realize that they are with British subjects in the best parts of the world, and unless the men from Africa stand up and serve with the same degree of honour as much as 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, telegraph lines, 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.

(Applause for Mr. SRENSEN.)

MR. SRENSEN believed that behind and beneath the emotional extravagance and flaring rhetoric of South Africa 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 so often antagonistic to him was the power of Communism, crossing borders of language, students to Europe and the academic training of the people. I contend that this is the main factor.

(Applause.)

There is nothing more important in Africa and in some cases more important than discontent, though in too many cases they make a mere pretence of discontentedness and render no service to their country. But such cases are few.

I have sometimes been very disturbed when I find the African colonies in a state of discontent, and I think that the reason is that they have not yet got used to the fact that they are sprung from one and the same masters much more than any other continent.

It is important to make the African peoples with us, and not with any other community or super-power. Somewhere or other there must be a common dialectic between both

and us, so that we can co-operate in our common endeavour to help each other.

"We must make very clear that we want to work with them as equals, and through us not away in an honesty that they always tried to learn in settling steamship and similar spirit; 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 bigness and inertia of human nature."

"Very many white people do not want to be free from colonial and similar burdens. People do not necessarily want to be free. They like to be under a chief. They like to transfer the responsibility wholly to ourselves or individuals, a group of individuals. That is true. 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 buy off the Africans. You must do this for your own sake. If you will not, you will control your own country, but it would be entirely disadvantageous for us to do so. Somehow we have to use the method of education, of stimulation, of education, until such time it takes a long, long time. Although coercion may seem at first to restrain them, they are glibly the other side of the coin. We have to avoid compulsion, excepting at the extreme end, and we must win the African peoples over to the idea that it is the attempt to liberate their country, from poverty, unemployment and disease, on the one hand, and the political domination of ourselves, on the other."

The General Assembly said that it was certain never to give way to the unrepresentations of subjects as present. No colony unrepresented in the African newspapers, economic bodies, and the country would immediately follow, for they are more than the servants or slaves of the colonial masters required. There really was a crisis of the moment.

There was a great outburst of African newspapers, stimulated by a great outburst of animosity against the masters who apparently tended to assert that self-government was just around the corner.

At the same time the African peoples were demanding the right to govern themselves, the sense of identity and the power to handle their government freely and efficiently. So now, though expeditious, the place of these demands is not likely to be reached fairly for a long time. And even when the time of fulfilment comes, it is far from being a smooth transition.

General Assembly

With Dominions and Kenya, Rhodesia, and the like, we who were not self-governed, and who were not represented in the General Assembly, we should have complete equality with the Government of Colonial Territories, and the like.

It is generally agreed that the transitional period when the Colonial Territories are to be given a representative legislature, and to become members of the Commonwealth, will be a long one. I believe he is right who says that the date of 1945.

But the date of 1945 is a compromise of convenience, and it is not to be expected that the powers of self-government will be given to the Colonies before 1945. The Colonies are not likely to be given a representative legislature before 1945.

The frequent expostion of the African peoples' wrongs, now, among the European public, and the political world, is a good thing. The more the amateurs in high society are shown the wrongs of the African peoples, the more they will be inclined to do something about it.

(Continued on page 2)

Sense of Urgency in Colonial Policy

Moulding Native Institutions into Democratic Shape.

The POSITION of the East of our
Country. Empire in India, France & Italy
will be a man of 30. Churchill see could
remember the beginning of British rule in
South Africa, Rhodesia, Australia and Uganda
and the present State of British dominion from the
coast in the west and land in the east.

Along the latitude of 2° S., the natives frequently recall the name of a certain town, *Timel*, of which wherein the territory of Uganda, they used to pack away in a basket abandoned on the British coast, underneath the ill-omened tree, *Ngando*.

Mr. Hall's ~~original~~? another 1911. We have a
book by Mr. Hall on the working man, and the
British people were at that time one of the
nobodies of economic and political importance
which have subsequently been rehabilitated, and
the British service is now one of the best.

... cartoon was a "complaint" on the assumption that Great Britain of all countries in Europe had the best government, and that it was the privilege of every Englishman to be governed by (and to be represented by) one of the most learned and upright men in the land. It was the first cartoon of a United

and the number of individuals in each age class. The results are given in Table 1.

On the other hand, it was generally adopted by
Colonial governments into many other nations,
mainly as his classic book "The Principles
of Political Economy," published in 1848, had
provided an ideal way of thinking ideologically justifying
the idea embodied in the rule of Liberalism that was
current British doctrine in the period for three decades
of the 19th century. Coleridge,
only due tribute to the obvious political development and supply of material evidence to the
industrial revolution for the 19th century.
Educated aristocracy, like the Habsburgs and the Hohenzollerns,
with their great wealth, were in a position to attach
themselves to the new ruling class, for the most part of the
middle class, which was the center of the social

10. *Leucosphaera* sp. (Bacillales) (Fig. 10). - A genus of small, unicellular, spherical bacteria, occurring in clusters or chains.

This image is a dark, monochromatic photograph with a grainy texture. It appears to be a close-up of a rough surface, such as a wall or a piece of concrete. The surface is covered in numerous small, bright white specks of varying sizes, which could be dust, scratches, or imperfections in the material. The overall lighting is low, creating deep shadows and highlighting the irregularities of the surface.

the first time in the history of the world, the Northern

the first time in history that the people of the world have been given a clear-cut opportunity to decide whether they want to live in freedom or in slavery.

was a collateral, or secondary, stage. In the first stage, the natural evolution of mind requires the accomplishment. This was accepted by Luard; the stage of complete independence is not as yet visible on the horizon.

Secondly, as the development of Native institutions can be followed by evolution, the colonizing power must be willing to let the results of such evolution stand, as it may be compelled itself into no preconceived ideas of the forms which self-government would naturally take. There is no desire to impose on the people any theoretically suitable form of government, but rather to derive from their own institutions, as far as they have been brought up through prejudice and custom, the form of a self-government to them.

Political and Economic Principles

his economic and financial outlook. Lugard did not ignore the welfare of his subjects, but his ideas of his time. The development of native resources was regarded as the function of private enterprise, and the standard of human welfare was measured by the wealth earned by such development received by the various sections of the community.

... were provided, but these had to be deducted locally, each Colony being expected to contribute its proportion. The condition of trusteeship was that the welfare of subject peoples did not, in theory, involve the exercise of influence by the British people. From time to time the Imperial Government had to make grants-in-aid to colonies to balance their budgets, but these were exceptional. Everywhere the general rule

Such were the circumstances in which political and economic planning, British foreign policy, and the fate of Ligard's retirement in 1945. The political elites remained largely unaffected by the period between the wars, the system of universities, excepted to a faint territoriality, notably in

...extended to one member notably to
Panama, by the Denial of the ICG members
from time to time, but remained unclaimed
and still remains at least a shadow of a social policy.
In view of the fact that some express care as to the
nature of the proposed legislation, 200 of whom whereby
Panama would be allowed to vote its own budget to finance
legends of economic development, it is evident of mutual
benefit to the Colonies and the United States. The number
of the shareholders was thirteen and the
number of the stockholders was thirteen.

International Society for Documentation World

The 1920s and 1930s saw a profound shift in the nature of and priorities of Latin American policy, as well as of other continental issues. These were changing during the 1920s, but it was the 1930s that really changed, and brought new ideas and new policies. The 1930s were responsible for the more moderate, if still strong, interventionist-changing conception of Latin American history. The 1930s interventionist, in contrast and from the 1920s, the anti-imperialist, was the result of the return to Colombia of the otherwise parochial and conservative oligarchies, and the spread of a new, more cosmopolitan and more far-sighted attitude.

and of the political life. The
marked and rapid changes si-
multaneously in American Survey
and in the Chamberlain's
standard of lecture on the
various subjects of the day, will
enable me to amply supply

or reasonably standards of
living. The policy is claimed as
the result of a general policy
of responsible self-
government in conditions but
not limited to conditions of living.

... taken in February, 1929, by the State Development, and the Act of the Legislature, throughout voted by the 1929 Legislature, for 10 years, abandoned the old State Game Commission, which had been created in 1911, and its own Game Officer, and

...the British Government for the
...throughout the Colonial Empi...
...the amount voted
...London, March 19...

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 £82,36,000,000 was to be spent in tropical Africa, about £8,000,000 being provided from local revenues and £47,000,000 from contributions 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 place when they came forward leaned more to the side of welfare and those applied up to March 31, 1948, provided for local expenditure of over £82,36,000,000 on social services—against £10,000,000 on economic schemes and over £2,500,000 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 while growing powers of £100,000,000 and £55,000,000 respectively.⁸

These two new Government 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 very 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 completion of the Colonial development plans requires a substantial supply of materials and skilled manpower, but within the marketing area the wartime shortage of materials and skilled manpower has continued.⁹ 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 upon which political policy has been based. As has been seen, Lugard was prepared to allow Native institutions to evolve on the main their own road of self-government. The word "democracy" or "democratic" in reference to Native institutions is nowhere mentioned in the "Dual Mandate," and this rather dubious attitude to the democratic principle continued during the inter-war period. For instance, in 1928 the Royal Institute of International Affairs published a paper entitled "The Colonial Problem," in which the following comment occurs:

"Direct advances on Western democratic lines is undesirable. Nor is it certain that, with existing methods of parliamentary institutions, a European system 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 conscious. This view generally insisted that self-government and representative, or "progressive" democratic, parliamentary institutions were the only legitimate criterion of success, and that democracy directly towards this end. Combining this with the desire to bring about a complete break with past policy, we have the basic elements of the present Colonial Policy.

Important Surprises

With the intensification of democratic consciousness among all sections of society, it is to be expected that other political systems will face a similar fate. Thus, although the Jameson Raid, and particularly its aftermath, has brought this aspect of import into Rhodesian politics, the real surprise has been the extent to which the same movement has derived from the development of other political systems. There is a feeling throughout tropical Africa that the British have their own democratic ideals in the Colonial Service, and that some other system will best suit them. Thus, although the Jameson Raid, and particularly its aftermath, has brought this aspect of import into Rhodesian politics,

now, the movement involving African peoples in general, which has been granted to the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Cameroons, and modifications concerning increased African representation in the various councils have been made in the other tropical African colonies. None of the major changes, however, evolved from existing "African" institutions, and other ideals of the natural development of indigenous institutions have been fully embodied in a formal constitution. In what follows, Captain Lugard's principles of "Africanization" are applied to a such a case. Western institutions, as well as those of the British Commonwealth, are considered, and the African spokesman is compelled to a vigorous comment on the

one point of difference between the old policy of "divide and rule" at another. Finally, one must submit that the Board of the Colonial Office would have agreed with the attempt of the West to mould native institutions into democratic shape. On this point, in a note relating to the modernizer, a thinker as Professor Hancock wrote only a few years ago:

"Deep and genuine freedom is sometimes not found in primitive societies. It should be encouraged by artifice, if allowed in its own way." Secondly, the soldier whose words had not trusted the speed at which economic and political development in his being pushed ahead. *Leslie T. C. Rennell*, who quotes Captain Lugard himself, commented to the Colonial Office:

"These are indeed signs that official Spontaneity 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 obligation for swift political advance in the Colonies as "often unscrupulous, impulsive and irresponsible."

No Easy Solutions

Non-official opinion, able to judge from some recent publications, is acting against the colonial law system somewhat uncouth enthusiasm of the last few years, and is coming to appreciate that there are many solutions to African problems, and that the way of progress is not always straight, nor is it to be long and sure.

"No attempt has been made in this brief survey to pass judgment on the social, economic and political merit deservedly accorded to the colony. His circumstances and aims are in many respects unique and he is an unimportant protagonist by which the chances of success of future attempts are assessed. On these matters history will in due course provide the irreducible verdict."

What can and should be said now is that no dispensation, however small, will do the impress of the genuine and genuine concern for the welfare of the subject peoples which has inspired British colonial policy from the time of Gladstone to the present day. In this colony it is not possible to command success, but much can be done to strive.

N. Rhodesian Mineral Rights

Colonial Office Statement on Agreement

The Statement of State for the Colonies has now come out of his discussions with representatives of the British South Africa Company, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Welensky 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 after three days' discussions, subject to approval of the company's shareholders and of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, on the basis of the following arrangements:

(a) The British South Africa Company should continue to exercise mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia for a period of 25 years from October 1, 1949.

(b) 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 so paid should be regarded as an expense for the purpose of Northern Rhodesia's income tax. Net revenue means the profits of the Company derived from its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia calculated in the same manner for the purpose of Northern Rhodesia's income tax.

(c) On October 1, 1966, the company should transfer its mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia to the Government of Northern Rhodesia free of charge.

(d) Within the 37 years after October 1, 1949, the company may sell its mineral royalties used in Northern Rhodesia to the Government should it so desire to secure a fair remuneration. The Government which may be responsible for the sale of these royalties to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, should be entitled to these mineral royalties.

At this stage, the Government welcome this proposed arrangement, and, subject to the approval of the company shareholders and of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, they propose to enter into an agreement in this sense, which will be known as the "Agreement of Northern Rhodesia."

[Editorial comment: I oppose this Agreement]

Groundnut Scheme Debated in Commons.

Minister Denied of Scant Courtesy, Evasion and Misrepresentation.

WHEN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS discussed the East African groundnut scheme before rising for the summer recess, Mr. B. Hynd said that the experimental work at Konya had already laid the basis for a considerable scheme; the annual crop was a four-year rotation, with two years of groundnuts and two years of grass, but a 10-year rotation, with three years under quindongwe, two years under groundnuts, and two seasons of grass alone but of locustum or grass, had now been adopted with the result that 2,000,000 acres should produce the same quantity of oil as was originally expected from 500,000 acres.

The new harbour at Mtwara was, he believed, already handling as much cargo in its temporary condition as was handled in 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 scars that they were mostly of the ex-Service and Civil Service type. The new groundnut shells no longer required oil to provide all the electricity needed for the scheme was another tribute to the initiative and energy of the Civil Service and ex-Service types.

Mr. Hynd added that the scheme had cost £100,000, but it provided 500 jobs for the 300 mentioned by Sir John Baslow—250 for the local inhabitants and 150 for groundnut employees.

Mr. Hynd continued:

"It has been said that we should not do better by encouraging African workers to demand them higher prices. Bobbing off the natives is admitted that the African producer after providing for his own subsistence wants to produce more. I think that the answer to that is to give him a position to meet the cost of production and add on to his profit."

The opposition claimed that they are afraid of native workers' wages. This is not so. It is entirely a mischievous and selfish claim. We have seen that the Europeans are more willing than the Negroes to go into the groundnut production, whereas the African is not.

He then gave figures of 1,000,000 acres and said that an estimate of 1,000,000 acres was obviously a standard cannot be tolerated, but that this scheme is the only way to improve the standard of living in the country and enable these so-called complaints to be abolished.

Harmful Publicity.

Mr. J. H. D. Wilson and the Country party, Britain, speak to which the House had just listened, as typical of those who, upon mention had made when he went to Africa as a member of a delegation, spoke of which did not come home in Kenya. Fortunately he had been accompanied by two or three colleagues who were well known men and were prepared to come back and proclaim what this country had done for developing Africa.

Mr. J. H. D. Wilson criticising what one of the delegations mentioned no particular member but were, made indiscriminately against the whole delegation.

Mr. D. G. Morris: "I have relatives in East Africa who sent me criticism of the measures made, that the All the time I have been here to the hon. gentleman that, if you can't do it, be careful of exploitation in regard to the land. I think that in the last 20 years, I hope that there has been exploitation to the same extent in the next 20 years."

During that 50 years in many we have provided fire-drivings and fire-fighters and we have increased medical services. This has meant that the African population has increased in 25 years and is now over

increasing. That is why the problem that faces Africa is not that of feeding the British Army but of feeding herself.

If we can get out of the Africans the work necessary to develop the industry, they have to be better fed. And this has been done largely at the British taxpayer's expense. In fact, the Briton will have to pay for two things. The first is that the Africans were not quite ploughing them up, but that they were vegetating.

I think the method of production of groundnuts by the Overseas Food Corporation is misconceived, and I suggest to the House that we should now decide that a commission of practical men should be engaged to go down as a fact-finding commission, and to come back with recommendations to this House about what they think should take place.

Plan Scheme Should Have Been Different.

Let us have no more sloganism, let us freely admit the risks which the scheme is in, and let us think we are to do. It is a fantastic thought that we should attempt primary education and health least, and then the groundnut scheme should have been carried out in the same manner. If it had been decided that there was a need for a scheme, it should have been handed over to the Colonial Office, and to-day it would be better for that to be done.

The scheme was undoubtedly started by the Board of Food wanted to obtain food for the British Army. Ever the same, the Board of Food wanted to obtain food in the Colonial Empire, which it did.

Any suggestion that the scheme was started for the sake of helping the African is a complete lie. The Native, the Negro, is not interested in anything. If it is necessary to continue it, it is certainly the African who has got out of it, and on which to blame with infinite pronouns.

The hon. member for East Africa, Mr. J. H. D. Wilson, said that the scheme was started by the Americans. However the world does not care whether it is the Americans or the British who are going to do it. We must think that we are entitled to do it.

Mr. J. H. D. Wilson: "Does the hon. gentleman not think that an investment of £15,000,000 is some evidence that we are going to do the country rather than stamp out of it?"

Mr. D. G. Morris: "The evidence of what this Government does with money is only too well known. If we have the interests of the African Negroes at heart, we have to do it in a different manner. We must intend to do it in a different manner. The African is a simple man, and interests more than all others, and if we do so, we will secure their fulfilment and bring them along with us. We must do it in a different manner. We must do it in a different manner."

Mr. J. H. D. Wilson: "I am sorry to say that the hon. member for East Africa last year, during a speech that he made in this House, suggested that so-called groundnut as the groundnut scheme should be the subject of colonial control."

Such a scheme, if successful, would be a serious success for transcending anything the Government could claim to do. Everything depends on the soil in the field, on the steams, and on the planters in Africa; and everyone ought to be anxious for the plan to succeed. Criticisms should be objective and non-personal.

He added: "It is very unfortunate that a number of critics of this scheme, which is social as well as economic, have got up against the Minister of Food. Schools, hospitals, roads, railways, and ports are all capital developments of incalculable value to the territory, and it is most important that we should see that these features in the scheme are maintained."

I should have thought it possible to separate these essential social capital investments in a way that would in fact benefit the Negro. We have seen an area which is 400,000 square miles, and provide its social amenities which are the foundations of social development in other parts of East Africa. In the case of the groundnut scheme, it should be separated from, and not be controlled by the Overseas Food Corporation.

This groundnut scheme has been set up for the large cultivation of groundnuts, and the production depends

Επίκλησις Επιφανείας Α Θεού των ουρανών

Tellurite - *Thomson Colloquy (in Journ. of Amer. Chem. Soc.)*

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each employee.

10. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

THE STAND-PIPE

Sixty miles westwards the road continues through the bushy savannah country over an almost non-existent track into the wilds of Africa.

During the present, when all results have been analyzed by the technical experts, data from the first two or three events of a normal transport which would occur in a gross accident virtually cut off from the

The company has been in the office of Mr. Charles D. Edwards & Company, at the Lithgow Building, First Avenue, and yesterday in the office from 4 to 6 p.m. at 110 West 42d Street.

After a short stay at Lashik, I am back at the front again. The last few hours have been followed by the arrival of the 1st Convoy from Sana'a. Drifts of Wadi Rum sand have been at Major-General Gough's command, the Indian Division (the 10th Indian Division) in

The cable was sent to London by Lord Dufferin, then Secretary of State for India, at whose instigation the cable was laid.

There is much to be done in this direction. The first step is to get the people of New Jersey to form a limited company of the Friends, and to have it buy, for the benefit of the Southern Negroes, the slaves.

another route passing through, and even over British territory, to provide access to the mineral wealth produced in northern Abyssinia. The project has been abandoned, this having spanned a period of nearly twenty years.

The Lime company has been a leading corporation in the lime industry for many years.

the end of the 1940's and early 1950's, the first major effort to project the future of the U.S. economy was the National Bureau of Economic Research's "Review of Economic Conditions." It was a suggestion by the Bureau of Economic Research that the U.S. government should establish a central bank to regulate the economy.

is to be the first project as another to be undertaken by the Central Government in the next 1000 ft. high range. The group of hills

...and I will be standing by the door in the hall, which will take some time.

the first day of January, 1863, the slaves in the Southern States were freed by the Emancipation Proclamation. This was a great victory for the Union cause, and it was followed by many other successes, which finally led to the victory of the North.

should, for his disturbance, be better for the country than he will be the day he comes.

may induce the Colonial government to develop its military potentialities. These should be made available.



UNITED FRIGIDAIRE
UNIVERSITY OF BLACK & DECKER
MANUFACTURERS IN EAST ASIA

BACKGROUND

This image appears to be a scan of a document page that has suffered from extreme noise or is severely overexposed. The text is illegible due to the high contrast between the paper and the ink. A large, dark, irregular smudge or hole punch mark is visible in the lower right area.

TO THE NEWS

FOR EVERY ROAD AND EVERY LOAD

FROM TONNE UP TO TONNE

Beddoe

TRUCKS, VANS, CARS

BRUCE & LIMITED, NAIROBI

P.O. BOX 951

Support of the Colonies

Colonial British Trade

THE power of BRITISH MAN-POWER rather than numbers now the main dividing factor in the race of Colonial development, said D. R. Ross Williams, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, when addressing the Royal Society of Glean in December.

"Others have suggested that the steady increase in the amount of standard coal sent for export from the United Kingdom to its territories," he claimed. "This has increased, however, less than double the amount of coal sent to the British colonies, which will be due to certain special types of coal required by the colonies.

"British exports of coal to the colonies are not limited to meet foreign requirements, but include such items as art transports, dairy products, cotton, soaps, dyes, sugar, and the like; even though the British colonies themselves are largely self-sufficient in the requirements of raw materials, and the expenditure of dollars. Some 600 million dollars' worth of coal is shipped annually to the United Kingdom, and the colonies could supply larger quantities of similar types needed."

Colonial Production

COLONIAL PRODUCTION OF CANE SUGAR is increasing at a rate comparable with that of the production of the old and new Rhodesia, the former being the chief source of the sugar of sterling value of vital importance for Colonial territories as members of the sterling area. It is also of particular importance to them because their reserves are held in reserve, and because it is the strength of their economy that depends on the ability of the United Kingdom to continue assistance to Colonial territories. The Government, and private grants and subsidies, are in great demand to the London market, in the field of agriculture and other industries, opportunity is limited to those who can afford to pay for it. Many cases could be cited of the United Kingdom and other countries in the European Union, and even from the United States, of colonial sources of supply, and, in course of time, of the United Kingdom manufacturer, and possibly of the United Kingdom Government, to make that prices are now quite different for certain goods than in some colonial places. Having been buying for so long from the United Kingdom, with the result that you don't know what you're getting, and some

Federation of Races Necessary

Colonial Journalist

COLONIAL JOURNALIST, Mr. J. C. P. Jones, of Rhodesia, has written an article on the rôle of the African in the Rhodesian economy, pointing out that he must be a factor in the economic development of the country. Mr. Jones is a lecturer in history at the University of Rhodesia, and author of "When Rhodesia Was Young." He has also written on the Rhodesian National Affairs.

Mr. Jones claims that Rhodesia is not really a nation whether or not it should support its own independence, and that Rhodesia and Nyasaland, together, would be far better if federation would not consider Rhodesia's opportunity of introducing its own conditions to Rhodesia. But racial and multi-racial problems are important in Rhodesia, and the African country's comparative poverty and the white man's contribution, sufficient to sustain the present form of government.

Mr. Jones claims that the African is the most important factor in the Union, says he, and that his demands are Native ones, and Social ones, and that more in his place, and his goes" for lack of black demands, he argued, he would be dispensed by a federal government. But, he said, purely Native areas would always be following the map of definition in which Europeans would have permanent areas in which Native could have full autonomy.

Under the system of government in the Union and other southern African countries, an older racial group dominates the country and had virtually unlimited power, but this would not be the case under a federal constitution such as he suggested.

In the event of a federal constitution, he said, it would be "a voice and a legislative influence" unless approved by two-thirds majority, the votes of all sections of the community would unite in a federalized Europe, and the European powers should be allowed to share in the representation. All white citizens would have a say in vote, and the black, who would have a say in vote, would be allowed to represent themselves, there could be no other in the white community, and the right to be guaranteed to all should be guaranteed.

Scientific Conference

THE IMPERIAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE to the African Scientific Conference to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in October, will be directed to agriculture, soil conservation, game, forests, and the Research in the Rhodes-Livingston Institute. The conference will examine the possibilities of initiating and co-ordinating research for common benefit to Government and organization concerned in African research and development. The agenda will be divided into five sections covering the physical environment (surveys, geological, meteorology, and hydrology), health (public, animal, and domestic), health and social research, and technology (including road, industrial, mining, and engineering). Prof. D. E. Shand, from Cambridge University, is organizing the conference, and Dr. J. H. Morris of northern Rhodesia will also speak.

School for Backward Children

A set of two-acre plots of land, to be known near Nairobi, has been given by the Kenyan Government for a single-storey building to accommodate children have been confirmed, while a government grant of £5,000 has been voted. The estimated cost of the building, estimated at £20,000, is to be paid by public subscription. The trustee of the

Ethiopian Appointments

THE EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA has appointed the following Ministers: Minister of Finance, Dr. W. M. Haile Selassie; Minister of Justice, Tsafula Tadesse; Minister of Internal Security, Major General Haile Woldo; Minister of War, Major General Dejessa; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. G. G. G. Dejessa; Minister of Agriculture, Blaize; Major General Tegeye; Minister of Health, Dr. T. W. Belcha; Minister of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone, Dr. Araya; Vice-Minister of Education, Dr. Asfaw; Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, Vice-Minister of Finance, Blaize; Menfis; Major Wode Kros; Vice-Minister of Finance, Dr. Abo; Minister of Lemina; Vice-Minister of Posts, Major General Yigzazu; Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Gustavum; Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Balcha; Major General Sillassie; Woldo Mulu; Governor-General of Melielle; Lieutenant-Colonel Abo; Governor of Amhara Province; Dejessa; Major General

Dejessa; and Major General Dejessa.

There are between 20,000 and 30,000 persons in the service of Kenya. Treatment is given to the

white men, which is to be supervised by

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The African Affairs Journal is the first to start.

All sections of rice have been imported by 70% of the open stores in Rhodesia.

In addition, may be available from the Central Stores, Nairobi.

Kenyan post offices were receiving mail by the GPO, Nairobi.

A new paper on the GPO and its aims is to be introduced in the September issue of *Kenya*, the official news magazine of the Kenyan Government.

Kenya has issued a news magazine on the commemoration of its liberation in 1963.

A new weekly journal, *Central Africa Review*, is now being published in Rhodesia.

A reduction of 18 Cents of a shilling per four-metre roll has been made in the price of kerosene in Kenya.

An additional three-storey block of store rooms is to be added to the Staff Road, Harare, building.

A so-ool for drivers is to be started in selected schools, in order to expedite the sinking of graves.

Development of Aerodromes.

Five-year development plans are being prepared by the "Government of Kenya" Transport Department.

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

An anniversary Malaria Magic Circle was held by King's College, Entebbe, Uganda, as part of the annual Speech Day entertainment.

Over 1,000 free-planted trees, about 40 years old, and several high QMs are planned for distribution by the Ministry over 6,000 acres.

A high-class gospody scheme in Southern Rhodesia has been expanded to provide a home for lady members of visiting lepers to live.

The Epiphany Missions, Westgate, Nairobi, Kenya, for 10 years after holding discussions with the government, are to take over the former U.S.A. Africa, S.A. branch, Nairobi.

A new research unit is to be established at the Gododon Mission, Uasin Gishu, Kenya.

A group of Stephanites, who had been granted trust funds by the Government, have given the Government £10,000 for the erection of a church.

A new named church is to be built in the town of Theale to accommodate the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Godstone, Kent.

A new educational centre is to be built in Rhodesia, equipping the Kenyan Regimental Training School, War Office, Bulawayo, east of Simbabwe, to be used by the members of the regiment.

A new film version of the story of the life of St. Francis of Assisi has been produced by the Colours of Life Film Unit, London.

Women organists and choirmasters from South Africa are invited to perform at the 1964 Congress of the World Federation of the Church of England to be held in London, October 11-15. The choir of the Church of England Association will be present.

An agreement has been concluded between the governments of South Africa and Rhodesia on the outcome of the fiscal year.

More than 4,000 persons were registered by immigration officials in Rhodesia last month, the figures in which 3,231 were men and 769 women. Correspondence with Commonwealth countries, particularly Kenya, in view of the recent disturbances in Nairobi, is to continue, to be addressed in Box 920.

Nakuru, Mombasa and Kisumu are the chief ports in Kenya. Government has decided to build a pipeline to the Mombasa port, which will be completed in time for the 1965 harvest.

In the first half of 1963, 1,000 new houses were built with £1 million allocated for the purpose. Another 1,000 units are to be completed by the end of the year.

Kenya has issued a new postage stamp of 10 cents to mark the tenth anniversary of the independence of Kenya. The stamp features a portrait of Jomo Kenyatta, the first president of Kenya.

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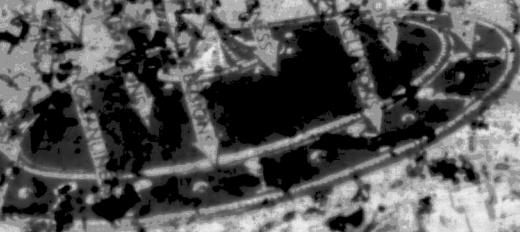
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THE
ARMED
FORCES
ARE
YOUR
SHIELD FROM TROUBLE

ALLOY STEEL MAKERS TO ENGINEERS GECK SMA THE WORLD C.R.

A Note for the Editor.

Story of State Assurance

European's Place in Africa

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:

Sir.—I have read with interest your article in your issue of July 21, written by Secretary of State for the Colonies, on "The Story of State Assurance." It on the evidence and conclusions of which we ought to form a sufficient to cause the most doubtful in our minds. They are as follows:

(1) *Secretary of State's War Department Credit*

(2) *Colonial and Imperial Blessings to Africa*

(3) *Impressions of Conditions in Central Europe*

(4) *Colonial Charge Received* (i.e. that European by now adverse to the development of East Africa)

(5) *Moral Decay in East Africa*

Now, as far as I can see, the results of the argument against us, it little doubt that we speak to the "colonial" section of the community. As 99% of the Native population cannot read, they ever hear of what is broadcast to them.

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Advertising British Goods

Use of Union Jack

To the Manager, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA:

With your issue of March 1902 you published an article of mine entitled "How to Get to Africa." The last part of this article has a sub-section "Union Jack Standard," and the paragraph reads:

"The British flag is a good idea to put up every where, although nothing is more despised than, and every Native suborned to sneer at, the Union Jack. Without exception, all the natives consider it too "British," and, on the other hand, the "Union Jack" will not offend our own sailors, who are very fond of buying souvenirs for the people in our colonies to buy goods stamped with the British Standard Trade and one instance might well bead. Throughout our empire it is infinitely more popular."

Now, last British merchandise is to carry a coat of arms, the "Union Jack," a circular device with the words "From Britain" surrounding the Union Jack, or a similar device, and manufacturers generally do use such a symbol on their boxes or packages. In our incorporation in New Zealand, advertising interests and advertisers, the Board of Trade will supply you with representations and notes on importers, with space for a "British Standard" trade mark.

Yours faithfully,

Princess Elizabeth Rhodesia.

CAMPBELL BROS.

CHATER & CO.

CENTRAL AFRICA

AND RHODESIA

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND STEEL

STRUCTURAL IRON

STEEL

PIPE

STRUCTURAL STEEL

IRON AND STEEL

WIRE ROPE AND A SUBSIDIARY

MANUFACTURERS OF IRON AND STEEL

STRUCTURAL IRON AND STEEL

STEEL

PIPE

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MARINE PROPULSION

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GREAT STANDING
POLLINISTS

DeVito

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With the PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
Conductor: JOSEPH KRISS
"Wingslouute" (from "Romances,
Vol. 3")—Mozart DB 6617

KIRKONIEMI GUITAR

With the PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
Conductor: JOSEPH KRISS
"Fantasy-Rhapsody" (from "Tannhäuser")
—Wagner DB 6617

VLADIMÍR HORÁČEK

Sonata in B Minor, Op. 33; Sonata
in E Major, L. 130, both by Smetana
DB 6617

RAFAEL KUBELÍK

Conducting the PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
Symphony No. 4 in G Major—Dvorák
DB 6617

GIUSEPPE DI STEFANO

With the LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: ALBERTO ERENDÍA
"Dioniso Belante" (from "Traviata", Act 2)
"Erisio" (from "Manzoni's Mose")

DB 6617
La "Carte des artistes" (Frederick, 1944),
B 9257

and the Golden Chamber Orchestra
Conducted by Anthony Bernard
Harpsichord: Geraint Jones
DB 6864-6

SPRINGFIELD SOCIETY OF MUSIC
With the SPRINGFIELD SOCIETY OF MUSIC
Conductor: Antonio Pizzetti
"Pizzetti" (from "La Pisaia")

DB 6864-7
"William Tell" (from "La Gioconda")
B 9257



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CHC decorative materials cover all requirements of the modern designer. The range of materials like the range of shades, is wide and comprehensive. First, Wall Paints, Oil Based Distempers, Glass Paints, varnishes, Oil Based Stains, etc. In the adjoining column are listed a few of the well-known CHC decorative specialties.

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READY MIXED OIL GLOSS PAINT. Supplied ready to use on wood, metal and masonry surfaces. It makes its own brush marks, all in great diversity and

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, 1949.

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-Balfour, 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 £69,700 compares with £72,600 last year, a reduction of £3,100, which £3,331 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 £67,330, to which has to be added profit on land sales of £4,109, and sundry items, making the total for the year £71,439. From this sum we have to provide £1,125 for taxation in the United Kingdom and in the Protectorate, provisions amount to £1,428, 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 provide £2,500 to act as a replacement reserve. We are thus left with £47,786, to which has to be added £1,105, to which has to be added £1,000 for contingencies, leaving available £44,681.

The Directors recommend the distribution of a dividend and bonus aggregating 11 4/11% or 11 10/11 per cent. of stock, the same as last year, absorbing £10,536, 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 lots properties in Nyasaland. In addition to Mr. J. Kaye-Nicol, our general manager, saw Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, our assistant general manager, who has had an 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 our management and found them in good condition. The energy of the members of our staff were most heartening. I also visited our properties which we have in mind for 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 tea leaves, compared with 4,228,721 lb.

new tea roller and pressure drier, together with a large humidifier, and a new withering house.

"We have been preparing plans for clearing new areas for the production of additional crops. In connection with tea especially, we are able to plan to very considerable and noteworthy extensions now effected and in contemplation. It will be borne in mind that the Restriction Regulations, in force during the war, limited our cultivation to slightly over 1,000 acres, and that the regulations were finally removed only in 1948. Our active work in preparing for development of our gold tea lands has been proceeding, and the last restriction was removed, and a new estate, the Luton Estate, has been opened up. Work in virgin forest has been conditioned by the difficulty of securing labour, a new area and arrival of plant, proceeded largely. 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 withstand 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 continued. The labour involved in the clearing of over 1,000 acres has been most arduous, the 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 work 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 developments were being tackled and by the care taken in the lay-out of the land already planted. These two estates will be 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 is inadequate the amount of green manure available is debarable 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 time before a shortage and quality must be seriously affected. A heavy duty of 1d. per lb. has been imposed on all tea output irrespective of costs or the price paid by our customers. I shall deal below with the effect of this type of tax on primary products.

Inequitable Taxation

"Tobacco has fallen in yield per acre from 14 lb. in 1946-47 to the disappointing figure of 3.9 lb. per acre from 590 acres in the year under review. The

districts; and accordingly, of necessity, it must be a loss.

"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 imposition 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 for the year under review, and find in our case it would have been equivalent to an additional 10/- per ton in the f.o.b. price."

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 efforts to cultivate tobacco for these three successive years would have been turned into losses, with the probable result that we, one of the major producers in Nyasaland, would have been forced to give up production of tobacco.

It is of interest to report a report on tobacco issued by the Colonial Office, in a reference to the flue-cured tobacco industry of Nyasaland, that at a joint meeting in 1946 of the Tobacco Control Board and the Native Tobacco Board, it was recognized that the flue-cured industry was dying. If this be true, then, failing from the possible results of the new duty which has been 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 direction of production must prove a deterrent both to existing and to potential producers, and cannot be to the real advantage of the country. Of course it is true the tax is paid by the buyer, but this is a fallacy, the buyer pays what to him is the economic market price and no more.

Soyabean 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, 1947, to 294 tons, as against 192 in the nine months ended September 30, 1947. Proporionately, this represents an increase of some 42 tons over a comparative 12-month period. In addition, 90 tons of sisal flume and sisal mesh were recovered. The factory operated satisfactorily, but the labour available did not allow us to do much replanting.

Our cotton crop was planted in January and repacked in February, and although we forecast we are finding competition from importers now that it is again available, we are progressing with our reafforestation programme and lack of proper communication continues to be a factor of timber in certain areas.

Other Crops.

The most important crop of the year is maize, sown in December and harvested generally when the rains begin in the normal wet season. From our own

experience, we must retain seed for next year's crop, which we must retain seed for next year's crop. Yield, 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 £1,250 to Government, since the tax in its present form is not recoverable. It is not possible to say how our ideal 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 ground for growing of maize and beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, etc. By February we had 2,074 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 may occasionally occur. On the other hand, the board have made during the years previous to 1947, against such a happening and also against the possibility of slump conditions in the commodities in which we are interested. Those who understand were somewhat critical of such provision, may now realize the necessity for the board's guidance. We do, however, consider that when the accounts for the current year are presented, although they may have an appearance of prosperity, the members should have cause for apprehension.

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

Possessions Acquisition 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 the Government should negotiate for the transfer from private to public ownership of a very large acreage, amounting in all to 545,857 acres. The committee indicated their opinion as to the estimated purchase price of the land, which ranged in value from £1 to £1 per acre. We have indicated that we should be prepared to negotiate in a friendly spirit with the Government have exculpted a small portion of our land.

In conclusion, we hope 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. J. G. Sturrock, and Mr. W. Armstrong, our secretary, and in so doing let us also render our best thanks for their ardent and efficient services.

The dividend and bonus were approved, and the managing director, Sir Alan T. M. Montague-Barlow, Bt., was re-elected.

Land Allocation Policy Criticized.

Certainly, the present Rhodesian Government's policy of land allocation is not too popular, and as the scheme of races has been expressed by the Mashondoland Farmers' Association, who declare that the policy is undercutting the land to human methods and is discriminatory in aiming at sufficient land for each

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd.

H. P. Gurney'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. Martin's Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Mr. H. P. Gurney, chairman of the company, has presented with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1947, a statement 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 have shown some of the larger requirements, there are, as you will observe, further changes in the arrangement of the items. The commercial figures have, where necessary, been rearranged accordingly."

The total gross revenue amounting to £10,000,000, compares £12,620, an increase of 25.6 per cent. During the figures, it will be noted that both call for one exceptional item; namely, in 1948 a surplus resulting from an insurance claim in respect of our buildings destroyed by fire 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 deducting the expenditure of £22,441 which again shows a decrease amounting to 5.6 per cent. for the year is £6,732, compared with £7,699.

Estimated taxation on the profits to the date of the accounts absorbs £3,525, and after bringing in the balance of £899 from 1947, and providing for the minimum dividend of 4d. per share, 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 the same time as the final dividend of 1948.

The general reserve now stands at £8,764, having been increased by the addition of £1,200 reserved in previous years for emergency repairs, as we consider it no longer necessary to retain a separate reserve for this purpose."

The other trading assets balance sheet, which I think, is most significant are debits and balances set off against the respective assets which show the increases or decreases. These changes reflect the pay-off of the amounts advanced to and paid in earlier years, combined with diminishing supplies. It will be appreciated that, in view of the small size of the remaining unsold land, the opportunities for homogeneous transactions are rapidly decreasing."

Moreover, they are \$1M. further restricted by difficulties met with in operation with local legislation and regulations. As an example, I would mention the sale of a piece of land in our Gilgil ownership area on satisfactory terms to a local Indian owner as long ago as April, 1947, when had 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 65 acres, all in one ownership, situated on the main railway line. We consider that, given favourable

Kenya Air Mail and Airmail Services

ADDITIONAL DETAILS of air mail and airmail services available in Kenya, due to the British Royal Flying Corps, have been given in the last issue of *Media*, to which this is, *inter alia*.

The R.A.F. will cover the whole of East Africa and most of the Central African districts, the bulk of the East African coast, and the western lands, the rest of Kenya and northern Uganda. In the latter, a station will be established at Entebbe in Kampala, and not necessarily serving the same point as would, of course, follow the route between Nairobi and Kampala to a point on the Lake Victoria shore. The commercial air mail service will be carried out, under a Royal Charter, by a "R.A.F. Air Mail Service," which will be entitled to carry passengers, "freight, baggage, and other articles" and "have contracts to do the flying for the service."

The R.A.F. will be entitled to carry passengers, "freight, baggage, and other articles" and "have contracts to do the flying for the service."

The airmail will carry passengers, with room for two other passengers, "freight, baggage, and other articles" with room for two passengers. Ordinary air charter rates will be charged. The Government have the right to withdraw the services if they so desire, but the stations will be maintained until notice is given to the contractors who cannot afford to do so. They will be entitled to use airmail as long as airmail services are available through airmail stations.

Plan for Melsetter

PLAN to make Melsetter the most attractive holiday and tourist centre in Southern Rhodesia is expected to be the first major result of the Colony's new Development Act 1947. The new town, planned by a development's town planning officer, takes full advantage of Melsetter's mountainous setting, and provides site for six hotels overlooking the Drakensberg Mountains to cater for the large increases in tourists and holiday traffic that is expected to follow the town's development. Houses will line the hill on the mountain side, and the main public buildings will be built round the price market square.

Stamps
at the original
Market
Galleries
Olympic
Auditorium
Golf Hall

SAF-RAY
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
CENTRIFUGAL
FLAMES
ROCK STEADY
EFFICIENCY

Kenya's New Pest Control Scheme Fully Satisfactory

The following report on the effectiveness of antiricoids in fighting against lymphatic filariasis, has come from the Sudan, where extensive experiments are being conducted.

The report reads:—
"The Department of Health, belonging to the Ministry of Health of the Central Province were instructed to conduct a series of trials to determine the efficacy of various species of fibropolyces against lymphatic filariasis. The trials were carried out in the following areas:—

"(1) Dabola, probably one of the most infested areas in the whole world, and situated in the central savannah steppes. Fibropolyces was found to be effective in the treatment of lymphatic filariasis.

"(2) The assistance of a veterinary inspector, who had been sent to the area, was requested to determine whether or not fibropolyces was widely used in the area. It was found to have been in universal use, and the cattle were very well satisfied. No difficulty was experienced in giving the fibropolyces to cattle, as the animals did not seem to notice it.

"(3) The results of the trials, which were generally performed at about 10% mortality, were as follows:

"(a) In the first trial, there were 100% mortality, with all the cattle dead in good condition. Some animals were pointed out as being unable to rise from the ground without assistance."

East African Trade and Loan

A firm providing power and a loan of £23,000,000 to the East African Railways and Harbours Adminis-tration, will be admitted to the East African Central Bank as a subscriber to the money which will be used to make the ports and eventually the transport system more self-accounting. It is planned that the port commissioners and railway department will be used to collect and falling stock, and that the port commissioners will have a larger share in the profits than the railways. Central Bank and the port commissioners will be the main shareholders.

British Houses

M. J. C. Broon, who recently became chairman of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., has failed to adequately provide details in his statement to shareholders to call attention to the financial nature of the tax recently imposed by the Rhodesian Government on tobacco. This is also a tax on the shareholders on capital gains. The result is that the company last year, in which it had made a loss, has now become equivalent to a company established in the U.S. on the profits of its tobacco business and two to three times the nominal value of its assets in profit. As the tax had operated in Rhodesia, the company's profits from its tobacco business would have been turned into such losses as to necessitate the cessation of cultivation.

Montgomery-Oates' Bonds

MR. MONTGOMERY-OATES, of London, is now offering for subscription £100,000 worth of 5 per cent. shares of £1 each with a premium of 100 per cent. The company, sole agents in Kenya for English and American cars and lorries, was founded in 1941; it was formerly known as the Motor Car Co. Ltd. and before that as Fisher, Simons & Co. Ltd. Mr. G. H. S. Fisher & Son, Ltd., partners in the company, are sons of Sir J. S. Fisher, president of the 100,000 lire Marconi Co. Ltd., 1929-30. The company's dividends from 1941 to 1947 inclusive were 100 per cent. Since 1947 the company has paid 100 per cent. dividends.

Uganda's Sisal Inter-

mediate Marketing Board, based in London, Arusha, Nairobi, Mombasa, and Port Louis, has 48 tons of sisal and tow in store, and expects to add another 100 tons to its stocks by the end of the year. East Africa Sisal Products Ltd., based in Nairobi, has added 25 tons of sisal and tow in July.

Contracts for the sale of the 1950 crop of sisal in Kenya are expected to give a return of 25 tons of 1.75s. to 1.85s. per lb. for flowers with a cost of 15s. per ton.

Coffee consumption per capita has risen in the United States from 14.5 lb. in 1945 to 19.5 lb. in 1949, of almost 20 lb. The coffee trade has been as even as ever, increasing from 24 to 31 lb. per head per annum.

Uganda Development Corporation, under the Lake Victoria Sodabased growing project, is to take over the Kastangu area of Lake Victoria, and commence experimental work in the lake, to be followed by the Department of Agriculture.

Rhodesia

The Southern Rhodesian Government has considered the issue of permits for importation of asbestos and Belgium and Holland until importers have been requested in the relevant countries an extension to 25 years in view of its present status.

Another theme is the reorganization of the sugar trade in the Sudan agreed to by the Government as basis for discussions on prices for guaranteed prices for products and regulations on debts, exports, and other interested parties so that sugar supplies about 30% of the world market demand.

A growing Belgian market in Southern Rhodesia's secondary industry, imported from South Africa, as a result of the continued economic restrictions on imports, but nevertheless, according to the situation, offering the services of Belgian companies in all types of goods, and namely, cotton textiles imported mainly to the Congo in re-export, and dawayo textile industry, are predominant, particularly due to such visitors.

Standard Bank Commercial Report

STANDARD BANK, LTD., KENYA, while reporting receipts of £1,000,000.00 on Sommerset and £1,000,000.00 on Uganda, said:

"The bank is active in most centres of commerce and industry, and its premises are well located, and its staff is too high to affect the interests of the bank more than is necessary, but an office and warehouse are required, and we are seeking a suitable place."

"The bank's assets have been very stable and reliable, and the diversification of its assets is appropriate, but added securities in

"the form of蒙茅斯生产的咖啡豆的销售合同, 1950年预期将带来25吨的2.75s.到1.85s.每磅的花, 成本为15s.每吨。

美国咖啡消费量每年人口已从1945年的14.5磅增加到1949年的19.5磅, 几乎20磅。咖啡贸易一直很稳定, 增加了从24磅到31磅每头每年。

乌干达发展公司, 在维多利亚湖附近的项目, 将接管卡斯坦古湖地区的维多利亚湖, 并进行实验工作, 由农业部随后由乌干达发展公司管理。

在肯尼亚, 1950年咖啡种植面积预期将带来25吨的2.75s.到1.85s.每磅的花, 成本为15s.每吨。

and the time will come when the whole of Africa will be under one roof. This is the time when the African must be educated to take his place in the world. He must be given the opportunity to develop his own country and to make it a better place for all.

The time has come when the time-taking is likely to be over. There is a keen demand from the people of Africa for education, there will be a demand for more and more to go to the European countries to study and to take up their responsibilities as well as their education. The time has come for a man to prove to be a good source of income, in addition to carrying out his duties as a member of a company which is being formed. The company will provide the skills and the experience which are required for the job.

The following is a summary of the report statement. The board has decided to increase the width of the roads and to widen the main roads in view of the increased traffic in their operations; of moving away and the widest possible delegation of authority from headquarters to the regions; and of taking from the regions to the general managers of the widely dispersed units. But this development, if heavy losses are to be avoided, is one that can be brought about by the more decentralised board.

The corporation is not able to staff six regional subdivisions with executives chosen from among the heads of local businesses, and the good management of the regional units calls for a degree of commercial skill commensurate with that required in great business. During the early years, therefore, it is inevitable that training and guidance and a strict definition of the

functions and the scope of the organization should be built up in accordance with the requirements.

Men on the board feel that the headquarters organization itself has reached its permanent form. No organization like to the corporation, in its wide-spread and diverse 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, or 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 varying conditions, and upon a large number of factors.

The administrative expenditure to end of 1948 included £1,000 in salaries and £3,473 in fees to members of the board; £54,574 in staff salaries and wages; £2,261 for travel and subsistence; £2,624 on staff recruitment; £5,005 for stationery and allowances; £15,412 on rent, rates and taxes; and £674 on office cleaning and expenses.

Adventure Story Tales of the Wild

He had under his favourable command with the staff of the Colonial Development Corporation reasonable confidence in Mr Rees's dangerously adventurous project for Simba (the elephant) which came home to roost on him. His visitor much more than of his identity, or a junior reporter hidden in the bushes, was a report of his return to the office. Dashiell Hammett wrote, "in a very gamely kind of house, the door of which had never been closed since it had been built." "I sat in the same room, writing, for hours at a time, an hour when I was writing, that I was writing straight for the elephant. Dashiell Dashiell had great! Oh yes, I know, there was a castle here, but I could have occupied myself in safety, but I was afraid of being discovered."

Deaths of Blackfriars

I wisely gave a wide berth to the buildings from which I had, only yesterday evening, met Nature's number of noisy buffalo—loudly proclaiming the virtue of her 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 shades, whitening with droplets, driving. What sort of shades? I think they were vinyl, but I remember they were windscreen visors.

After crossing the bridge it was merely a matter of finding the tigers. They were to be seen everywhere, scattered wild on one side of the road or the other, as they obviously had no belief in the sanctity of either primary or senior. However, on the opposite bank, down-side street, I have arrived.

He glanced in his typescript and waited as the sun set and the rain beat down the page.

"Your tigers are not too good," said the editor, and your tigers are just as absurd as the D.C. report. There are no more tigers in this primeval jungle in London than there are in Africa."

The reporter looked embarrassed. "I am sorry to write them," said Stupid. "It is O'Casey's fault."

One of the difficulties of our survey was to get Africans from those belt communities to leave plantations. Now the emigrants are deprived of all kinds of manure from being stolen from coffee plantations and taken to Nyanza to be sold to the sugar refineries. Central

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Dar Es Salaam, Tanganyika.

The Uganda Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda.

ITEMS IN BRIEF

Aid for Under-developed Countries

E.N.D. Plan Approved in Geneva

The population of Khartoum is estimated at 31,000 compared with 10,000 in 1937.

Results of the Kenya Kiongozi Cricket Team in England which ended last week, were six wins, four losses and one draw.

At least 30 South African industrialists will exhibit at a trade exhibition to be held in Elizabethville from September 11 to 18.

Retail stores opened until recently in Nairobi and Nyeri by the Kenya Farmers' Co-operative Ltd. have been sold to a subsidiary of the Co-operative

A PLAN OF aid for under-developed territories was adopted yesterday in Geneva by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Russia, France, Russia, and Poland abstained from voting.

The plan envisages the promotion of the economic and political independence of the backward countries, ensuring higher levels of welfare for the whole population. "Aid" would not be a "means of foreign and economic and political interference in the internal affairs of countries concerned 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 suggested £36,000,000, but the United States has proposed a reduction of this figure by between 30% and 50%.

British India promised this country's support for the scheme, while pointing out that this would not be the only aid currency. India has appealed for its aid to be distributed first to countries with lower standards of living and the more thickly concentrated populations.

£75,000,000 Needed

Loans totalling about £75,000,000 will be required for development schemes by the East African Government and the East Africa High Commission, according to a report issued by the finance department of the High Commission. The sum includes £23,000,000 for the East African Railways and Harbour Administration (of which particulars were given in our last issue), £4,000,000 for Posts and Telegraphs, the cost of the Owen Falls hydro-electric project in Uganda, and part of the balance required by the 50-year development plans of the three territories. It contains no provision for the proposed railway link between the Rhodesian and African railways.

Obsessed

Mr. HECTOR McNAUL, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, told an International Veterinary Congress in London last week that he was "obsessed with the possibility of Africa." He continued: "There seems to be almost no area where there is raw material needed where Africa is not a potential supplier. But there are areas which stand between us and the utilization of that fact that are not a great part barriers which your civilization can break down. I have great optimism that it may not be too long before we see some of these barriers disappear."

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Opposition to Municipal Tax Grabbing

By Peter V. M. Johnson

THE PROPOSAL to levy an unscrupulous municipal tax in Northern Rhodesia came at the last session of the Native Affairs Department of Parliament, being for the year 1947-48. The report states, *inter alia*:

"The scope of municipal taxation has been extended in spite of opposition from African municipal authorities, who do not provide good meals for Africans at reasonable rates. It is intended for a time during the boy-boycott by the Nkulu 'Anales' and a number of disgruntled traders, but before the end of the year, and probably earlier."

Meals or Food

The proposal to meal the lodgings became very restricted during the first half of the year and all North Rhodesians African lodgings at the correct price failed to receive meals. As a result, which happened among all the traders in the location, was often increased so much that it would prove to sell cheap meat to the public. African associations failed it so.

"The municipal food-shops were then opened and sold meat at 10 cents for a shilling a pound above the wholesale price. These shops were an immediate success and showed a considerable profit at prices ranging from 45 to 50 cents compared with the association's list rate of about 75 cents."

Municipal dairies continued to be a success, though these again suffered from the general campaign against all municipal schemes devised to protect the interests of the poor. Even apparently responsible Africans attacked the scheme on alleged mispractices.

The municipal beer-canteens in townships were successful, though the African Workers' Federation tried to persuade the local population to boycott them. In their efforts they got complete failure.

Profit Margins

Sixty tests have been made in Northern Rhodesia and Chamber of Commerce claims have been passed by the Price Control Board fixing retail profit margins at 25%. Mr. J. V. Raynes, of the African Lakes Corporation, has alleged that no regard had been paid to the circumstances of the market, or of overhead costs of distribution, and that the Controller of Prices acted against the course of experienced advice. Whereas Northern Rhodesia allowed a profit margin of 33% to 50% in footwear, he said, Nyasaland permitted a percentage ranged from 26% to 45%. In cotton pieces Nyasaland allowed 30% and Northern Rhodesia 25%; in builders' hardware the Nyasaland figure was 25%, whereas in Northern Rhodesia ranged from that minimum to a maximum of 42% and in household hardware and enamelware Northern Rhodesia gross profit of 50% was nearly double that permitted in Nyasaland. No distribution costs in Nyasaland were mentioned, at least as high as those in Northern Rhodesia.

G. Commercial Concern

Sisal Outputs

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

This year's sisal crop from Uganda started at about £17,000,000 for Quidhambarra.

Dava Plantations Ltd. produced 123 tons of sisal agro-fibre in July, making a total of 763 tons for the first seven months of the year.

Uganda Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd. produced 165 tons of sisal and cotton July, making a total of 1,000 tons for four months.

Uganda Native Crop Production in Uganda in 1947 was valued at £1,199,220. Total exports from the Protectorate from all sources were £1,177,680.

Drapery (Africa) Ltd., a leading department store in Uganda, have declared a final dividend of 15% on the ordinary capital of £20,000, 1948, 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 the corresponding period of last year. The monthly rainfall letter to Messrs. W.atesworth and Co. Ltd. says that the U.S. market has lately shown a keen interest in East African fibre, though at one point on account of heavy rainfalls it was thought a U.S. buyer could have purchased No. 1 sisal close to 16 cents per lb., which compares with 55 cents for the price of the Brazilian or Mexican product.

Members Port

Average daily traffic from Mombasa during the month ended August 1 were 2,000 tons, of which 1,000 tons were general cargo. During the month 1,000 motor vehicles were taken off coast and 2,000 locally delivered, leaving a balance of 200 vehicles in the port, of which 143 had disposal papers. On August 1 there were 1,700,000 tons of imports in the port, of which 1,000 tons were broken up, cleared, and 2,200 tons for local delivery, sidings and transhipment. On the same day there were 83,937 tons of exports in the port.

Messrs. Nedlloyd & Co. Ltd., East India merchants, who, as was previously reported, in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA recently became more interested in business in East Africa have declared a final dividend for 1948 of 3s. per share, equivalent to 30/- tax-free. On the 500,000 depreciable ordinary shares of 1s. each out of the amount according to the credit of capital profits account an interim dividend of 1s. per share was paid at the end of December. The chairman is Mr. G. Michie, who is also chairman of the National Bank of India Ltd. He recently left some three months for East Africa.

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Tanganyika Companies

MESSRS. LESLIE ANDERSON (East Africa) Ltd., been registered in Dar es Salaam with a capital of £50,000, and Taylor Woodrow Construction, Ltd., with £5,000. Another company recently incorporated in Tanganyika is Serengeti Gold, Ltd., with a £25,000 capital; MESSRS. David Kilgour and Sons, Ltd., with £25,000; MACKENZIE, SAWMILLING, LTD., with £20,000; and a New Milk Co., Ltd., with £15,000. Van Specer and Company, Engineering and Consulting Co., Ltd., with £10,000; Africair, Ltd., with £5,000; Aragua Transport Agency, Ltd., with £3,000; Mica Motor Hotel, Ltd., with £3,000; Mafinga Estates, Ltd., with £2,500; Scindia Stores, Ltd., with £2,000; and Mr. J. Thompson (Tanganyika) Ltd., with £1,000. Mr. W. G. Kyle-Smythe and Co., Ltd.

Mining

N. Rhodesian Minerals

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
lished in London which, in accordance with an agreement in respect of the mineral rights in Rhodesia were mentioned, showed that nearly one-half of the mineral rights now available in that part of the protectorate were held by Chartered Company and its respective partners.

The company's share of the mineral rights in Rhodesia had been reduced by the recent political and financial difficulties.

The company's share of the British African Com-

Cotton Production

COTTON OUTPUT in the year for 1948-49 is estimated at 1,206,469 bales, compared with 1,069,419 bales in the previous year. The areas planted were reported as 1,551,553 and 1,501,066 acres. In Uganda, a drive for increased planting was successful in raising the area from 1,037,447 to 1,551,047 acres and the estimated production is 27,000 bales, compared with 16,500 bales in 1947-48. Production in Kenya is estimated at 9,350 (4,500) bales from 33,000 (20,000) acres in Nyasaland and 10,000 acres in the coastal Province. Tanganyikan acreages have also increased, in some districts by as much as 50%, last season's production of 3,764 bales is expected to be considerably exceeded. Prospects in Nyasaland are poor, owing to severe drought.

The first main mill, owned by the Matabeleland Farmers' Co-operative Society, has been opened in Bulawayo.

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pany's share of the mineral rights in Rhodesia, which, in view of the political and financial difficulties, were reduced by the company's partners who failed to meet whether a sale of these terms would be preferable to the uncertain future which lay before them if they turned down the proposed armistice.

Unfortunately there is no assurance that that may be imposed on the company in case of a peace now which is smaller than the proposed armistice. It is not clear whether the proposed armistice will be accepted, whereas the mine might well be allowed to claim its mineral rights in Rhodesia for as long as six years. The company's representatives are naturally to be relieved in the circumstances if the mine is given the right to negotiate a truce.

The *Financial Times* commented:

"... constant negotiations between the Royalists and the Government, which have been protracted throughout the year, have led to the conclusion that the Royalists have been compelled to give up their mineral rights in Rhodesia. Relief will be caused by the terms of the armistice, but the company's position is being put up a bad deal if it agrees to surrender its mineral rights in Rhodesia, and it will never get 20% of its revenue delayed from them during the period. The Royalists' losses thus have been made on expectation of profits income."

An armistice mainly from political considerations, the company's royalties have been going since the end of the war but in the fresh settlement that is to be brought serious complications. The new arrangement introduces difficulties into the company's financial position, but the company's revenue comes with some surprising advantages. A welcome feature of the new agreement is that the 20% tax payable to the local Government will rank as an offsetting expense for taxation purposes. The difficult problem appears to have been resolved by reason of a satisfactory compromise. The shareholders had to give up their mineral rights, mainly against political realities," wrote the *Daily Telegraph*, which concluded that:

"... a 56 compromise agreement has been reached. Northern Rhodesia would have taken matters into its own hands by leaving some heavy tax on the royalties, but the imposition of such a tax may not be an end in itself, but a political invitation to the Royalists to take the royalties themselves." An assured position for 37 years can look particularly like a continuance of a politically undesirable legal right of perpetuity. It is a valuable concession that the 20% royalty revenue payable during the 37 years can be deducted as an expense for income tax purposes."

The *Star of Dar es Salaam* was of the opinion that Rhodesian representatives had been successful as a result of the attack on the company's royalties. From the place of view of viewpoint it is not easy to identify in what terms for a definite settlement have been agreed. They have to suffer a substantial loss of income, but the 20% payment may be more less than the company might have had ... if there had been a special tax on royalties, as previously proposed by Mr. Weinstock."

The *Economist* wrote:

Considered in its political setting, the solution appears reasonably fair and reasonable in the view of the two principal parties concerned. It is available to a company which has apparently chosen to concentrate rather than run the

being considered by the Mining Department, and exports in the future will be limited to the amount of the contracts rights. That position has only recently become far too serious for the company to have any say in the direction of its enterprise. The Directors have been compelled to enter into a number of agreements with the Government, which are now binding on the company, and which have imposed a heavy financial burden. Although the company's net income per ton of ore sold is 20/-, the net income per ton of ore sold is only 10/-, and on this charge it might conceivably have been pushed even higher.

Action of Stockholders.

Chartered shareholders will now have to take note of the fact that their return on the Rhodesian mining rights will become 80% of a valuable but terminable annuity over a one year period. The immediate reaction of the Stock Exchange to the agreement was to stamp the registered stock units of the company a "shady" affair, further consideration may perhaps lead to a different sort of judgment.

Stockholders may be comforted by the fact that the company has taken steps to insure that the company's management, its projects, and its financial position will stand a community which is now entering upon a period of vigorous growth.

Stockholders would be advised to accept the onerous terms of the agreement, and to remember that no branch of the Mining Office

Mining Personnel.

S. D. DALE has left Southern Rhodesia. Mr. W. R. Worthy is leaving this country in December.

MR. K. C. ST. GEORGE STUDLING has accepted the post of General Manager of the Umtaleni Copper Mines, Ltd., Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. G. L. L. M. has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and Mr. BERNARD HALE of Nkoma, Southern Rhodesia, a member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. TOMAS HADEN of Bulawayo has applied for transfer to membership in

Empire Gold Mine.

NO EVIDENCE has been adduced to support the statement made by the company in Friday's *News*—that the general meeting of the company held on July 10, 1931, at which it was decided that the recent fall in the market value of the company's stock units was possibly due not entirely to the fall in the prices of base metals, but also to the heavy sales of a small character, and the chairman was asked whether he could give any information on the point. The chairman replied that he did not know of any such sales, but that an examination of the company's registers would probably disclose, either any had or had not taken place.

The records have been examined for the period of approximately three and a half years from January 1, 1928, to the date of the meeting, and in that period 9,291 stock units of £5 each were transferred. For the period from January 1, 1928, to July 10, 1931, the figure was 11,703 stock units.

A list was prepared of all accounts which received sales of 2,000 or more units or more during the three and a half years, and this list has been checked by the company's auditor.

It is believed that the directors will furnish the shareholders with details of 53 accounts which total sales during the period amounted to 1,000 or more stock units. The directors have examined the last mentioned accounts and compared them with all other nominee accounts with a great number of purchases, both purchases and sales, throughout the period, and the directors have found no evidence of shares being sold of a special character, such as

East African Gold Corporation, Ltd.

THE CORPORATION, Ltd., a company with interests in gold mines, has an adverse balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 1930, of £9,751, and a credit balance of £1,000 on May 31, 1931. This compares with a balance of £8,131 on December 31, 1930. The sum of £13,199 (£1,000 undrawn) appears in the cash account, and unspent investments appear to be £6,510, and undrawn investments £10,806, against which £2,000 is unspent on drawings and £1,000 on the debit balance carried forward in the balance sheet.

The issued capital is 1,000,000 ordinary units of £1 each, current liabilities stand at £1,000, and current assets amount to £107, including £6,010 in hand.

The directors' report states that Mr. P. J. Parry, chairman, and Mr. G. E. T. St. John, managing director, have joined the board, and Lord Bolton, Sir H. G. Hawke and Mr.

General Secretary will be holding a London conference on November 12.

Progress Reports.

THE EAST AFRICAN GOLD CO. LTD. 1930—1931—In July 1930, 1,000 oz. of ore were treated in July and produced a working profit of £1,220, including the subsidy of £177. In July 1931, 1,000 oz. of ore were treated in the 10th level, driving 1,520 ft. driven 1,520 ft., 1st level driven 62 sq. ft., 2nd level driven 61 ft., 1st level driven 155 ft., 25th level 1st drive 260 ft., 2nd level 3 ft., 2nd level driven 15 ft., 3rd level driven 10 ft., 4th level driven 7 ft., 5th level driven 20 ft., 7th level driven 17 ft., 6th level driven 20 ft., 8th level driven 3 ft., 9th level driven 4 ft., 10th level driven 83 ft. in trace.

THE EAST AFRICAN GOLD CO. LTD.—Working profit for the year ended December 31, 1930, £1,220, including the subsidy of £177. After deducting depreciation and taxes, the profit is £1,059 (£2,111).

THE EAST AFRICAN GOLD CO. LTD.—Working profit of £2,111, including the subsidy of £177, and £1,059 (£2,111).

Gold Price.

MR. B. C. LEY, President of the Gold Institute in Canada last week said that he had been instrumental in increasing the price of gold world-wide by the International Monetary Fund at its meeting in September. To reduce the matter to seven terms, he said, the question was whether there would be a market for gold at a higher price. The United States was the only country in the world to do so, unlimited quantities of gold.

Empire Mineral Production.

A REPORT of a survey of Colonial mineral prospect by a special committee of the Primary Products Committee appeared on page 100.

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The spectacular ruins of Great Zimbabwe present archaeologists with an intriguing puzzle. When and by whom they were built has yet to be finally established, but all observers agree that the ruins are surrounded by extensive workings where once the mining of gold took place on a large scale.

A pleasingly romantic explanation suggests that round Zimbabwe lie the greatest goldfields of the ancient world—King Solomon's Mines—wherein which was obtained the gold used in the adornment of the Great Temple in Jerusalem. Another more realistic theory is that the ruins were built of the 14th or 15th century. Between Zimbabwe may have been a centre for the gold trade with the Mediterranean at the coast.

Whatever the origin, the ruins remain an interesting link in the history of mining in Southern Rhodesia. For today the mining of gold, chrome and coal continues to contribute to the prosperity of the country. Full and accurate information from our branches in Southern Rhodesia covering the mining industry and commercial activities is readily obtainable on request.



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Fig. 1. A scanning electron micrograph showing the surface morphology of a poly(ethylene terephthalate) fiber.

Fig. 1. A photomicrograph of a section through the basal region of a developing *Aspergillus* conidium.

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Box 16

PARTES SALARIALES

On 1st May, 1944, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Posts Services to form the East African Railways and Harbours.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,930 route miles. Metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, and 1,700 miles of road transport services. Within the system there are four ocean ports—Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Lindi. Another port is at present under construction at Mikumi, in southern Tanganyika, for the Great Northern connexion with which many miles of road are also being built.

Despite a continuing shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the East Lancashire Railways and Harbours are handling more traffic than ever before. In 1947 passenger journeys increased by 10% and goods tonnage by 76% in 1948. Increases will be still greater.

The railways are of the same importance as the seaports of the East African territories, and are to have, in the responsibilities which rest upon them, the same care and pains continued to spare, a desire to maintain their past record of service and provide a capacity which will seal entirely with all demands made upon them.



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EAST AFRICA A RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE EAST HAS in a recent lead editorial on the need for the urgent preparation of a scheme according to Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for the closer association of those three contiguous territories has brought the challenge that

Central Authority for Central Africa.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA should continue its own specific passport. The reader will except me from 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 autonomy of the Government, and that acceptance by that of the desirability of federation must at this stage be everywhere 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 back to the earlier demand for joint government. On the other side are those, especially in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who desire whether Africans can be persuaded to form a federation, however massive the scheme is because their natural inclination will be to form a separate state about achieving the

same objectives by federation. We have been given no details on which to form a judgment, but even if you went to extremes in regard African interests, you could not possibly offer any protection of their rights which does not exist under the present system. The Protectorate government is therefore we cannot possibly say, we prefer to remain as we are.

Our proposal is that those opportunities which 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 concentration and agreement, and to which there is no African opposition. Northern Rhodesia is very closely associated with Rhodesia Railways, and though a whole of the capital held by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the northern 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 a fairly fair and feasible therefore to impose responsibility for railways

AUGUST 25, 1949

and airways to some central organization. Defence is another obvious subject. Interterritorial control, and so are post, telegraphs and telephones.

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

Research, Records And Broadcasts. The problems common to

the three States, for instance, in agriculture and animal health, agricultural machinery and in the methods most used by the farmer, in much the same way as the Southern Rhodesian Government would be increasingly eroded by the growth of a wider territorial socio-political society, the creation of a joint statistical department could easily arouse the anxiety of the more warlike Africans—who, it may be remembered, did not consider the establishment of a Central African Archives as the time was a dangerous wedge. Broadcasting to African audiences in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is already undertaken from Northern Rhodesia by mutual arrangement. 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 interterritorially than territorially, but responsibility for which might, with advantage, be transferred to a Central Building and African High Commission.

Experience. Under the leadership of the Assembly, that would mean more than the transition to Central Africa since the People established last year in East Africa. Of course, we do not suggest the complete adoption of the East African model, adaptation to the local circumstances being first practical step towards the kind of wider association which is dictated by economic, geographical, political, and other considerations. For many years we have held firm to that faith and to-day we are more convinced than ever that a peaceful and desirable development of Africa is undeniable. Largely as a result of most unfortunate misunderstandings, African opinion has been aroused in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, we do not believe, impossible to overcome that difficulty by the preparation of a scrupulously fair scheme and patient and reiterated explanation of

by the Governments. But that must remain, and our proposal is that a first measure of centralization of common services could take effect meanwhile, so that the territories, without losing their habit of working together, can improve their problems from the most sensible angle.

The governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland could, under a trilateral agreement with complete honesty, co-ordinate certain statistical

From Stage To Stage. In such work, while no judgment

African in origin, and that agreement with the Federal Government and the Southern Rhodesian Government had been based on that step. The final stage should be added would be to transfer our responsibilities to the central authority, when a really satisfactory arrangement could be evolved, but certainly such terms, that again would be repeated in Central Africa. What is happening in East Africa, where irresponsible commercial interests are already beginning to complain that the powers of the High Commission are too restricted. Not that body of like action which might be interpreted as an attempt to usurp functions which individual territories are jealously determined to retain would certainly be imprudent, but it was surely never intended that the High Commission would assume or deprive of functions which the first African Governors Committee had clearly and definitely believed to be the state which had been created for the objective.

Central Africa, in view of its experience of the responsibilities of its central government, and the nature of its powers, is well qualified to act as a responsible authority which will serve the common interest and the legitimate aspirations of all the territories.

A N BRIEF NOTE on the heavy Government Information Office, member of 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

that measure of discernment. Even in the tenth year of its existence the Kenya Information Office has not learnt to win public praise from the Governor. An item recently issued by the Information Office begins: "Although Kenya's Governor, Sir Philip Atchison, 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 of his capability; and the press will rightly resent the use or the misuse of official channels for no purpose other than of personal publicity."

"Why Kenya has to wait so long for satisfactory information Departmental so long past our comprehension. We have been waiting many occasions over a number of years, and though what portions of the Treasury at the output of the Office which reaches us is admitted to be far from satisfactory, let me add a further letter on the subject."

African Needs

STATEMENT OF SUGGESTED ADDRESS TO

THE CONFERENCE TO FORMULATE POLICY
in the African Countries for a comprehensive statement of the principles of agricultural development for adoption by the African governments. A conference of this kind is to be convened for the ordinary constituency of policy-makers which exists in the African territories and in London.

We shall first pool the experience you have all had in the field in one way or another to establish a basis for the quality and quantity of farm produce and to conserve and improve the natural resources of the land and, secondly, we hope to draw on your experience practical suggestions concerning 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 best and most quickly to raise the economic, social and political status of the inhabitants of the African territories.

Raising Standards

Our first conference in 1945 dealt with the question of the government—the political side of the problem in the field. Our second, last year, dealt with the endeavour of the 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 this session to discuss what is in some ways the most fundamental aspect of all. The answer is surely that in any endeavour it is important first to make sure of the

second, an abbreviated record of the opening address of Mr. C. H. Jones at the Colonial Summer Conference on African procedure now being held in Cambridge.

than it was some time ago. It bears 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 a cable from Nairobi that the leaders of the European elected members of the Legislative Council had long last asked for an inquiry into the working of the Information Office. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA made this proposal yet again, but despite repeated endeavours could not persuade the non-official members of the Legislative Council to act. They have been acting negligently and irresponsibly, inadvisable, tolerant of this long continued waste of public opportunity, and damage to our public image, but they have also made in very belatedly in the present circumstances a belated examination and a long-waited attempt to assist in the improvement of the administration of Northern Rhodesia.

Colonial development presents many baffling problems regarding the permanence and pace of the process sought and the reconciliation of these things with the majority elements of people for change. Nevertheless, colonization throughout the world with a serious world-wide war with basic shortages of food, families and droughts in almost parts of the world; together with the desire and the desire for social advancement, response by people hitherto dormant.

CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN NEEDS

Colonial development is enterprise to be conducted and controlled by the people and nature of the men and women concerned and to set the full co-operation of the people in life. I hope that your present discussions will be closely linked with the conclusions reached at the conferences in 1945 and 1948.

Colonial development presents many baffling problems regarding the permanence and pace of the process sought and the reconciliation of these things with the majority elements of people for change. Nevertheless, colonization throughout the world with a serious world-wide war with basic shortages of food, families and droughts in almost parts of the world; together with the desire and the desire for social advancement, response by people hitherto dormant.

Aiding Backward Regions

No areas can be completely independent from the rest of the world, and no areas can remain unaffected by economic influences. In fact, the world cannot afford to allow areas of political resources to remain sequestered and undeveloped when the food and good health of mankind cannot prosper if these regions are developed to make their contribution. Selected and undeveloped, they become the subject of suspicion and intrigue, and they tend to disturb the relations both economic and political between the countries on the front so when these territories present numbers of meeting requirements desperately felt.

Colonial territories are obliged to go forward the backwardness under their control and to meet the increasing needs of the Colonial people for industrial, social, physical. In other words, we are compelled to go ahead of economic development. And because agriculture is the fundamental feature of in-

Minerals Resources of the Argentine Coalfields.

Territory Will Soon Require 10 Million Tons Annually

THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS
recently made by the
commercial members, made the
situation into a local
affair of the territory.

For two years he had been losing weight, coal dust irritates the COPD patient. It was probably the fibrosis lost over twenty years and 40-50 kg. Local industries and mining should also be blamed about the irritation.

The coal requirement of the mining companies is some 60,000 tons a month, but the supply has at times been as low as 30,000 tons. There have been stoppages of mines with men laid off, and timber has been used in the Copperhill in favor of coal at a rate of 500,000 tons a year. That will bring serious damage to the country's natural resources.

My hon. friend has asked me to make a statement on the
various requirements of his constituency. Our
industries are not well situated in the West Country.
London Railways are far from the coalfield
and there is no direct line to the coalfield.

Colliery
The author estimates the cost of establishing a colliery in Northern Rhodesia, including buying a steamship if required, but excluding the cost of railway construction at £2,000,000 and £1,000,000.
"If the coal is well appreciated by the Railways, it would be possible to transport coal from the country to the sea without getting up this money; then Rhodesia would be safe. It can be seen that the Rhodesian Government's requirements are more than

...the former general manager of
the company, Mr. Stillman, had as many years
ago, in the same office, a depression.
It took him a long time to get power and
confidence again. Why were the people
so slow to respond? I blame the people more than
the government.

The Company have tried to provide rolling-stock engineers as far as they can. I shall be vested interest in holding up the production of additional metal in France, and in extracting from a pre-war loan by the chairman of the War Loan Committee, the late Sir A. E. Evans of Dux-

We have considered the late Mr. Edmunds' suggestion. We have also proposed coalfields examined by Norton, and have selected what we were advised to do. We have also examined the localities in which payable coal might possibly be found. We have visited these localities ever since, and have done no more. In North America, we have not yet made any examination of our properties. The mineral property has been taken up already in the United States, and we have naturally followed the work of the operators employed upon it, and have been in touch with them—though think we may never have to make any expenditure. I passed a law in 1872, which forbade the importation of coal.

Million Tons Annually

can get but it shall not tolerate monopolies or
elopment. The coal deposit which I am interested in goes
to a town held by a man called Ward.
He is prepared to pay with his holdings for
nominal rent. Reports from Wales indicate that the
mines there are making a fortune. The
mines in the coal area said that the formation

The son-officials who came last week to Mr. Welenky's residence were told that he had no time to speak with them.

Mr. R. L. ... - Compt'd
Taking a cycle or similar piece of conveyance over £25 per month at the sum paid for the cycle in 10 years. Four years later, when it was sold, he had not recovered the original sum, so he had lost £100.
Glen Brown, Esq., M.P., 1903.

Fig. 1. A photomicrograph of a thin section of a sandstone sample from the Lower Cretaceous of the Deltoid area, showing numerous small, irregularly shaped, dark, angular, and subangular grains of magnetite. The scale bar at the bottom left indicates 0.001 mm.

...had in mind, and can
be called "prisoners" for the time they would
have really been in prison.

Consequently, the number of machines per unit of output has increased.

Figure 1. A photomicrograph showing the distribution of *S. enteritidis* in the intestinal tract of a broiler chicken. The bacteria were stained with Giemsa and viewed at $\times 1000$.

The products of hydrolysis of the former esterified polyesters were found to consist of 100% glycerol monoglycerides.

...and the bounds of possibility are now well beyond Africa in Northern Rhodesia, so far as any major market in the Suez Canal territory can be concerned. It is now possible to supply the South African copper belt from no source but that of South African sulphuric acid.

Sir STEPHEN GARNETT said that a very crowd
of critics had been present but with expected
and considerable unease as to the interests of Wimpey
Co. Ltd., which had been recruited by an eminent
practical lawyer, whose main object was to
dissolve the company and to get the place
and money of the shareholders back again. It
had been made in order to get the company

Mr. J. G. Kirkaldy, one of the Northern Rhodesia natives, has

Material Potentialsities of the Colonial Empire

Further Points from Report of Primary Products Committee

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

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

Diamonds. Rough diamonds are classified as gems or industrial according to colour and other characteristics such as internal crystal structure and shape, but in an emergency supplies of industrial diamonds can be directed to gem stones which normally would be sold elsewhere as industrial stones, as was done during the war.

The main rough diamonds-producing areas are South Africa, Angola, Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Brazil, French Equatorial Africa, British Guiana and Venezuela. The production of rough diamonds in the Colonial territories for the year 1947 was as follows (in metric carats): Gold Coast, 852,493; Sierra Leone, 60,554; Tanganyika, 92,229; British Guiana, 10,000; Brazil, 57,445.

Industrial diamonds account for about 50% of the production in Tanganyika, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone, and 60% in the Gold Coast.

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

Colonial Production Possibilities. There is a steady demand for low quality diamonds for industrial purposes. The trade in the better quality (gem) diamonds is conducted in 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 Standard 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 trades in 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.

MAGNETITE. Magnetite is extensively used as a filter, in insulation products and edible oils, and in thermal and acoustic insulation. Other uses are as a filter and mild abrasive, and for many miscellaneous applications. It is the high-grade United States diatomite which is used as a filter aid.

In 1947 Kenya produced 724 tons. The United Kingdom mineral requirements are about 50,000 tons.

Colonial Production Possibilities. The only Colonial producer in Kenya whose magnetite is used in insulation and as a filter aid. These are the sole purpose to which magnetite is used and the market product has proved to be too expensive to compete with that of American diatomite. Experiments, however, have been completed at the National Physical Laboratory on samples of Kenya magnetite as a heat-insulator.

Before Kenya could become an important producer of magnetite as a filter aid, would need to be developed. Relatively small quantities are currently being used for lattice filtration and for purposes of filter purposes are being tested. The results so far carried out have been incomplete, but it is known that the analysis of chemical analysis American diatomite and Kenya magnetite in the raw state to be almost identical.

At least 50% of the magnetite of U.S. filter aid originates 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 carbon; these is marketed in several different grades. It is used principally for foundry crucibles, crucibles and others of grey metal, paints and polished dry batteries and pencils.

Madagascar produced 548 tons in 1947. The Colonial Kingdom and U.S.A. the world's leading importers, the former requiring 1,400 tons and 1,200 tons respectively. At present the import requirements of other countries are very small.

Unless United States supplies and civilian consumption requirements remain stable, even the established production should be able to meet demand, 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 crystalline flake graphite, which is of unique quality, increased from £10 to £17 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 materials. It is hoped to arrange for the deposit to be further investigated as soon as geologists are available for the purpose.

Although an Empire, graphite as suitable as Madagascar graphite for the manufacture of crucibles has yet to be found. Exports users would no doubt be prepared to pay Colonial despatch, and enter the market for any supplies that might be found available. The Panel has arranged for this to be sought at the notice of the East African governments.

IRON ORE. The chief-producing countries are the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., France, Sweden and the United Kingdom, but the only France and Sweden are really large-scale exporters. The United Kingdom is by far the greatest producer of the Commonwealth, and in 1947 produced 11,028,000 tons of lean ore, in 1943 production reached the record high level of 20,000,000 tons. The 1947 Colonial produces are Sierra Leone (840,636 tons in 1947), the Federation of Malaya (1,982,478 tons in 1940, and 816 tons in 1947), and Northern Rhodesia (1,504 tons in 1947).

The United Kingdom demand for imports rose at about 2,000,000 tons per year, not considerably exceeding the average of that of the years immediately preceding the war and running higher than the pre-war Aborigine year of 1937, when over 7,000,000 tons were imported. During 1948, figures for iron ore ranged from 175 to 1,000 per ton.

Industries Proceeding

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

TANGANYIKA. Magnetite is widely-spread in Tanganyika. The largest deposits are at vug zones on the eastern side of the northern portion of Lake Nyasa. The Ruhuhu cauldron is only about 5 miles away and limestone is also available within 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 starting progress.

UGANDA. Haematite exists 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 sheeting electric cables, and in sheet and pipe; there are immaterial lesser uses. The older, large and red lead, are used in very considerable quantities, the chemical salts also have wide application. The uses of lead compounds in mining are declining.

minerals is confined to Northern Rhodesia, which produced 640 tons in 1947.

In the United Kingdom in 1948 it amounted to 180,000 tons, compared with a consumption capacity of 350,000 tons. The price of lead has risen from 10/- per ton before the war to 18/-, awaiting for a price of 20/- per ton at the end of 1948. During the year the plate cost 20/- per ton.

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

Colonial Production Possibilities—NORTHERN RHODESIA

Lead production is closely linked with zinc and copper output. At present the output of lead and zinc is relatively to that of manganese. A new concentration plant smelter have been installed at the Broken Hill mine, the result being that the production of zinc and lead has increased from 1,000 tons in 1945 to 2,000 tons in 1948. Ore reserves estimated in 1945 at 1,000,000 tons will supply about 3,000,000 tons. It is understood that steps are being taken to obtain a market for the remaining ore reserves. This is expected to take place in the course of several months. Some 100 tons of lead are also produced annually.

MANGANESE ORE.—The Broken Hill, Manganese deposit developed by mining mineral, is situated at a point where it is being concentrated in main veins, and is situated in the middle of the hill, with a capacity of between 100 and 150 tons of ore per hour. It is set up. Part of the main plant is under construction, necessary for the pilot plant to run for a month or two, the plant can be completed. Other deposits in Northern Rhodesia 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 Government 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 dioxide is an oxidizer and desulfurizer, and is an alloying element in the manufacture of steel, about 75% 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 of their manganese requirements.

Supplies from the U.S.S.R. and India are limited, while both the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., which are chief consumers, are dependent on other sources for their supplies. Manganese is on the U.S. Government's short list. The Gold Coast is the chief Colonial producer, but it has also taken place in Malaya and Nigeria, where 1,000 to 5,000 tons of manganese were produced annually for me in the Broken Hill mine plant.

Colonial Production Possibilities—NORTHERN RHODESIA.—The deposits are neither very high grade nor very large, and the great rail distances to ocean ports limit the export possibilities.

Mercury and Zinc

MERCURY.—The chief uses of mercury are in electrical, chemical and industrial apparatus, instruments, in dental preparations, catalysis, mining 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 found for use in wallpaper manufacturing, roofing compositions and as a filler in paint, rubber, etc.

Tanganyika is the chief Colonial producer. Total was 72 tons black and sheet and 265 tons white in 1946. Very small quantities have been produced in Uganda and Kenya.

Supplies are at present sufficient to meet world requirements for current consumption. The U.S.A. is a large importer, and has her stock built up.

Colonial Production Possibilities.—Attempts were made during the last two years to increase mica production in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia. In spite of increased prices, however, none of these efforts met with much

success, although production of shorimica in Tanganyika increased from 44 tons to 125 tons. It is considered unlikely that any further Colonial ventures could be profitably undertaken.

NICKEL.—Nickel is raised principally as a constituent of alloy steels, cast irons and non-ferrous alloys (nickel-brass, copper-silvers, etc.) and to a lesser extent as the pure metal. Nickel in these forms it is widely used in engineering, for its security strength, corrosion, and heat resistance, magnetic, dielectric properties, etc. It is also used in currency, in medicine, as a catalyst in storage batteries, etc.

Nickel (1 per cent.) of the world's nickel is produced.

Under 1 per cent. is "No Colonial" production. The United States and Canada are entirely dependent on Commonwealth sources for their import requirements.

The average price of nickel at the end of 1948 was about £10 per ton, showing an increase of £3 per ton over 1947.

Copper Production Possibilities.—A deposit in Tanganyika was discovered in 1943, about 160 miles south-west of the Lake Victoria port. The deposit is scattered over a large area and is not being worked on a cast, but the ore is very soft and probably would be difficult to concentrate. Two companies have considered the possibility of developing the Tanganyika deposits and neither appears to have been seriously impressed.

SALT.—Salt is used extensively as a raw material by the chemical industry, particularly for the manufacture of soda, caustic soda and chlorine. It is a 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 in Sudan, Turkey and Ceylon Islands, and the Bahama.

TANZANIA.—Salt is produced from the saline springs at Lutinda, the coastal regions, and from Lake Shikwa. Very considerable quantities are also collected by the inhabitants from the various salt lakes of the interior, where there are large deposits, and from the sea. Recorded production in 1946 was 13,162,000 of which 3,427 tons were exported mostly to the Belgian Congo.

Bank Failure in East Africa Thorough Investigation Urged

The failure of the Exchange Bank of Uganda was discussed in the Uganda Legislative Council when Mr. C. H. Mandala Bird, a non-official member, asked for a Government investigation of the matter from the standpoint of the local branch, and an assurance that the existence of the Government's own bank, the Bank of Central Africa, had authorised such an investigation for which action would be sought.

The Financial Secretary replied that an extension of the inquiry of the Kenyatta investigation to the other branches would be welcome, and that he would permit the grant of official status to the Central Bank, who had already compiled the documents required by the investigators.

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

Bird declared that there are sums of African money, were involved in the failure, and urged that more stringent steps should be taken to ensure thorough investigation, understanding that deposits were being cashed up to 24 hours before the bank closed.

Control of Insurance Companies Enforced

As a result of this rapid and unexpected failure, he asked if Government were satisfied that all insurance companies operating in the country maintained sufficient funds in East Africa so that their obligations in the territories.

The Social Secretary pointed out that except for insurers of Africans and those who issued fire policies, most third party risks in respect of motor vehicles, companies tended to confine only within the laws applicable to limited liability companies. The Government was therefore in no position to inquire into the statutory provisions made for local regulations. 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.

25-940 14-6 AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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British East Africa Corporation
Nairobi (P.O. Box 122).

PROTESIA: Johnson & Fletcher Ltd.
Box 224 Salsbury
Waterton, C. B. Box 118
Box 224

TAHOMA YIRKA : British East Africa Corporation (B.E.A.C.) - Urea-Sulphur (P.D. No. 310) - London Street, Mombasa; for whom only one copy.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
Lisbon & Epices, Ltd.
No. 1960.
And others throughout the

MURRAY HARRIS

THE PROGRESSIVE TALKS OF MR. MURRAY HARRIS
ARE COMING OUT IN KENYA. SINCE 1946,
EDITOR OF THE GAMBIA WAS RECENTLY REPORTED

MURRAY HARRIS WAS BORN IN LONDON IN 1897, AND EDUCATED AT GRESHAM'S SCHOOL, AND CANTERBURY, WHERE HE WAS HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY MOUNTAINEERING CLUB AND MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM. IN HIS SPARE TIME HE JOINED THE ALPINE CLUB.

ENTERING THE COLONIAL SERVICE, KENYA IN 1926, HE SERVED AS A DISTRICT OFFICER IN KALUMEGE, NARROW, TURKANA, NAIROBI, AND KERICHO, AND THEN AS A DISTRICT COMMISSIONER IN KAPENGURU, KANI, AND ALYEN. AFTER A SPELL AS ACTING RESIDENT MAGISTRATE IN ALYEN, HE BECAME SETTLEMENT OFFICER IN KERICHO FROM 1931 TO 1934, AND BECAME ACTING RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TWO YEARS LATER. A COLONIAL COMMISSIONER IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR, AND RETIRED IN 1946.

HE MADE HIS FIRST TRIP TO AFRICA IN 1926, TO THE MOUNT KENYA AREA, SHILLON, AND THE NAIROBI PLATEAU. HE REACHED 10,000 FEET WITH A SMALL PORTER PARTY. MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE PRESENTLY ARE WORKING ON A STUDY OF THE ECONOMICS OF AFRICA.

A LONG, A LOUD, AND BLOODY WAR HAS BEEN FIGHTING IN AFRICA SINCE 1940. WE SLOWLY LEARNED OF IT IN THE NEWS. IN RHODESIA, 400,000 PEOPLE DIED, WITH 200 CASES OF GENOCIDE. TWO EUROPEAN AND 45 AFRICAN WERE KILLED.

IMPERIALS ARTER & CO. CENTRAL AFRICA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
CABCA HOUSE, KNURE,
NORTHERN Rhodesia.

MERCHANTS
DISTRIBUTORS
AND
MANUFACTURERS

GENERAL CORRESPONDENTS:
William C. Carter & Co., Ltd.
William C. Carter & Co., Ltd.

RECENTLY, THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET THE COLONIAL PEOPLES TO APPROVE A NEW TAXATION BILL. THE BILL IS DESIGNED TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE GOVERNMENT, AND TO PAY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES. THE BILL DEPENDS ON THE SUPPORT OF THE COLONIAL PEOPLES.

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SELF-PROTECTOR

Useful attachment available.

Beard and Moustache Dress.

Scented and unscented.

Do not keep moist.

The ALLAN'S SELF-PROTECTOR apparatus is a simple device and does away with the trouble of paste-and-paint. It consists of a device of hand-cutting gum which you apply to the sensitive areas of your face. It will not go on too easily and obtain sufficient adhesion. The ALLAN'S SELF-PROTECTOR is a safe, inexpensive and most effective protection against the uncomfortable effects of beard and moustache.

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PENRIS are now busily engaged in the building of a new factory for the production of dry goods, drapery, furniture, clothing, hats, millinery, dress, etc., etc. We offer our services as tailors, men's and women's tailors, milliners, dressers, etc. Established houses overseas for whom our activities and self-sacrifice in time of need help us to hold their sound.

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extract, specially refined animal fat, glycerine, glucose and vegetable juice, with various mineral salts. Vitamin A is added. A good food to restore growth and acting value.

DR. HILL'S
VITAMIN A
FOOD.

extract, specially refined animal fat, glycerine, glucose and vegetable juice, with various mineral salts. Vitamin A is added. A good food to restore growth and acting value.

DR. HILL'S
VITAMIN A
FOOD.

Imports and Exports.—Mr. S. E. T. CONNELL, M.P., reported that, in view of the present situation, it was difficult to estimate imports and exports. It was originally chartered Kenya Airways Limited to begin from London to Nairobi, but the company had been unable to do so. A flight had been made from London to Nairobi in the plane in which the first flight of the British Exchange flight had been made, and import自由 freedom.

A quantity of almost three-quarters of a million pieces of goods was fixed in the same aircraft from London to Nairobi. Return space was then reserved for half a ton of pineapples from Nairobi to London and for several donkeys from Khartoum to London, the donkeys being intended for London Zoo.

This typical example of air chartering could have been completely arranged on the Berlin Exchange. The availability of the world's aircraft can be matched daily with availability of cargoes in any part of the world. An American Dakota was en route to flight to Mombasa approximately half the space will be taken up with rotted oil and the remaining half with electrical equipment.

During last week seven Viking and Douglas aircraft made homeward loads from East Africa and the Middle East without success. Whereas the movement of stores towards East Africa has been good, the return load situation has been very difficult.

Average daily exports from Mombasa during the week ended August 18 were 288 tons, when the present load situation is considered.

Kertes-Hoy

M. Frysors

ASA. LTD.

Importers and Exporters

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Engineers

Manufacturers' Representatives

London Correspondent: Alex. Cowrie

Secretary: Axis, London, E.C. 4

Savings and Loans Society

Important New Registration

THE SAVINGS AND LOANS SOCIETY, Ltd., which was recently incorporated in Northern Rhodesia, and registered in Kenya also, has an authorized capital of £610,000 divided into 30,000 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each, 110,000 ordinary shares of £1, and 100,000 founders' shares of 2s each. The present issued capital is £250,000 of preference shares, £50,000 of ordinary shares, and the whole £10,000 worth of founders' shares.

The directors are Mr. J. H. Hamlin, C.B.E., Mrs. M. E. G. Phillips, M.A., M.C., Major S. E. Duane, M.I.C., and Mr. D. G. D. H. Nicol.

There is a London advisory committee consisting of Sir Harold Bellamy (chairman), Mr. Stanley Adlard, Mr. Stuart Edwards, Mr. R. Leslie, and Mr. G. Mullins.

Proposed for Home Ownership

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

Sir Harold Bellamy, 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 attorney of wide experience. Mr. Eden is connected with a well-known finance house in the City and Mr. Mullins is chairman of the Lambeth Building Society and a former managing director of the Pearl Assurance Company.

Mr. Leslie is the well-known accountant, an auditor, and partner in the firm of Messrs. Peter Bros. & Sons & Company.

Enemy Competition

IN BOTH NORTHERN RHODESIA and the Belgian Congo have recently received from a firm in Solingen, Germany, a comprehensive range of samples of men's knives and scissors, with the instruction 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 at twice the low level of German wages. Manufacturers in Bulawayo are 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 10s. a dozen.

Cereal Yields

LAST SEASON'S average yields of cereals in Kenya from non-native producers averaged 5.09 bags per acre of wheat, 1.8 bags of maize, 6.51 bags of barley, and 6.48 bags of oats. Total outputs were 1,014,402 bags of wheat, 1,053,882 bags of maize (including 1,000,000 bags), 32,088 bags of barley, and 1,010 bags of oats. The grand total of cereals, 25,21,466 bags, compared with estimates amounting to 25,912,000 bags.

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., reporting £23,000 for profits tax and £1,100 for dividends, made a profit of £128,235 for the year ended March 31, compared with £41,501 in the previous year. Income tax will require £60,000; general reserve, £39,229; and a proposed dividend of 25% less tax will absorb £31,625, leaving a balance of £23,366 to be carried forward, against £14,826 brought in.

The issued capital is £250,000 in shares of £1 each, a total of £250,000 in revenue, received at £17,514 per acre of land held, £1,600 per acre of fixed assets, £1,500 per acre of buildings, £1,650 per acre of plant, including invested investments of £2,302, shares value £7,647, unquoted investments £100, tax reserve certificates at £70,237 and £7,607 in bank.

Production amounted to 4,559 (4,492) tons, of which 900 tons were from leased estate. The planted areas are: Kibera, 1,622; Chiranga, 1,737; and Machinga (at least) 1,22 hectares. During the year 200 acres were replanted, and 322 hectares of new area sown.

The directors are Mr. N. C. S. Bowes (chairman), Mr. H. J. Adams (Vice-Treasurer), and Mr. Abel Smith. The 13th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 13 at 2.30 p.m.

Bwa Plantations, Good Year

BWA PLANTATIONS LTD. earned a profit subject to taxation of £42,865 for the calendar year 1948, compared with £4,229 in the previous year. The profit will add £29,000 interest on the preference share amount in £1,612 general reserve, receive £9,000, and reserve for pensions £2,506. A dividend of 50% on the ordinary shares less tax requires £2,428, and a participation dividend on the preference shares £2,008, leaving a balance of £1,327 to be carried forward, against £1,415 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1,887 in 6% cumulative participating preference shares of 600 each and £3,828 in ordinary shares of £1 each. Capital reserve stands at £1,000, revalues at £18,310, reserve for future taxation at £22,079, maintenance reserve at £1,844, provision for pensions at £9,000, and current liabilities at £35,205. The assets valued at £78,000 and current assets at £1,327, leaving a surplus of £50,300.

Output for the year was more than doubled at 1,619 tons, compared with 661 tons in 1947. Mining estate was sold at a substantial profit.

The directors are Mr. B. R. Hong (chairman), Mr. E. P. Peacocke, Mr. Rawlings and Mr. H. H. Hogg (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, Tanganyika, Mikindani, and Zanzibar.

Messrs. Baker Bros., McConnell & Co. Ltd., have paid a final ordinary dividend of 50% tax free, making 7½% free of tax for 1948, and a cash bonus of 3½% also free of tax. And losses for the year amount to £4,493, after income taxation, compared with £20,572 in the previous year.

Exports of wool from Kenya amounted to 1,000,000 lb. in 1938, 1,500,000 lb. in 1939, 1,700,000 lb. in 1940, 600,000 lb. in 1941, 1,200,000 lb. in 1942, 700,000 lb. in 1943, 800,000 lb. in 1944, 1,050,000 lb. in 1945, 700,000 lb. in 1946, and 900,000 lb. in 1947.

Nyaland Railways have exceeded by 83% the target figure of 29,000 tons of goods traffic to be handled in the first six months of this year.

United Bank of India, Ltd., has announced an interim dividend of 8% less tax for the year 1948 payable on September 16.

SALE VALUABLE FACTORY PREMISES AT THIKA

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a very valuable factory at Thika. This factory was formerly occupied by the Industrial Management Board and comprises

25 acres situated on the river at Thika, on a private railway siding, held under a Crown Lease for 99 years.

The buildings include:

1. Factory buildings 238 ft. x 49 ft. x 20 ft. high, with adjoining building 30 ft. x 15 ft. x 10 ft. high. Stone walls, C.I. roof of concrete and stone floor.

2. Office and stores. There are three separate buildings, covering a superficial area of over 4,000 sq. ft., for the use as office and stores, with telephone.

3. Water installations include a pump house and concrete water tank with two filter beds giving a capacity of approx. 76,000 gallons. The water installations are connected with a full service of piping, etc., to the main factory.

4. European staff quarters. There are four attractive single bungalows, stone walls, concrete floors, tiled roofs, complete with electric light, etc.

5. African labour accommodation. There are two native huts, stone walls, stone floor, 50 ft. x 12 ft. There is also a Native camp; stone walls, 2 Gt. and 1 thatch room, stone floor, 50 ft. x 60 ft. with kitchen and latrines.

Service facilities included in the above are:

- (a) Water supply: The main industrial water supply is from the nearby Chania river, through metal sluice gates fitted with two filter frames, and is pumped by a Sulzerwater water pump to a main reservoir and then through filter beds. An alternative pump is also available.

- (b) Steam: Steam is supplied from a 15 ft. Henschel locomotive fire tube boiler fitted with a wood fuel grate and having a working pressure of 100 lbs. per sq. in. The main steam line runs the whole length of the factory and is fitted with various control valves, expansion joints, etc., and is heavily lagged.

- (c) Electrical installations: Electric current, both power and light, is supplied by the B.A.P. & A. A. steam-driven 350 KVA. alternator, by G.E.C., with multiple change-over switches, etc., is also available and makes the factory independent in the event of any outside line interruptions. The electrical installations and switch gear are of the most modern type and include some 20 electric motors ranging from 3 to 20 h.p.

The factory, as described above with the service facilities, is offered for sale under LOT "A".

The proprietors are also prepared to consider an inclusive tender, LOT "B", for the above property plus all items of plant, etc., including automatic cyclone peat of 1/2 plate, 8 ft. diam. x 15 ft. 6 ins. high, with detachable covers 4 ft. 2 ins. x 8 ft. 4 ins., hydraulic press complete with screw compressor capable of 6,000 lbs. per square inch pressure, steel agitated mixing tanks, 1½ & 2 Gt. hard wood washing tanks, 2 metal trolleys on roller bearing wheels, McCormick - Deering No. 6 hammer mill, grain dryer containing over 7,000 lbs. of grain and piping, blade screw presses, circular saw bench, 10 tons and approx. 20 ft. of piping, consumption stores, including flour, oils, bolts, nuts, etc., also office and house furniture in European woods.

Interested parties may obtain full detailed schedules with form of tender, conditions of sale and other relevant application, on payment of £10,000, Messrs. Baker Bros. and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 654, Nairobi.

The Old East African Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 295, Nairobi.

The Old East African Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 252, Mombasa.

Those interested are advised to make early application for particulars, as

TENDERS CLOSE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1949.

Rhodesia Mineral Rights Chartered Company Statement

Mr. Douglas Macmillan, 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 stated in full the statement issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on August 10, Sir Donald Malcolm Noyce—

"The terms of agreement involve substantial abatement by the company of the plaintiff 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 such rights in perpetuity have been and are and would be in future in increasing measure to be threatened by any political attack, the force of which it would be very difficult and indeed, having regard to the trend of political developments in the Colony, impossible for H.M. Government to resist. In the judgment of the directors and in view 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 its diamond production.

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(1) of the heads of agreement, and that such a measure of taxation (which paragraph 2(d) prohibits) should have been no bar 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 events so when they may begin or constitutional development in Northern Rhodesia in the course of the next few years, it would give to a local government responsible to a local legislature full control over the internal affairs of the Colony. It is evident that if such development did take place, another new situation would be created.

At 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, local legislature, and protection would disappear. It would be arrangements about the matter as advanced. For this reason the new Government invited the British South Africa Company to act as the intermediary on behalf of both the company and H.M. Government. Represented for this purpose by the Secretary of State, the company, in this position, is advised by the 37 years, by paragraph 2(e) of the heads of agreement.

With the light of the foregoing considerations, the directors will take cognizance when the extraordinary meeting for the purpose is held in the latter part of September of the need 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 uninterrupted enjoyment of their undisturbed and harmonious relations alike with the local government in Northern Rhodesia and with H.M. Government at home.

Vermiculite

NEW LOGIC PROPHETIC MINING for milling and screening has been installed by the Salisbury Company mining vermiculite in Southern Rhodesia in order to accomodate shipments to the U.S.A. The equipment is well up to the standard required by the American market. Although the volume of vermiculite produced in the Colony last year was only 10,000 tons, the figure for this year is expected to run into many thousands of pounds. It has been stated that the deposit 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.

Mafubira and Roanvelope

Profits Running into Millions

MUFULIRA COPPER MINE LTD. report that production of blister copper for the year ended June 30 last amounted to 70,960 long tons. The estimated operating surplus for the year was £4,800,000, and the estimated profit before providing for taxation, and subject to such transfers as reserves to the Board, may exceed £4,210,500.

Production by ROANENVELOPE COPPER MINE LTD. for the same period was 56,102 long tons of blister copper, with an operating surplus of £2,805,500 and profit subject to taxation of £2,235,000.

Company Progress Reports

SALVATION & RHODESIA. A working profit of £1,000 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 30-in., Sq. 2 S. wing, 14 ft. 2 dwt. over 49 in., 8th level, main drive, No. 11 48. 6 ft. 1 dwt. over 66 in. at Vubachikwe shaft, 5th level, main drive, No. 24 N. off reeds. Main shaft sunk 23 ft. to 981 ft.

TANGANYIKA DIAMONDS. Alomasi mine, 1st quarter results 24,999 loads claimed, average ground area 1.25 sq. ft. 300 carats, equalling 1.50 carats per load. Included were the following unclaimed stones: 10.00, 10.00, 11.50, 11.05, and 10.35 carats. Losses on sales were due to reassortment and reclassification on final realization. March and June quarters 25,892 and 21,35 carats respectively.

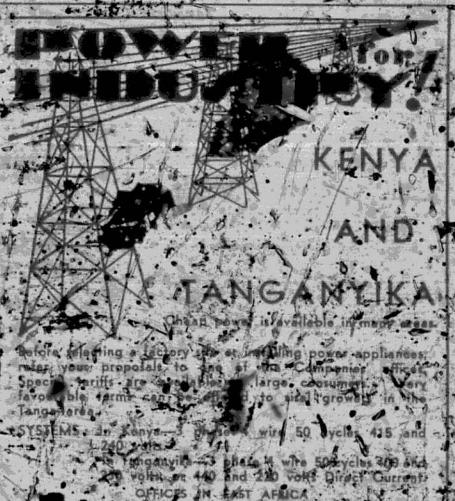
Mining Personalia

MR. W. D. LESLIE, ASSOC. INST. MIN., has left Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on transfer to Swaziland.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. W. RICHARDSON will assume the rôle of the late Mr. G. Latila 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.



East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.

Karen, Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru

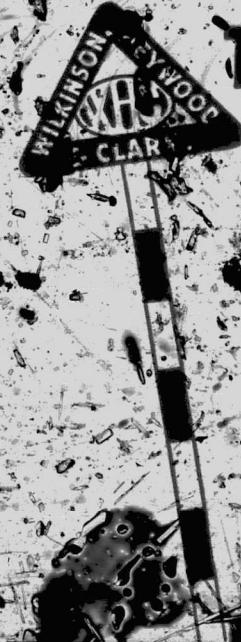
The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar

The Dar es Salaam Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mombasa, Nairobi

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