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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 12 No. 286

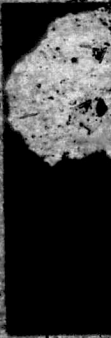
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 12, No. 216

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1938

Annual Subscription 5/- post free

Sixpence

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY F. S. NORLAON

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

Great Titchard Street, London, W.1
Lafayette House, 77, Strand, London, W.C.2

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

JULY 8th. The anniversary of the birth of Joseph Chamberlain, the greatest Secretary of State for the Colonies whom the Empire has ever known and one who it should always be in the memory of to remember those that stand in the shadows and now commonly regarded as of minor importance — when the Chamberlainship of the Secretary was first proposed, it was the man who first pleaded for Imperialism and campaigned to his death for that policy of Imperial Preference which has now been allowed to prove its benefits and which brought the beginnings of constructive business management into the administration of the many territories scattered across the world which became his charge. Nothing could be more fitting than that a memorial, unquestionably be created in honor of the Colonial Office, should be the President. As he has been the inspiration and the mainspring of the Chamberlain Centenary Committee formed in the year of a sustained campaign throughout the length and breadth of the country in support of the aims and mission of the British Empire, and to be vitalized for increasing its effective co-operation between its members in trade, in migration, in defence and foreign policy. The campaign will have been launched by the Liberal Hall before this reaches in the hands of our on-looker readers.

It is not that Great Britain's present Prime Minister. We should be surprised if those gathered at the Albert Hall do not hear some brave speaking on this subject, and we have no doubt that the many meetings to be held up and down the land will be used to educate the public on a vital matter, of which few even among the politically well-informed know the rudiments. A clear, practical lead in Imperial policy, especially in Colonial policy — since the Dominions are capable of setting their own right courses — has long been necessary, and it is to be hoped that this Chamberlain Centenary Campaign will provide the leadership.

PARLIAMENT criticism in these columns of the belated publication of East African Official Reports has, we know, aroused the personal interest of various Governors, and called for accelerating the certain Secretaries to take up PUBLICATION OF the matter with some Departments OFFICIAL REPORTS, which have long been outstanding offenders. Already, there is evidence that the repeated direction of public attention to an entirely unnecessary delay is beginning to have its effect, and in returning to the subject, it is satisfactory to be able to welcome the Uganda Government's recognition of the need to accelerate their publication of similar departmental reports. It to be of sufficient value to justify the cost of their compilation and printing. Mr. Mitchell has, indeed, given an assurance that immediate steps will be taken to guard against undue delay in publication, and has admitted what East Africa has repeatedly stressed, namely, that the matter merely calls for reorganisation of methods. His Excellency's explanation of the delay is that the copy is not comparatively easy of solution, coupled with the early publication of the next batch of reports from Uganda will

One condition we think it safe to make, that the campaign will not be left in the hands of a national committee, but will be directed by the

ENTERTAINING CAMPAIGN
AND OTHER DESIGNS
ON THE EAST AFRICAN

directed by the

An excellent lead in all the East African Dependencies, not one of which has a creditable record in this respect.

An analogous matter which has for far too long been treated with a surprising measure of indifference is that of the prompt publication of the reports of the meetings of the various Legislative Councils. At present it is no uncommon thing for the Hansard of an East African Dependency to make its appearance six or nine months after the close of the session at which the speeches were made. For its procrastination there can be no reason. Rhodesia's public can purchase the published record within a couple of days of the date of a similar official publication in the British Empire, which, alas, usually and overburdensome, is not printed in pamphlets, it should be possible to emulate it in a larger and better equipped Dependencies. With all Government reports, that of the proceedings of the Legislature demands publication with the utmost despatch, and we trust that this need will be recognised and met. If one State will make the experiment of immediate publication, others will no doubt follow.

ALTHOUGH details of the crash at Mbeya of the aerodrome of the same name, Collemache, a daughter of Lord Foulness, and Mr. Vernon Motion were flying from London to the Cape on business, have not been received as these lines are written, the incident recalls the warning published by East Africa a few months ago that the Mbeya aerodrome is in greater disrepair with pilots on the regular African air-mail service than any other landing ground, and that an early change ought to be made to a less dangerous site. Mbeya, sited in hills which are often wrapped in clouds, has already been the scene of several recent crashes, two of them fatal, and so long as the landing ground continues to be used as one of the main stations on the Cape-Cairo route, the risk is considerable that a mail plane carrying a heavy load of passengers may come to grief in bad weather.

For that reason primarily, and secondly, because Mbeya, not Mbeya, is now unquestionably the business and mail centre of the region, the desirability of an early transfer of the aerodrome to a more convenient and safer site in Chunya. The land there is much better, and a suitable area for a landing ground can be clearly and more readily identified. The Tanganyika Government has shown itself more minded than any other East African Administration, and we trust that it will consider sympathetically the case for the provision of a safer and more accessible aerodrome for its rapidly developing and highly promising southern districts. Many of our senior officers have become expert air travellers, since Sir Stewart Symonds, Mr. P. B. Mitchell and the

example of the use of aircraft on all possible occasions, and among them must be a number who can endorse the truth of this statement of a case which merits immediate attention.

KENYA, who have so frequently asked themselves and visitors from home what is being done on behalf of the Colony by its representative in London, should read with attention Kenya Publicity Agent Counsel Knaggs's report on his work during 1935, as Kenyan Agent attached to H.M. Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London, for it is much more detailed and satisfactory than anything of the kind published in previous years. It shows a determination to seek suitable markets in the provinces and in Ireland, though, although not in Scotland, which is sent East Africa many of her best farmers and planters in the past, and shows the gradually increasing application of sound ideas first tested experimentally. Useful new features are analytical tables of the types of machines received and the types of people sent to Kenya during the year under the auspices of the Agent, who has to record a claim that among his chief startling successes is that of publicity originating with the local press. That point has been urged almost ad nauseam in these columns, but, happily, it still requires to be stressed, for until Kenya ceases to propagate so much that is adverse to her own interests she cannot reasonably expect a claim of being misundersood in other countries.

A NUMBER of references which might have been regarded as flattery, were the figures supporting them not so striking, have been made in recent weeks to the admirable work of the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. The manner in which the Tanganyika authorities have vivified the agricultural life of the community is nothing short of remarkable and is an example for the rest of Eastern Africa. In consequence after some years when the staple crop production levels have been reduced, the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the peasantry Uganda has also greatly exceeded her output, and it is confidently anticipated that the final figures will show this year to have been a record one for cotton, it is more than likely that the crop may reach 35,000 bales, and it will certainly pass the 50,000 mark—for the first time. After still the Director of Agriculture believes that all records will again be surpassed next year, and he has accordingly advised the Government to arrange adequate accommodation for a possible increase in 1937. His justification for such a forecast is found in Uganda's records of four yearly crops of peak seasons and an increase in the number of bales in 1925, to 15,000 in 1926, to 20,000 in 1927, to 33,444 in 1928. Uganda's output has, accordingly, no more than doubled in the last five years, and is the largest cotton production in the Empire.

UGANDA IS NOW ENJOYING A RECORD COTTON PRODUCE. The work of the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika Territory and Uganda. The manner in which the Tanganyika authorities have vivified the agricultural life of the community is nothing short of remarkable and is an example for the rest of Eastern Africa. In consequence after some years when the staple crop production levels have been reduced, the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the peasantry Uganda has also greatly exceeded her output, and it is confidently anticipated that the final figures will show this year to have been a record one for cotton, it is more than likely that the crop may reach 35,000 bales, and it will certainly pass the 50,000 mark—for the first time. After still the Director of Agriculture believes that all records will again be surpassed next year, and he has accordingly advised the Government to arrange adequate accommodation for a possible increase in 1937. His justification for such a forecast is found in Uganda's records of four yearly crops of peak seasons and an increase in the number of bales in 1925, to 15,000 in 1926, to 20,000 in 1927, to 33,444 in 1928. Uganda's output has, accordingly, no more than doubled in the last five years, and is the largest cotton production in the Empire.

territains, in common with other territories in Tanganyika, enjoy a political, religious and economic freedom which is markedly superior to the present régime in their own countries.

By the acquisition of the Territory of 1,000,000 sq. miles of land, the present population of about 1,000,000 is increased to the total of 1,500,000. The present population of the Territory is 1,000,000. The population of the Territory is 1,000,000. The population of the Territory is 1,000,000.

The large mass of the Native population is practically illiterate, but this memorandum has been prepared on behalf and with the approval of the whole population of the Territory except a proportion of the German nationals after comparing opinions of the Natives, both directly and indirectly.

Tanganyika Indian Opinion

Whilst the Indian community is not entirely in accord with the European view regarding the advantages to be derived from an amalgamation of the East African territories, they are absolutely in accord with the Europeans in their desire that the Mandate should always remain British and in their emphatic opposition to the suggestion that the question of transfers should ever be considered.

Missionary and Native Opinion. The reports in the Territory six Roman Catholic missions, including French, Swiss, Italian and German, representing some 100,000 members, and asserting that they speak also for hundreds of thousands of Natives in sympathy with the missions. These missions, including the German missions, are unanimously opposed to any consideration of the transfer of the Mandate, and to the re-entry of German control, which they view with horror. At a recent meeting in Dar es Salaam, at which thirteen bishops and heads of missions were present, a resolution to this effect was passed unanimously, and serious representations have been made to the Mother Houses.

The Protestant missions, with the exception of the German Lutheran Mission, which is under Nazi domination, are of the same opinion as the Catholic missions. Of the Protestant missions the Universities' Mission to Central Africa and the Church Missionary Society have 80,000 Native followers. Not only do the missions speak for these, but for many thousands more Natives who are sympathisers and neighbours. Both these missions regard with dismay any proposal for the surrender of Tanganyika to German rule. The Churches of Australia, who thus identified themselves with the development of the Native race and life entitled to consultation before any irrevocable step is taken.

Economic Considerations and Reserve Capital. Since Britain was entrusted with the Mandate, about 60,000,000 British pounds sterling have been expended in Tanganyika Territory in developing the resources of the country and in promoting the educational, medical and social welfare of the Natives. The private commercial capital since the war in trading, estates, plantation and mining activities has reached £20,000,000, and the total industry alone over £100,000,000 of British capital has been invested.

Caused by the Natives

The Prime Minister has on several occasions stated that any losses have accrued to the Territory as a result of the present situation. This is in accordance with the facts. As a result of the serious effect in retarding development it may be instance that three flotations of gold mining companies in Tanganyika have, within the past few weeks, had to be abandoned solely on account of the uncertainty occasioned in the minds of the British investing public by the recent discussion of the possibility of transfer of the Mandate. The loss of new capital has been lost to the Territory by the abandonment of these flotations alone, and the installation of the gold mining plants has been put back for at least a year.

Many options on partly developed mining propositions have not been taken up and development in other territories has been curtailed, involving loss of prospective mining. Negotiations for land purchase have been abandoned on several instances. Merchants in the Territory

are generally in favour of the cancellation or postponement of the German claims, including mortgages, etc., as well as the general business of the British Empire, a curtailment of general bookkeeping, and restriction of trade in view of the uncertain position.

Compensation would, no doubt, be offered on generous terms, but compensation is not enough. No monetary payment could ever compensate the settlers or the companies for the loss of status in establishing homes and plantations, businesses, and mines.

Effect of Surrender. It is of value to compare the human losses of the original occupiers respectively of Kenya and Tanganyika. Britain succeeded in the occupation of British possessions in East and Central Africa with practically no loss of Native life. With Germany's surrender other instances are well known that during the Mau Mau Rebellion, 100,000 of Natives died.

Under the Nazi German discipline has been mainly directed towards the Natives, and the Natives are like the Natives of the British Mandate may be accepted as a principle of a dictatorial and military régime enforced. A severe and unequal law is contrasted with the complete equality of justice for all races under the British Administration.

Whilst it is not desired in this memorandum to re-stress or question any happy features of Germany's internal and political struggle since the War, it cannot be overlooked that her treatment of racial minorities has been a calculated cruelty which hodes ill for the honorable and equitable carrying out of the solemn undertakings of the Mandate Article 2 to promote the highest material and moral well-being and social progress of its inhabitants. It is submitted, this article condemns the whole of the inhabitants of the Territory, without respect to colour, race or creed.

Effect on Native Development

Among the results of surrender would be the effect on the educational and social development of the Native population. The widespread educational and training efforts by Government and by the various missionary societies during the past 10 years have been based on the English language. Any change in this medium of education would set back for years the development of the Natives.

Consequences of Surrender. The many changes of ownership of plantations, businesses and mines, consequent upon the transfer to German Government, would disorganise the economic framework of the Territory and would result in an almost complete cessation of British exports to the country, thus creating a large number of unemployed in this country, who would have no alternative but to enter the ranks of the unemployed at home.

Strategic Considerations. The danger to the Empire generally, and to British East and Central Africa in particular, when Tanganyika is under German control, is that the menace of attack is obvious and that any danger would be greater and the consequences further-reaching were Tanganyika surrendered to the Germans. The threat to Aden, the Persian Gulf, Near East, India, Burma, Singapore, South Africa, the Rhodésias and Australia is self-evident. The Defence Forces of the Empire, naval, military and air, would have to be increased and an additional expense to the taxpayer of Great Britain, the Dominions and Colonies would be inevitable. A vital threat of Empire annihilation by the All-Red route from the Cape to Cairo, and the Imperial Airways route, would be gravely endangered if Britain ever ceased to hold the Mandate.

Other British Mandates. South Africa, Australia and New Zealand have their own Mandates. The very continuation of transfer of Tanganyika would introduce an element of uncertainty as to the permanency of their rule in South West Africa, New Guinea and Samoa.

Effect on the Natives. In this memorandum we declare our loyalty to His Majesty King Edward VIII and earnestly appeal to the people of Great Britain and the Empire not to surrender the interests of the 5,000,000 inhabitants of Tanganyika as pawns in the game of European politics, but to hold Tanganyika as an integral part of the British Empire and to maintain this position which is dear to us.

Lord Francis Scott Returns Uganda's Surplus Balance

Impressions of His Work in London

£500,000 Increase in Past Five Years

Lord Francis Scott's great reputation from his different missions in the continent, from all parts of East and Central Africa, and especially from the Union of South Africa, has not prevented him from the Imperial Government, and never agreed to transferring the mandate for Tanganyika Territory to another power. He felt, however, it is very necessary that all who take an interest in this question should have worked so hard to inform the public of the dangers which are being so quartered on their shores, inasmuch as the respectability of our being pulled into the senseless quarrel.

During the Protectorate's financial position at the last session of the Uganda Legislative Council, the Treasurer, Mr. A. S. Forrest, said it would have exceeded expenditure by £16,000, and his figures showed that internal trade had considerably increased. Improvements were recorded in the customs, excise and stamp duty receipts. Mainly royalties were up by £5,000, while the £4,500 received from the bicycle tax showed that a reduction in taxation did not necessarily mean a reduction in receipts. Since 1931, the Protectorate's surplus balance had been increased by £500,000.

Lord Francis Scott has reached this conclusion after his five weeks' visit to London on behalf of the Kenya European unofficial community. The chief aim of their problems with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to solicit British public opinion on the problems facing the East African territories. His visit coincided with further discussions of the Mandates problem, and he promptly seized the opportunity to present the East African point of view in authoritative and interesting the grave dangers involved in permitting a foreign eye to gain a foothold in East Africa. It is significant that following his inquiries in Government, Parliament, financial and business circles Lord Francis returns to East Africa much more confident than when he departed.

Ugaland Term at Blis

Members of the Nyasaland team, which is to compete in the history of the Empire and to the past week, but in some hard practice. The Nyasaland team is practising with them and will leave for its home of the unlimited and even better.

Indian Act of the Acton Committee

The Committee of the East African Indian National Congress has condemned the action of certain Indian Members of the Kenya Legislative Council in starting a new organization termed a Council of Actons, which states the Congress Executive is tantamount to undermining the prestige of the Congress, the parent and only Indian political organization in the country.

Loyalty of the Marabou

When the representatives of the Marabou chiefs met the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Herbert Sharpe, recently at an *Uganda* first time, when the Marabou made peace with the tribe, and the Marabou chief offered an *Uganda* assurance of his loyalty to the King of England. "The Marabou" they declared "never broke their loyalty." It was given to the King of England for all time.

Have Empire Flying Boat

Campus, the first of Empire Airways' fleet of new Empire flying boats, has undergone its first test flight at Rochester, Mass. The machine weighs nearly 18 tons, is equipped with four engines developing a total of approximately 3,000 horse power, and in addition carries fuel, passengers and baggage and carries a crew of 10. The machine comprises a full-size cockpit, a sleeping room, and a lavatory, and also a method whereby the saloon accommodation can be converted into sleeping quarters for passengers for night flying.

Missionary Work in the Copperbelt

The Rev. George Fraser, son of the late Rev. James Fraser, and Mr. David Greig of Edinburgh, left for the last week for Northern Rhodesia, where they will endeavor to co-ordinate missionary work in the Copperbelt. The need for such missionary work was emphasized in the report of the Commission on the Industrial and Social Research Department of the International Missionary Council, and in the Government report on the disturbances which occurred in the Copperbelt in 1935. Mr. Fraser hopes to build churches, schools and social centres at Kasungu, Mufuna and Lumahya.

Fellowships for Tropical Medical Research

The Tropical Medical Research Committee of the Medical Research Council has recommended a new scheme of fellowships for research in tropical medicine. Three junior fellowships are offered immediately for award to qualified medical men wishing to receive training with a view to careers in research work in tropical medicine. The Council are also prepared to consider immediate applications for senior fellowships from candidates who have had adequate experience in research work, whether already specially trained in tropical medicine or not. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Tropical Medical Research Committee, 25, Old Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

Imperial Conference African Affairs

On the 22nd of June an air for Nairobi last week Lord Francis had the opportunity of discussing with Lord Francis certain aspects of his mission, and although it is naturally impossible to point to definite results, there can be no doubt as to the value of his mission. He has established and of the great influence for good he has been able to exercise. On the public platform, at private gatherings and in personal conversations and in the Press Lord Francis has been most active in stimulating a more sympathetic interest in the territorial and inter-territorial problems bound up with East African developments.

Some of the meetings he has addressed have been fully reported in these columns, but there have also been many private functions, such as meetings with the Imperial Affairs Group in the House of Commons, and the Independent Group in the House of Lords. Unfortunately, owing to an important debate in the House, his meeting with the Labour Commonwealth Group in the House of Commons had to be cancelled.

He returns confident in the belief that his visit to London had been beneficial in securing a better appreciation of the Kenya point of view in the right quarters, and in clearing the air of many misunderstandings which have hitherto existed. He is also encouraged by the thought that his visit coincided with the appointment of Mr. W. C. C. Murray Gop to the Colonial Secretaryship, for this has had the opportunity of discussing with a Cabinet Minister possessing first-hand knowledge of East African views of the problems which the Central Government is now in a position in which he has great confidence and belief that he will do all in his power to establish better relations in Kenya between the official and unofficial worlds.

Crash Error

The Foreign Affairs Committee of M.P.s supporting the National Government have discussed the question of mandated territories and Colonies and after having had considerable to the economy and after arguments advanced on behalf of Germany, have come to the conclusion that in no circumstances should the transfer of any mandated or other colonial territory be considered. The Committee were strongly of opinion that it would be the gravest error to allow Germany to suppose that the question of the transfer of such territory was open to discussion.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 1000000 July 1936

Some Statements Worth Noting

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

311 - Mr Alfred Ernest Pollard



Copyright East Africa

The number of persons in Uganda can only be described as a public disgrace. — *Prof. F. E. Mitchell, the Governor, addressing the Legislature.*

Native spending power in Nyasaland improved last year by £100,000 compared with 1934, and £145,000 compared with 1933. — *The Nyasaland Times.*

The number of girls and women in mission hospitals has risen by 100% during the past three years. — *Annual Report Nyasaland Education Department.*

The policy of trusteeship as the principle which should guide the Government of backward peoples was first suggested by Edmund Burke in 1783. — *Professor Comand, in a broadcast talk.*

As is the case with every unexplored country, Ethiopia has been credited with great potential mineral wealth, but no authentic information of this is in existence. — *The Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.*

We have in South Africa a potential market for many of our goods which at present find but little outlet there. — *Mr. K. Archer, addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club on the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.*

Mr. I. G. Jearey has aided in laying for this country the foundation of Parliamentary procedure on which the various issues should be able to build a worthy tradition of practice. — *The Bulawayo Chronicle.*

The Scottish taste in coffee is discriminating. A strong publicity drive is in course of preparation to exploit the potentialities of this valuable market in the near future. — *Mr. H. C. Bull, London representative of the Coffee Board of Kenya.*

There is a glaring anomaly when the European centres such as Salisbury provision is made to house Natives at low rentals in cottages which are palatial beside the quarters some white and coloured people have to inhabit. — *The Sunnyside Mail, Salisbury.*

United Kingdom manufacturers could reap a good deal of the trade lost in recent years to foreign countries if they would more earnestly exploit the possibilities of the country, preferably by personal representation. — *The Nyasaland Times Report for 1935.*

The people of Dutch extraction residing here live in complete harmony with the people of British extraction, and with their British fellow residents, notwithstanding our rivalry with Rhodesians. — *The Roanet was blown up and blown down in welcoming Mr. Herbert Stanley to the town.*

The Colonial Office system has many advantages, but when it affects education through Secretaries it is obviously at a disadvantage and was wisely in most parts of Africa directed education through missionaries. — *The 1935 report of Michimoto College, Gold Coast.*

Although it is less than sixty years since the first missionaries arrived in Uganda, the present Cathedral at Namirembe in the north has been erected on the site of the first was blown down in the earthquake. The second Cathedral was pulled down in 1901, the third was struck by lightning and burnt down in 1910, and the fourth and present Cathedral was laid in 1911. It was built at a cost of about £200,000.

Though appointed as a Trade Commissioner in East Africa in 1907, Mr. A. E. Pollard is also well known in official and commercial circles as the author of a series of reports which comprises Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, East Africa and Zanzibar. He has spent a long time in endeavouring upon the wide travel throughout the continent his mission of promoting British business in East Africa, particularly by the collection and dissemination of information likely to be of value to British houses, and to assist them to establish or maintain their position in those markets.

Before 1914 Mr. Pollard was in the Secretarial department of the General Post Office, London. During the War he served with the Royal Engineers in Egypt and Palestine, being mentioned in despatches and leaving the Army in 1915 with the rank of major. After demobilisation he was transferred to the Department of Overseas Trade, serving as head-quarters staff for six years and appointed as Trade Commissioner in Western Canada in 1922. In 1923 he was appointed to a similar office in the British West Indies, and head-quarters in Trinidad and Barbados in 1925. He was transferred to the East Africa office in 1927.

Sir Lionel Phillips

East African Share Prices

African Mining News

Index on London Market

South African... Rhodesia... Phillips... mining... Africa...

Sir Lionel... managing director... mining company... Johannesburg...

He returned nine years later to resume charge of his affairs in Johannesburg...

Answers to Correspondents

- Advice is given on the express condition that no legal liability is accepted... East Africa... subscribers... address... telephone...

S. M. LIVERPOOL.—The Chairman's speech at the annual meeting of Tanganyika Minerals appears elsewhere in this issue.

D. C. M. TOROUAY.—It would be advisable to hold for the monthly production figures...

F. H. NAIROBI.—The Starr Gold Mining Company has paid-up capital of £25,000...

O. M. G. WIMLEDON.—The registered offices of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate are in Eldoret, Kenya Colony...

There has been little business in the East African and Rhodesian markets during the past week...

Table of share prices with columns for 'Last week' and 'This week'. Includes entries like Bushick Mines, Cam & Molor, Consolidated African Selection, etc.

Table titled 'GENERAL' listing various companies and their share prices, including British South Africa, Central Line, etc.

Table titled 'Nairobi Quotations' listing local market prices for various commodities and shares.

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Loangwa Concessions

Sir Edmund Davis's Review

The ordinary general meeting of Loangwa Concessions (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd. was held in London last week. The Secretary, Mr. E. Price, having read the notice convening the meeting, Sir Edmund Davis, Chairman and managing director, who presided, said, in the course of his speech:

"I summarise the present position as far as the assets are concerned, without putting any value on the Concessions' buildings, equipment and stores. I may take the 3% Colonial Loans and the shares and debentures of Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd. at market prices of 100 and the shares in the Northern Rhodesia Corporation at 105. I have 10,000,000, 53,49,820. In addition to the cash and other assets, the creditors we have a total of 27,000,000, representing 2,700,000 per share.

"As regards the prospecting rights, I said at my last annual meeting that we had agreed to surrender the rights in respect of part of the original area of 754,000 square miles in Northern Rhodesia. In accordance with the agreement of January 5, 1933, and July 21, 1935, with the British South Africa Company, our exclusive prospecting rights have been extended until December 31, 1940, over 1,348 square miles of the original 1,100,000 square miles. The remainder, 50,722 square miles, being thrown open to holders of prospecting licences, and 56,000 fully-paid shares of this company were issued to the British South Africa Company during the year as consideration for the extension to 1940.

"Our geologists and prospectors have systematically traversed 1,433 square miles during the year. In the total area examined is included 49 square miles within the North Central and Concession. Last year I explained that we had agreed with the owners of that concession for the right to prospect 1,000 square miles until October 31, 1935. As a result of our own rights on that concession as the results did not, in the opinion of our consulting engineers, justify further expenditure. Before abandoning the area, we had asked for claims on the northern boundary of the Sasara gold claims. The option over the 60 claims known as the Rhino in the Mumbwa district, was allowed to lapse as the work indicated that the probable ore reserves were too small for our purpose.

Prospecting Results

"In regard to work within Loangwa Concessions, our engineers report that traversing 735 square acres not previously explored resulted in recording the presence of certain occurrences of high-grade manganese ores to the south-east of Kapak, 10 to 15 miles within area 73. Considerable work was done on the gold-bearing alluvial deposits of Chiteto and Moxovo, and of a gold-bearing quartz vein at Chiteto; panning and trenching are in progress in determining the gold content of the more extensive alluvial deposits of the Moxovo stream.

"Considerable trenching was done on the old Lixens gold prospect, and a gold-bearing quartz vein, possibly averaging 4 to 5 in. in width, and locally attaining widths of 10 to 8 in., was proved to have a length of 400 ft., but it pinched out at both ends. Sufficient work has been done to prove that the veins are too small and gold content too low to be workable. In two other localities southward from Liteta considerable trenching was done to locate the bedrock sources of two boulders which yielded encouraging gold assays, but the average gold content of the veins was such as to be of no attraction. Although some picked samples from the Mubinda prospect yielded encouraging gold assays, the average gold content proved much too low to be of value. In the Mwidza alluvial deposit operations demonstrated that they could not be profitably worked.

"At previous meetings I have referred to the discovery of manganese in our properties. Samples from Moxovo deposit were tested at Nkana, and the analyses showed that at least 85% of the graphite in the rock could be recovered without presenting any special problems. A representative sample of the flake-graphite concentrate is being sent to London for submission to users of graphite. Price depends upon quality and varies between £12 and £15 per ton.

"Our results lead us to expect that on a satisfactory grade, with regular monthly output, something might be done to turn the deposits to account, but it will have a long way to go. The principal difficulty here is transport. The deposits are only about 85 miles from the Nyasa, where the granite would have to be delivered, and we are obtaining information concerning transport rates from the Nyasa area and the United Kingdom."

"The resolution adopting the report and accounts was carried unanimously."

Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd.

Encouraging Prospects at Kungus

The ordinary general meeting of Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., was held in London last week. Colonel G. J. Scovell presided in the absence, through indisposition, of the Chairman, and read the speech prepared by the Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton in the course of which he said:

"Results obtained on the Menzies Kungus property have been far more favourable. Not only has the option on the original claim been exercised, but we have acquired on very favourable terms an additional one and a half claims lying on the east of the first. We have also applied for an E.P.L. on part of the property, and have just received notification from the resident engineer that the application has been granted, and I personally have gone through the hills and the fields, and the results are well made in the area of a substantial area of the E.P.L.

"We have good reason to be gratified with the results obtained from Kungus. Since the report of the general manager was made, a further report has been received from the resident engineer, from which it appears that at the end of May there was in one block 7,400 tons of ore averaging 13.1 shwt. over an average stopping width of 34 in., all above the best level, with every indication that the block would continue as we deepened the drift. In addition, on the 'C' reef there is reason to suppose there are at least 4,000 tons of an average vein of 6 to 8 ft. over a stopping width of 12 in. at a very shallow depth and capable of being mined very economically.

"The question of plant has been exercising the minds of your board. Our main difficulty has been that of deciding the type of plant to install while still in the development stage, and therefore really unaware of the ore we should have at our disposal for crushing purposes. When visiting the company's property in August the question of plant was foremost in my mind and in that of the representative of our general managers who accompanied me.

Output from Mill

"When development results were sufficient to indicate reasonable quantities of ore, your board felt it would be in the best interests of the company to utilise temporarily an old mill we possessed at Discum, and to add to it from time to time. The removal of the mill from Discum to Kungus was authorised, and crushing began at the latter property towards the end of March. Whilst it is not yet entirely efficient, we are nevertheless winning some gold (approximately 250 oz. up to the end of May), while the gold in the tailings, estimated at 4 dw. per ton, will be available for treatment when we improve our plant.

"Even with the present low recovery the property is probably paying some 50% of its working expenses, including development, and with the installation of a tube mill and a condenser the production should greatly increase even before the actual output is increased." Mr. Davidson, the general manager's chief metallurgist, is now at Kungus to advise on the question of plant.

"Referring to the question of our Kungus property, I am pleased to say that the installation of additional plant seems justifiable owing to the fact that the company's resources, on the board think that some arrangements will have to be made for the raising of further funds; but the question of the size of the plant to stand over until the ore is actually brought in. The raising of further funds will be greatly simplified if we can show satisfactory development results on the property or, in other words, if we can show that we have got a mine waiting to be worked, rather than to have to ask for funds to prove whether or not there is a mine there. We are, therefore, making every effort to conserve the company's finances to achieve these results, and as a measure of temporary economy, your directors, the general managers, and the secretaries have agreed to postpone drawing one-half of their fees."

"Dealing with the accounts, the Chairman said: A £17,036 has been expended on prospecting on which option has been abandoned. The option on the Mubinda mine is exercised, installed floating a company with a large capital within a few months, but the report of Mr. T. H. Boydon that he has sent to examine the mine, made it impossible for the company with the mine in its present state to come to a decision also called for a public company, but as a decision was evidently not made, the option was not exercised. Obviously we have been talking of other properties, but in no case have the board been justified in continuing, and my present intention is to continue on the Menzies property until it has reached a self-supporting stage."

BUSINESS POINTERS.

With the exhibition of the new design of the...
 A considerable number of tourists are expected to visit...
 The reappearance of hoppers in certain areas to the south of Lake Victoria... necessitates anti-louse measures in populated areas.
 A representative of the United Africa Company has been visiting Southern Rhodesia... possibilities of using Rhodesian fire-cured tobacco in the...
 The first five months of this year's exports amount to 10,941 tons compared with 7,663 1/2 tons for the corresponding months of 1935, or an increase of 30.61%.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A Lusaka and District Children's Holiday Association has been formed.
 The next meeting of the Coffee Board of Kenya will be held in Nairobi on July 17.
 Teams from the Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya and the Sudan will participate in this year's competition at Biskay.
 The meeting of Kenya fruit growers was held in Nairobi last week to consider the formation of a Fruit Growers' Association.
 The North and North-Western Rhodesia Board of Executors and Trustees, Ltd., has been voluntarily wound up. Mr. H. H. Price is liquidator.
 A tobacco drying machine and the building housing it were damaged by a recent fire at the Imperial Tobacco Co. factory in Limbe.
 The Nyasaland Cotton Growers' Association is requesting the Government to reduce to one penny the stamp duty on the forms, and also to print forms for annual use and over.
 East African Estates, Ltd., has started to buy the Crown two acres of land at the only local Mombasa, for the erection of a wireless transmitting and direction-finding station in connexion with the new Empire air-mail scheme.

Kenya's increasing White population.

The non-Native population of Kenya was estimated at the beginning of 1935 to be 53,100, and, at the end of the year, 1935, as compared with the total of 39,000 when the 1931 census was taken. The European population increased, however, from 45,833 to 17,707 during the period 1931-35, the decrease in the total figure being accounted for by the decline in the Indian population, which in 1931 was about 49,000 as against 30,000 at the end of 1935. The report of the Statistics Section states that this unfavourable change in the total and white population on Kenya Migration is definitely past. The turning point in the outward exodus was reached in September, 1935, since when a continuous upward trend has been recorded. During 1935 the inward exodus was not so noticeable, and this was reflected among all races.

Uganda Company, Ltd.

Annual Reduction Proposal

The proposal for reducing the production of the... of the Uganda Company, Ltd. from £300,000 to £172,500 was proposed at the annual meeting of the company... held in London on July 24. The... shareholders state that the... on October 31, 1935, show a loss of £19,000, but the... for this year was a... on the... of the past year. There is every indication that the... for the current year show a... and the directors trust that, if their proposals are accepted, it will be possible to establish the... on a profit... and dividend-paying basis.
 Mr. J. M. Cameron, a former general manager of the... was appointed managing director in February, and... to investigate the company's assets. A... survey... concluded that the sum required to adjust the... to actual values amount to £20,000. This amount added to the accumulated... on the profit and loss account makes a total of £172,500, or 17s. 6d. per share on the 300,000 issued shares of the company.

The proposal to reduce the annual meeting is that the issued shares of the company be reduced to a denomination of 10s. and in order that they may be in more marketable form, they will then be... to shares of 10s. each. Upon the reduction of capital taking effect, the authorised capital will be increased to £300,000 by the addition of 200,000 shares of 10s. each.

Zanzibar Debt Moratorium

The Zanzibar Government have extended the existing debt moratorium for a further maximum period of six months... to announce proposals for dealing with the problem of agricultural indebtedness. According to a telegram from... correspondent of The Times, the British... has formed the Legislative Council has the extension due mainly to a request from the Government of India for further examination of the situation.

Uganda imports Nyasaland imported... tea... than in April, 1935.

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East African Markets Reports Late Steamship Movements

London, July 26.—The East African market...
Tanganyika...
Sisal...
Simsim...

London, July 26.—The East African market...
Tanganyika...
Sisal...
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Simsim...

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Simsim...

Tanganyika Crop Estimates.

The latest Tanganyika crop report gives the following estimates in tons of 1000 lbs. each: Sisal, 80,050; cotton, 13,636; coffee, 12,007; groundnuts, 23,050; copra, 6,750; rice, 21,400; rice, 12,875; and simsim, 3,000.

Union-Castle and Transport.

New articles of association approved by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company in 1935, and the company's transport services and general cargo care on the business of carriage by sea to be placed before a meeting of shareholders of the company on July 30.

Benguela Railway Co.

The Benguela Railway Company, which is controlled by Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., announced a profit of £1,000 for 1935, to which has been added a profit of £57,220 waived by the controlling company, making £58,401. This has been applied in writing down stock of £27,273, providing £3,026 for doubtful accounts, adjustment of railrage on ore traffic, etc., and creating a renewal fund of £28,123.

London, July 26.—The East African market...
Tanganyika...
Sisal...
Simsim...

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Tanganyika...
Sisal...
Simsim...

London, July 26.—The East African market...
Tanganyika...
Sisal...
Simsim...

COMMERCIAL IN THE EAST AFRICA

M.M. East Africa...
Tanganyika...
Sisal...
Simsim...

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 Mr. & Mrs. E. F. White
 Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Black
 Mr. & Mrs. I. J. Grey
 Mr. & Mrs. K. L. Blue
 Mr. & Mrs. M. N. Red
 Mr. & Mrs. O. P. Yellow
 Mr. & Mrs. Q. R. Purple
 Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Orange
 Mr. & Mrs. U. V. Green
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 Mr. & Mrs. S. T. Orange
 Mr. & Mrs. U. V. Green
 Mr. & Mrs. W. X. Blue
 Mr. & Mrs. Y. Z. Red

Latest Addition to Union Castle Fleet

Four new passenger and cargo steamships, with
 a total tonnage of over 25,000 tons, will have been
 placed in service by the Union Castle Mail Steamship
 Company in 1930. The first two of the new ships
 are the "Stirling Castle" and the "Athlone Castle",
 both of 25,000 tons, which are already in service,
 and the third, the "Dunbarton Castle", is to be
 completed in the near future. The maiden voyage of the
 new ship southwards will be on the 15th inst. She will be
 followed a few weeks hence by a sister vessel, the
 "Dunbarton Castle", which is at present fitting out
 at Belfast.

The new passenger accommodation on the
 "Dunbarton Castle" provides for 358 passengers in the
 first and second class, with 100 beds, a number
 of special cabins for invalids, a private bathroom
 for each cabin, and a first class accommodation provides
 for 20 passengers in two and four berth rooms. All cabins
 are fitted with hot and cold water supply and with ventil-
 ation in both directions.

The ship's interior is the best of the decoration through-
 out the vessel. The dining saloon is painted
 in a light shade of blue and relieved with polished walnut
 paneling. The promenade deck is finished in a light
 shade of blue, and the forward part has
 a canopy of three sides. The library, which is
 fitted with special bookshelves, mahogany
 furniture, and a bookcase, is in the long gallery,
 which is of ample width to form an additional lounge and
 smoking room. The lowest class public rooms have also
 been carefully designed on comfortable and artistic lines,
 and include a dining room with seating accommodation
 for about 100 persons, a well-decorated and comfortable
 lounge and smoking room.

The promenade deck is covered throughout with large
 sun and shade awnings, and provided for both classes, the
 forward and aft ends being made deck. The deck is enclosed
 by a screen with sliding windows, and a
 swimming pool is arranged at the after end of the deck
 for first class passengers. The swimming bath for tourists
 is below the shade deck.

The complete broadcasting apparatus and a
 complete installed which from a central control position
 enables the band in the first class dining saloon to be
 connected in all the other public rooms and promenade
 throughout the vessel.

Air Mail Passengers.

PASSENGERS who a few hours before their departure
 on July 2 included Mr. Siemens from Salisbury and
 Mr. Robertson from Harare. The machine which arrived on July 2
 included Mr. Harrison, Miss G. G. and Mr. G. G. White
 from Nairobi and Mr. W. W. from Entebbe.
 Passengers who left London on the 15th inst. for
 Port Louis, Durban, and the Cape for Mombasa, Mr.
 Harrison, Miss G. G. and Mr. G. G. White, came to Kismayu
 and Mr. J. J. White, came to Nairobi.

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- Dar es Salaam
- Elmsford
- Kampala
- Kisumu
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Vol. 22, No. 61

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1933

Single Subscription

Printed at the Press of Messrs. J. & J. G. Smith, Ltd., London

Post Paid

FOUNDED AND EDITED BY J. A. JOELSON

EDITORIAL AND PUBLISHING OFFICES

25, Great Thickard Street, Old Bailey, London, W.1.
Tel. Museum 170 & 770. Telegrams "Limitab", London.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

It is a fact that there has been so well-informed and so moderate a Parliamentary debate on East Africa as this in the House of Commons has ever had. It offered Mr. Dornier his first opportunity to speak in his capacity as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he acquitted himself splendidly, showing a human touch and sympathy combined with real knowledge and evidence of a determination to do his best, which bode well for the territories under his charge—and in particular for Eastern Africa, which has deserved and will assuredly receive special measure of his attention. The Minister was quick to detect and correct the most flagrant of the erroneous statements from the Opposition benches, especially those charges regarding white settlement in Kenya which have been repeated so consistently and with so little justification, and he thus kept the debate within realistic bounds. Other members with first-hand knowledge of East Africa participated, some very usefully, and some with more self-assurance than success.

Most important of the Secretary of State's remarks were his emphatic declaration in favour of income tax—an issue quite likely to be resurrected with the imminent publication of Sir Alan Pim's report on the financial state of Kenya; the announcement that Orders-in-Council are at long last to give Native and European and area in Kenya an impressive promise of equality in consultation with Colonial Governments in view of the need for urgent consideration of the problem of quarter labour; and the information that an expert commission is shortly

to be sent to Uganda to recommend the best means for the development of Malabar Valley—this decision fulfilling a promise made exclusively some months ago by East Africa. Whether the promised Orders-in-Council will satisfy official opinion in Kenya can, of course, be judged only when their terms are known, but it is clear that the Secretary of State appreciates the desirability of an early settlement of a problem in connection with which there has been far too much procrastination. As he emphasised, neither the whole of Kenya nor the whole of the Highlands will be finally allocated by these instruments, but since the dealing with Native lands will comprise areas which accommodate 86% of the total African population of the Colony, and since by the time about twelve thousand square miles in the Highlands will be definitely set aside for European agriculture, a considerable step in the right direction will have been taken.

Wisely eschewing details and dealing with the first principles, Sir Edward Dornier headed for Colonial policy, and led out of the field the official controversy, SHOULD BE ABOVE PARTY, and recommendations for a wider and more liberal interpretation of British responsibilities in Africa, for concentration by the unofficial leaders upon the economic rather than the political difficulties of the country; for the provision by Government of cheap money for farmers; for increased Native production and better utilisation of Native markets; for purchasing power for a common land policy and for a central authority for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory; and for the adoption by the Imperial Government of a definite policy of moral support of white settlement in Africa.

Earl Winterton and Captain F. Guest also state the settler case, and showed how impossible it is even to contemplate the surrender of Tanganyika Territory to Germany, but the latter and Kenya an ill service by dwelling upon the moribund and better forgotten Vigilance Committee at a time when relations between governors and governed are better than they have been for a long period, and also by his categorical and surely exaggerated statement that he had never known anyone to make money in the Colony. Captain Peter MacDonald likewise said some things which must have made his hearers with East African sympathies cry, "Save us from our friends," and his tendency to lecture the settler community was in striking contrast to the more moderate, positive, moderate and modest remarks of the Secretary of State, and of Edward Grigg and of Earl Winterton, respectively a former Governor of Kenya and a former Under-Secretary of State for India with wide personal knowledge of Africa.

Though more than a few absurd remarks came from all benches, it is gratifying to note that the speeches from the

OPPOSITION MORE FRIENDLY

opposition side of the House was such more friendly than usual, one member after another finding it in his heart to speak favourably of white settlers, even when doubting or questioning the wisdom of white settlement in East Africa. It marks a distinct advance, and if such an atmosphere be preserved, differences of opinion can be discussed with much more hope of agreement or, at any rate, with the prospect of friendly agreement to disagree, which is so much healthier than the imputation of tainted motives which has too often characterised past debates. Sir Archibald Sinclair, a Liberal leader in the Commons, while voicing several criticisms testified to the vital importance of the work done by white settlers in Kenya, and strongly opposed any idea of returning any Mandated Territory to Germany. Major Miles committed himself to the reckless and quite unfounded, false notion that the white settlers in Kenya have been more highly subsidised than any other farmers in the Empire, and Sir George Jones, not content with the rash declaration that Southern Rhodesia has comparatively little in common with Northern Rhodesia, commented plainly that members of Parliament cannot hope to know what is really happening in the Colonies. Does it not occur to him that the simple course of subscribing to suitable newspapers would correct that fatal generalisation, and thus Parliamentary ignorance? But, by a strange coincidence, was beneficial from the Colonies, and especially from the East African standpoint. Nothing could be better than that the House should act in accordance with Mr. Ormsby Gore's frank reminder that it can lose control of a great dependent Colonial Empire only by exercising knowledge and human sympathy.

Mr. Piron was astonished that Mr. Piron, South African Minister for Defence, took part in a Victoria on Monday that "very influential quarters in Britain are agreed that there can be no permanent basis for a peaceful agreement with Germany unless the Germans are given adequate compensation for their colonies, including territorial compensation, not anywhere on the face of the globe, but in Africa." The whole force of this assertion—which *The Daily Telegraph* is to print as a two-line heading "right across the main news-page"—depends on the interpretation given to the words "very influential quarters." The Secretary obviously wishes them to be understood as indicative of the policy likely to be adopted by Great Britain. If his wish can be but father to his thought, for he must know that there is no sort of justification for such an interpretation.

Having said so much for publication on his return from South Africa, Mr. Piron cannot explain if *The Daily Africa*, to put the matter in its true light, reveal that during his visit to LONDON.

London he repeatedly declared that the Union would oppose most strenuously any idea of the return to Germany of Tanganyika Territory or South-West Africa, but that he personally thought Germany should receive the Cameroons and Togoland—a proposition promptly combated by a number of people with East African interests to whom it was made, and who objected to the idea of giving Germany any lands in Africa, since it would unquestionably be utilised for atomic submarine bases. What "very influential quarters" accepted the scheme we know not, but we do know "very influential quarters" which said frankly that it was unworkable.

Once again the danger of the Imperial Government's inexplicable refusal to make a categorical declaration on this whole subject **GERMANY SHOULD** is brought home with force, for **BE TOLD** we have said without evasion, "You begin on a reservation of any kind that the British Empire will not tolerate the appearance of Germany in Africa, Mr. Piron would not have made his statement. We have emphasised the danger of German Colonial ambitions must grow's long as there is any impression of irresolution in Great Britain, which by refraining from an unambiguous declaration is raising hopes which, when they are at long last checked, will turn to a rage which could have been largely avoided by making the declaration of British policy at a time when Herr Hitler was himself definitely opposed to Colonial ventures. Colonial propaganda is about to be let loose on a nationwide scale under official Nazi auspices, and it is, we repeat, in the light of facts for Great Britain to allow that impression and the Manganese campaign to be started without taking her own position absolutely clear that it has been done only by an immediate statement in the name of the Cabinet—better still in that of the British Empire as a whole—that the German Colonies are not for discussion."

THE Government of Southern Rhodesia should have been requested in Parliament by Major Hastings, one of its most distinguished supporters, to prepare some Commission BEIRA as the scheme for the celebration of HOLIDAY. But as a holiday for the Rhodesians RESIST. The indication of the remarkable and gratifying change of opinion which has occurred in this connection within the last few years. Not long ago Beira was almost universally regarded by outsiders as a "barren, parched, infertile simon sandbank" on which no sensible thing indeed longer than was absolutely necessary. Now it is recognised that the climate is pleasant and healthy for approximately half the year, and that it is almost accessible and inexpensive seaside place for Rhodesian children and adults, and that under the leadership of the present Governor, the Portuguese authorities have shown their anxiety to do everything in their power to stimulate a movement which promises to bring many benefits in its train. Indeed, not many weeks ago a party of Portuguese children spent their holidays in the Oriental district of Rhodesia, thus reciprocating the visits which are now regularly paid by Rhodesian youngsters to their natural seaside resort on the Indian Ocean. Private enterprise at both ends—as well as in Nyasaland, the Rhodesia Railways, and the Press have shown their interest in developing this desirable tendency, and from every point of view it is to be hoped that the Government, undeterred by any possible to contest plans for as more effective. Money is not the prime factor, indeed the public purse might not be touched, that the right spirit prevails on both sides we do not doubt, and in that favourable atmosphere progress towards Major Hastings's goal ought to be rapid.

RESIST, the Governor's pressing need for new economic crop, planters and officials in Nyasaland are jointly examining the possibilities of tung oil production, approaching their task in a manner which will bring the full value of cooperative action to their investigations and subsequent efforts in this field. Though the European acreage under this crop is still pitifully small, it has increased nearly sixty per cent in the last two years, and reports by the Imperial Institute, tung oil from Nyasaland have encouraged the Board of Agriculture to make further inquiry into the possibilities of extending production. Indeed, the Government is being urged to take the long view by investigating the case against the extension of this crop in the form of a subsidy, and to give of British plantations to the producing area, bearing in mind that this is not a case of the "return for a trade" of the buttressing of a flimsy structure by broadening and strengthening of the base of the country's prosperity. It is not possible to subsidise individual industries. The Nyasaland Government has already answered that question in the affirmative by being assisted to help peasant planters during the depression, just as planters and farmers in Kenya and the Rhodesia were assisted since the amount of money invested in a plan for the regulated extension of tung plantations would be small, since the Government has repeatedly stated its intention that no maintenance of a welfare committee is desirable in the general interest, and that community has suffered severely in recent years through an over-hasty encouragement of Native tobacco growing, the case for a sympathetic consideration of this proposal is strong.

Kenya Debate in Commons

Mr. Ormsby-Gore Outlines Policy

KENYA figured very prominently in the House of Commons on Thursday last when, in Committee of Supply, Mr. de Rothschild (Liberal, Ely), moved to reduce the Colonial Office vote by £100.

He argued that the existing land policy of Kenya would be seriously modified if some of the recommendations of the Morris Carter Commission were adopted, in that they would create a privileged position for Europeans of every nationality over non-European British subjects in Kenya, and urged that another important point was the question of the admission of Natives to the land in respect of justice in respect of land claims.

"I do not wish to disparage the work of the European settlers in Kenya," he continued. "It is the admirable work of a host of bold and enduring pioneers, who have gone there with their lives in their hands, and who have, no doubt, done a great deal to benefit the Colony, and for the advancement of the Natives. Lord Francis Borthwick, when the white settlers saw such a deep debt of gratitude, did, I feel sure, express the views of the Europeans when he said in London the other day that their policy was in no way anti-Native." But this new proposal, in so far as it is seeking to introduce a racial and colour bar in respect of opportunities in better agricultural land, does not promise to make for good relations between European and non-European.

"If there is a claim for the return of Mandates to some other Power, we should not be bound or even enticed to consider it, that would be contrary to our duty as a mandatory Power, and to the principles upon which the Mandates system has been set up."

"I cannot imagine that the Natives would care to change British for German rule. I cannot believe they would care to be ruled by German governors, who would

of Hastings' view that the black man should always be ruled by the white man, that the black races are inferior races who can never advance to a higher stage. No can I imagine that if Britain became a mandating Power, the Natives would feel confident that she would observe her responsibilities under the League.

But in the field of medicine, science and technology, the interests of Natives and of Power without colonies coincide. The German War administration had a policy to recruit good men from these fields who devoted themselves to the betterment of African populations, and I hope the Colonial Secretary may consider the suggestion that the technical branches of the Mandate administration should be open to men of non-British nationality."

The Labour View

Mr. Morgan Jones, Labour, Caerphilly, considered that provision of educational facilities for Natives in the Mandate territories recommended a thorough investigation of the labour position in the African colonies, asked what the Government intended in regard to the report of the Commission on the recruitment of Native labour in Nyasaland, proposed increased labour in the mandate states, and requested the submission of the Model Workmen's Commission Ordinance to Chamber of Commerce, repeated that he thought that a future Labour Government would not consider itself bound to action arising from the Morris Carter Report, criticised Native pass laws, and denounced the absence in Somaliland of any system of legal defence.

"I know that the European settlers in Kenya have difficulties and eventuated in the flood of light which has been thrown upon certain transactions in that area. I do not think our action is based on some exposition of the white settlers. That is not the case. We have no objection to these at all, but we do make objection to their claim that they have a right to the land in that area. It is not criticism has not been applied to the settlers themselves, but has always been concentrated upon the reaction of the Government to the approval of the settlers. There may be a case for encouraging white settlers,

Organise and Advertise

Colonial Secretary's Advice to Producers

MR. WALTER ORMSBY-GORE, Secretary of the Colonies, Mr. Malcolm MacDonnell, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and Dr. W. A. R. Pape, Deputy Trade Minister of Australia, were the chief guests at last week's luncheon of the British Empire Producers' Organisation.

Sir Ewan Davson, Chairman of the Organisation, who presided, said that it was very important that the chief consideration in selecting men for posts in the Cabinet should be their previous experience and qualifications. Mr. Ormsby-Gore was not novice at the Colonial Office, for he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies for seven years, and he had also travelled extensively through what might be called the constituency. Indeed, he hazarded a guess that Mr. Ormsby-Gore had visited more British Colonies and Dominions than any other man alive. He had been Under-Secretary of State for seven years and had done excellent work in another Department for seven years, and would, they hoped, be Secretary of State for the Colonies in the next seven years.

"An Unrepentant Chamberlainite Imperialist."

Mr. Ormsby-Gore said:—

"I count it a great honour that one of the functions I have attended since my return to the Colonial Office is a luncheon of the British Empire Producers' Organisation. Sir Eward Davson has told you I am a much travelled man; that is true. But it is here on more than one occasion in the course of my many Colonial tours I remember him turning up at the same place at the same time.

"I stand here as an unrepentant Chamberlainite Imperialist, and when people talk about Imperialism with a sneer I am never ashamed to proclaim myself an Imperialist. I believe in the British Empire, and I believe it is one of the world's while things of human history.

"Today I respond for the Colonial Empire, which is the world's chief producer of tropical crops—tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, sisal, etc.—and in the exportation of sugar, most of those crops are non-competitive either with Home or Dominion agriculture. Colonial trade with Great Britain is almost entirely competitive, but the British Colonial Empire produces three crops—rubber, sisal and palm oils—far in excess of requirements, not merely of the Mother Country but of the Empire, and therefore we as Colonial producers need access to foreign markets. Let us hope the seven-year fear that now passed, and that we shall now have seven fair years. But in the Colonial Empire we are still far from a remarkable period of prosperity which occurred between 1922 and 1926, and which covered my own period of service in the Colonial Office.

Producers Must Help Themselves

"We in the Colonial Empire cannot forget that the United States of America is one of our best customers for tropical goods, and that its recovery has helped us, but what that country as a market for rubber and cocoa has done for us is not so much as we are faced with restrictions and excess economic nationalism, notably in European Continental markets, and entry into those markets still presents the greatest difficulties to Colonial producers. Access is obtainable only as a result of hard bargaining and a bipartisan matter. If the Government could help themselves, it is a duty of the modern world when things become difficult people look to the politician to help them out, and then they feel they need worry no more.

"It is essential for primary producers to organize themselves. Even the sturdy old individualist British farmer has been forced by modern world conditions to organize himself in marketing boards, and the creation of these marketing boards has involved a revolution in the way farmers' opinions regarding the sale of his products. These primary producers do organize themselves, no Government can do much to help them.

"Let us not fall into the fallacy that if Government activities increase, there is no need for voluntary organizations like yours. On the contrary, the need becomes the greater. There are several fields of work where you alone can act, but it is in the field of advertising which has become a matter of increasing importance and significance. Organized producers can do much work in the way it should be done. In this connection the ATA of advertising reveals one important thing, namely that the mere mention of Empire and products is of doubtful political usefulness to some extent, but it only carries a short distance. The mere advertising of Empire coffee or tea or Kenya coffee or Mysore coffee never has as much effect on the household as advertising 'Smith's Empire Brand' for the consumer is influenced by name and trade mark and by the standing of the individual distributor whom he or she buys. And in this matter of Empire trade the woman is far more important than the man."

Liaison with Distributing Organisations

The annual speeches of the chairman of leading distributing companies show that success in any one of those businesses lies in personality, ability in the distribution of produce. The prices obtained by primary producers depend upon the skill and advertising efforts of retailers, whose names are prominent for far more than they have realised in the past. It is absolutely essential that primary producers' organisations should realize this fact, and that they should be in close, effective liaison between organized distributors and organized producers.

But however good your organisation, it is the quality of product that counts. No matter what Governmental Preference may be given, nothing can be done to run a grain market for produce of inferior quality, as better is obtainable from foreign sources. The importance of quality and grading in production is growing and is decreasing, and the farmer who produces may not plant any old crop and ship it in anyway, say an export to the market.

While in the Colonial Office Lord Swinton established a new economic department to watch, assist and advise on all economic and trade matters affecting the British Empire. Such an organisation is a valuable asset to the work of the Colonial Office, and I know it is a real economic General Staff, and supplement to the work of the agricultural, medical, veterinary and other advisers whom we introduced into the Colonial Office when I was Under-Secretary of State from 1922 to 1926. We at the Colonial Office are all anxious to help you, and I ask you to help me. (Applause.)

English as Lingua Franca

Governor's Advice to Missionaries

When Sir Herbert Stanley opened the Southern Rhodesia Missionary Conference in Salisbury, he stressed the importance of female training, urged greater attention to the development of the artistic side of Native life, particularly with regard to their national musical talent, and said the real solution of the language difficulty was to teach the Natives English as Europeans would never learn a Native lingua franca.

The Hon. E. Noble, in his presidential address, said they must regard the increase in the Government vote in 1928 as an expression of confidence and as a token of gratitude, while there was abroad a much deeper and wiser concern regarding the uplift and progress of the African people, many of whom were proving by their character and industry their present and potential value to the State. It was still for African people to remember that whatever they might be tempted to obtain by agitation or even by legislation was not to be compared with their own better things they could secure and retain by their own character and industry.

An inter-denominational committee was appointed to consider higher education for Africans, and another was set up to make preliminary arrangements for the formation of a joint missionary council under the Chairmanship of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia. The Conference approved the resolution submitted by the Southern Rhodesia Native Missionary Conference asking that the Commission of Northern and Southern Rhodesia was directed.

The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia suggested that, as many forms of importance were discussed at the Native Missionary Conference, future conferences should be so arranged to enable an inter-racial conference to be held.

A resolution by a conference of headmasters, urging that a better system should be introduced for Native teachers, because of the difficulty of obtaining suitable applicants, was also adopted.

East Africa in the House.

The Kenya Land Bank.

Mr. V. Atkinson, Colonial Secretary for an undertaking that would be a discussion with regard to the future of the African colonies, he would relate his policy towards the colonies of the Union of South Africa.

Viscount Cranborne invited him to previous answers on the subject of the lands asked if the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was aware of the large amount of proposals for land in the area mentioned, and what steps were being taken to combat it, there was no reply.

Referring to Major Dalrymple's request for information regarding the assistance extended to white settlers in Kenya since 1931, the Colonial Secretary said that under the Agricultural Advances Scheme instituted in 1930, sums had been advanced to supply advances to farmers, and were repayable with interest. The amount outstanding at the end of 1932 was £166,595.

A Land Bank had been established with an authorised capital of £500,000, and steps were now being taken to increase that to £750,000, with a possible extension to £1,000,000. The total advances made by the bank to date had been £18,475, some of the principal advances having been paid with interest and rebate. A subsidy amounting to £12,500 to enable an economic price to be paid for maize had been approved for the current year. Railway rates on certain commodities had been reduced, but the reduction covered a variety of articles and were designed to benefit the trade of Kenya generally. Native as well as European, and not any one section.

Loans totalling £116,000 had been made to the maize, wheat and barley industries. Provision was made for repayment by a levy on exported maize should prices hereafter permit.

Protectorates.

Mr. D. Grenfell asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether, before accepting the offer of £25,000 from the United Government for the promotion of development schemes in the South African Protectorates, the High Commissioner consulted the resident commissioners of the respective territories as to the probable effect of this policy on Native opinion.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the resident commissioners were consulted beforehand by the High Commissioner, and it was arranged that they should communicate a statement of opinion to the Government on the proposals to the Native authorities.

Asked by Mr. Paine for details of the new provisions in the Southern Rhodesia Natives Registration Act which applied to the control of Natives seeking employment in, or visiting, certain townships, Mr. M. MacDonald said the effect was that when the Government erected and maintained a hostel in any township for the accommodation of Natives seeking employment in a township, thereafter any Native so visiting the township and wishing to stay a night should reside in the hostel.

Replying to Mr. Mander, Lord Cranborne said that the enclave at Gambella, which was leased by the Sudan Government as a Customs post, contained, in addition to the Customs officers, a police post which had recently been strengthened to a total of 75 men under a British officer. He had no detailed information with regard to the Ethiopian town of Beshi, which was some little way from the enclave, but he understood there could be considerable trade between the remaining Amhara officials and the population. Communications from the Sudan with the Gambella enclaves, which at this season are by water, are once and there was a road from the enclave to Gore, which according to his latest information, could not be regarded as safe for ordinary travellers without escort.

This Week's Biscuit.

THE week's biscuit must go to H.M. Stationery Office for two references in the Gonsard report of the debate on the Colonial Office vote to "MacElliory College in Uganda." Makerere will be pleased.

Captain Peter Macdonald, M.P., was in the running with his assertion that "to-day in Uganda, Tanganyika and Kenya most Natives have a bicycle on which they carry their hundredweight of cotton to market."

"EAST AFRICA'S"

WHO'S WHO

312.—Mr. Sidney Charles Hillier.



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After leaving school Mr. S. C. Hillier, now Chief Accountant of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours, entered the offices of the Great Western Railway, applying himself particularly to the financial side of transportation, and studying at the London School of Economics, where he was awarded the Brunel Medal. Six years' military service during the Great War, he was twice mentioned in dispatches, interrupted his career, and it was not until 1921 that he returned to the Great Western Railway.

In the following year he was appointed Assistant Accountant on the Tanganyika Railways, and on several occasions during the next few years acted in senior capacities—in 1930 as deputy chief accountant, and later in the same year was promoted to his present post. In the 14 years since Mr. Hillier first joined the staff, the responsibilities attaching to the financial control of the administration have increased considerably. He is a capable railway administrator, a senior official who is ready of approach, and quietly efficient in the discharge of his duties.

He has interested himself in the social life of Dar es Salaam, and has served the Gymkhana Club in various capacities. He plays golf, and is particularly keen oniards, at which he is a good medium player.

PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Molloy have returned from a holiday in Europe.

Regret is reported the death in Nakuru of Mr. B. B. Jones, aged 45.

Mr. S. Milne, of Makuyu, is expected to reach the country shortly, after an overseas leave.

Dr. J. D. Robertson has been appointed medical officer in charge of Zomba Hospital.

Captain R. E. Dent has left Kenya on leave pending the termination of his appointment.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Smith, of Kenya, will spend part of their six months' holiday in South Africa.

Mr. J. H. Kelly, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland, is in Europe on leave as usual.

Commander J. G. Gatt, the well-known Aerial Traveller, is undertaking an operation in Amberg last week.

Captain W. Perrin, whose path has taken place in Johannesburg, is in the East African Campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. ... recently returned from Salisbury to join the "Llanstephan Castle" at Mombasa.

Sir Robert and Lady Williams celebrated their golden wedding on July 12 at their Aberdeenshire residence.

Mr. J. Tweedy, formerly Resident Magistrate in Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, is now in business in the City.

Mr. A. G. ... of British Consul in Beira is on six months' leave and has been relieved by Mr. A. C. S. Adams.

Sir Joseph Byrnie, Governor of Beira, has been on a short up-country tour of inspection to view the new market in ...

Mr. H. E. ... is returning to the ... travelling to England in the ... and will leave ...

Sir Daniel Hall will appear in the ... of Soil Erosion at the Royal Empire ... at Bristol on Monday, July 27.

The Ven. Archbishop A. G. ... of Beira has arrived from Nyasaland ... served as a missionary.

Mr. R. F. Dakley is visiting ... at Bulawayo, where he intends shortly to start business as a manufacturers' agent.

Mr. H. Vialon Clark, of Nairobi, and Miss Kathleen Jones are to be married in Manchester on September 19. They will leave for Mombasa on October 1.

Mr. F. M. ... Director of ... in ... has been ... weeks in his return to ...

On Captain F. C. ... departure from ... at ... Mahoney has taken over the duties of ... Commissioner.

Mr. ... Mrs. ... Groves, eldest daughter of ... Slater, has arrived in Kenya on a visit from India, accompanied by her children.

The engagement is announced of Mr. ... and Miss Sheila ... of Nairobi.

Dr. E. ... Chemist of the Kenya Coffee Board, is ... at the ... Research Station near ...

Mr. ... family, who have served in the ... Administrative Service since ... has been appointed an Assistant District Officer in ...

The Hon. George ... son of Lord ... has embarked on a tour of the East African Dependencies and the Rhodesias on behalf of the ...

Mr. ... the South African Minister of Education, ... Victoria, by air from England last week ... suffering from slight ... poisoning.

Sir John and Lady ... gave a luncheon party at the ... Hotel, one day last week to meet the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lady ...

The Bishop of ... and the Sudan ... preach the sermon at the ... service of the Old Coldstream ... to be held in the ... Chapel, ... barracks, on Sunday, July 19.

Among the Southern Rhodesians who will attend the Royal Garden party of July 20 are Mr. and Mrs. ... O'Keefe, Mrs. D. MacGillivray, Mrs. O. ... and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wright.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Topham, Inspector-General of the ... will this week reach the 25th anniversary of the grant of an air pilots certificate.

Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister in Addis Ababa, was received by the King last week when His Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

Sir Richard ... recently Northern Rhodesia's representative to the ... Commission, has entertained by a number of Rhodesians in Livingstone last month before his departure for England.

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|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON | | |
| No. 2 | See page 230 | July 16, 1936 |

Bandits Active in Ethiopia, Mt. Pirou and Tassanara

Massacre of Italian Airmen

Italy's foreign office is reporting that the Italian air force has been active in the mountains of Ethiopia, and that the Italian air force has been active in the mountains of Ethiopia, and that the Italian air force has been active in the mountains of Ethiopia.

Special messages from the Italian air force have been received from the Italian air force, and that the Italian air force has been active in the mountains of Ethiopia, and that the Italian air force has been active in the mountains of Ethiopia.

The Commission for the Ethiopian Affairs, which is working for the Ethiopian people, has been active in the mountains of Ethiopia, and that the Italian air force has been active in the mountains of Ethiopia.

In the opinion of the Commission, the Italian air force has been active in the mountains of Ethiopia, and that the Italian air force has been active in the mountains of Ethiopia.

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The D. Pirou, Minister of the Interior of South Africa, was interviewed in Natal on Monday, and he said that the Union...

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THE VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX



A Light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort
MOTOR MART AND EXCHANGE LTD
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No Surrender of Territory.

Firm Stand on Tanganyika.

Let us vow that from our trust not one yard of territory shall be wrested, not one human soul shall be unwillingly torn from that freedom which has been our gift, and which we shall ever preserve for the children of the British Empire.

That vow was read by the great Chamberlain at the Centenary gathering in the Royal Albert Hall last Wednesday.

It was a solemn and inspiring tribute to Joseph Chamberlain, the greatest Colonial Secretary the Empire has known, the hundredth anniversary of whose birth was being marked by the initiation of a national campaign to rally the forces of British opinion to the ideals of Empire, co-operation and unity. The leader of this Chamberlain Centenary Campaign is Mr. L. S. Amery, who presided at the Albert Hall meeting, at which Sir Evelyn Chamberlain, M.P., and Lord Lloyd, Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., and Mr. A. T. Lennon-Boyd, M.P., also paid tribute to the memory of the great statesman. Mr. Neville Chamberlain was present at a similar gathering in Birmingham.

Before Sir Austen rose to speak, a gigantic portrait of his father was unveiled. This was over 50 ft. high, and as the curtains were drawn, spotlights were trained on the picture and the people who stood in silent tribute. Then waves of cheers rose from the hall and continued for several minutes.

Another striking feature of the parade of standards, banners and pennants which the Empire, who grouped round a map of the world mounted on the platform, formed an impressive tableau of Imperial unity and strength.

Mr. Amery's speech, in which he lauded Chamberlain's policies still in vogue, and pledged to dedicate themselves anew to the path which had been outlined. Though formerly known as the Colonial Secretary, he was being invited to make the next eight years, during the history of the British Empire.

The British position in Africa seemed to have been strengthened in transport, scientific agriculture, and in the fight against tropical diseases. He pointed out an entirely new technique of progressive development in the Colonies and the self-organizing Colonies upon an entirely new plane. His goal was unity against the outside world, and in co-operative ways to develop those vast resources which would give to the Empire the abundance and prosperity of strength.

Mr. Amery continued: "I will see another Imperial Conference, following the Coronation of the Sovereign, in which the Empire better than anyone has ever known it before. That conference may well be decisive of our future. Let us see to it that the minds of our people are attuned to the occasion."

Sir Austen, in his speech, said that while others thought of a great patrie and a great state, and think of their centre of gravity and closely united family, who had his thoughts were us and took an interest in all our interests, and ready to help with counsel if we sought it, he attempted to dictate our course, but trusted

to the amount of the Empire, rather than to the speech, "to which he us."
 To him every opportunity was an obligation. Every privilege inherited or acquired had its corresponding duty. He saw in a united Empire a power for good, a power for peace, a power whose influence would be infinitely greater than that of one that stood alone.

Lord Lloyd on Imperial Unity.

Lord Lloyd stressed the importance of Imperial unity in defence and urged that all the Dominions should be brought to share with the Mother Country in all the personnel of the overseas services, in the Diplomatic Service, in the Indian Civil Service, in the Colonial Service, and in the armed forces, in order that they should learn not only the material value of Empire, but the spiritual greatness of its task in Asia and Africa.

Mr. T. Lennon-Boyd, M.P., asked whether we were still confident in Chamberlain's contemporary view of our Imperial destiny. It was not a question of whether Tanganyika, or any other mandated territory, should be surrendered, but whether we were entitled to have a Colour Empire at all. "If we believe that we are," he added, "we have a bounden duty to protect the Empire, and we accept all who may assail it. Let us recognize our obligations as leaders, and give this tribute to the Dominions that they gave us Imperial preference a generation before we thought of giving them Imperial preference in turn." (Applause.)

Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., declared: "We have neglected to promote real unity in the Empire, but when we establish correct understanding and complete co-operation, the world may see that it is possible for men of different races and of different colours to dwell together in peace and unity. Only the fringe of Mr. Chamberlain's great Imperial conception has yet been touched. We want to see the ties of Empire so strong that every link that no force can break them. Let us find friends among the nations where our destiny lies. Let us find friends among the nations where we can, but there is one friend hope for us, in addition to our own prepared right arm, and that is the collective security of the 460,000,000 people who live under the British flag."

Finally, let us vow that from our trust, not one yard of territory shall be wrested, not one human soul shall be unwillingly be torn from that freedom which has been our gift, and which we shall ever preserve for the children of the British Empire.

Cotton Board for Southern Rhodesia.

A Bill will be introduced in the Southern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly providing for the establishment of a Cotton Industry Board, which would supervise and control research work on cotton, take over gineries, and generally assist in the development of the industry in Southern Rhodesia. The Board will be headed by Government, and staffed by officers of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

Next Kenya Census in 1941.

Answering several questions in the House of Representatives last month, the Colonial Secretary stated that the cost of taking a Non-Native census was about £23,000, and that for reasons of economy and because it was thought that statistics of immigration and emigration taken in conjunction with the houses of the last census provided information adequate for practical purposes, another census would not be taken until 1941.

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BEST MINING NEWS

Rhodesian Industry's Needs

Lower Taxation and Capital for Expansion

Confidence that prosperity would return to the base metal industry of Southern Rhodesia with the revival of world trade was expressed by Mr. D. V. Burnett, President, at the annual meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Mines last month.

"The known deposits of asbestos and chrome ore are so enormous that increasing production is possible without early exhaustion," he said. "With gold, the position was that the known mines were wasting assets and the maintenance of, or increase in, output depended on a very large extent on new discoveries and active exploration and development."

He stressed the colossal value of the mining industry of total production, as he felt the public should be reminded of the great part the industry was playing in the Colony's development, and the serious effect the curtailment of its activities would bring about. Last year's output, valued at £2,265,500 established a new record, and brought the accumulated total value from 1800 to the end of last year to £124,399,003, of which gold accounted for £94,537,000.

Burden of Taxation on Mines

It was incumbent on the Government to recognise that the very dependence of the Colony on the industry demanded that a limit be placed on the direct and indirect contributions to the national purse that the mines were called upon to make; excessive taxation of the gold mines was a short-sighted policy, as money could not be made available for exploration and development, and capital for the prospecting of new areas would be scarce away. The mines were bearing more than their just share of taxation. The time had arrived for the fallacy that the mines, and only the mines, were capturing the benefit of the world's boom, which had exploded. The benefit was undoubtedly universal.

"The cry is for the introduction of more capital from outside the borders for the development of the Colony's mineral resources," Mr. Burnett continued, "but how will Rhodesia hope to get that capital if, instead of existing propositions being made attractive, they are made less attractive, either by legislation or by excessive taxation which certain members of Parliament advocate?"

Mr. T. A. Imble, President of the Rhodesian Small Workers' and Employers' Association, directed attention to labour problems, said the disabilities of labour shortages were already evident, and that it would be necessary to make conditions more attractive by wages and other improvements.

The Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, who was elected Hon. President of the Chamber, said Government was doing everything in its power to create a state of affairs that would lessen the risk of a shortage in Native labour.

The Minister of Mines said there was little doubt that next year the President would again have a tale of rapid progress to unfold. In the first five months of the year there was an increase of 45,000 ounces in the gold output.

MINING PERSONALIA

Mr. F. C. Clavels, Senior Inspector of Mines, Nyasa, has been posted to Lusaka on his return from overseas leave.

Mr. R. Gibson, of the engineering staff of the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Company, has just said a holiday visit to Kenya.

Mr. D. K. Williams, of the Kiboko Mines, Ltd., Kenya, is spending holidays in England, and will return to the Colony shortly with his wife and family.

Mr. George Hitchcock, Assoc. Inst. M., Assistant Government Mining Engineer in Southern Rhodesia, has been transferred from Bulawayo to Salisbury.

Mr. E. V. H. Crosswell-George and Mr. R. Sutherland recently visited Dar es Salaam to present the views of the bona fide workers to the Labour Committee.

Sir Cecil H. Redwell, formerly Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been elected Chairman of Gold Coast Associated Companies, in succession to Lord Worcester.

Mr. J. T. du Plessis, who served with the South African Infantry during the East African campaign, is returning to Tanganyika and Nyasa to report on the gold prospects in behalf of Johannesburg interests.

Company Progress Reports

News from the Properties

Wankie Colliery.—Results for June: Coal sales, 51,760 tons, compared with 52,030 tons.

Mobei No. 1 Phoenix.—Output for June, 1,030 tons, yield, 4,528 oz. fine gold, profit, £9,700. Developments: 6th level, driven 5 ft., assaying 28 dwt.; 20th level, driven 45 ft., assaying 13 dwt.; 25th level, driven 70 ft., assaying 28 dwt.

Garra Colliery.—During June 520 tons of coal and 100 tons of a culminated tailings were treated for a yield of 253 oz. of fine gold. The estimated expenditure totalled £1,880. Output was affected by power stoppage until June 1, but it is anticipated that the output for July will be satisfactory.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—Results for June are as follows: Milled, 1,252 tons; mine production, output, 877 oz.; value of gold production (less royalty and charges), £1,331; estimated working costs, £2,200; profit, £1,250. Storage, 5,000 lbs.; total stock, 10,000 lbs.; value, 50 8/8 dwt., over 8 1/2 tons.

Bushlick Mines (1934).—The June report states: Milled, 11,400; total yield, 1,400 fine oz. Estimated working revenue, making gold at 138s. 6d. per oz., £19,200; expenditure to March 31, £20,074; working costs, £19,200; profit, £976. The Warwick section of the mine has been deepened to 12 ft. above the 7th level, consists of higher under the heading of mining on account of the change over to cut and fill the stopping system.

Edzwa Ridge Mining Company.—The May progress report states: "Development, No. 2 East Drive, was advanced from 703 ft. to 282 ft. in country formation; Dresser, location. Prospecting continued on large box body; assay values low; 'Cush' section. Prospecting continued from prospecting shaft, drift advanced from 20 ft. to 26 ft. and crasscut on quartz stringers advanced 20 ft. Mill—250 tons of ore crushed, producing 24 oz. of sponge gold. General.—Bad fall in main shaft rope resulted in mill having to run on low gear ore. Erection of main shaft headgear and hoist completed."

Western Gold Mines

Western Gold Mines, Ltd. state in their annual report for 1935 that with the exception of operating the plant and working the mine, the main object of the company was the development, erection of plant and machinery, provision of permanent buildings to house the prospecting and non-European staffs and the erection of necessary workshops and offices. The profit and loss account shows that the net value of the investment amounted to £10,000, the debit balance of £5,000 being transferred to bring development account which now totals £15,000. The balance sheet shows that the financial position at the end of 1935 since the formation of the company has been increased from £200,000 to £250,000.

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power

The annual report of the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company, Ltd. states that the whole of the liabilities of the company have now been redeemed, and all liabilities in connection therewith discharged, with the exception of £23,100 representing bonds and coupons not presented for payment at the end of 1935. Sales during 1935 showed a 10 per cent increase over those of the previous year and during the first five months of this year disclose a further 10 per cent increase over those of 1935. After providing for a sum amounting to interest on the amount of debentures amounting to £2,000 and for depreciation, amounts of £1,000, £1,000, £1,000, £1,000 and £1,000, and amounting to £5,000, the profit amounts to £10,000, which will be used to further develop the mine. A balance of £10,000 is credited to the profit and loss account. A dividend of 10 per cent on the ordinary shares has been declared, which will be paid in the interim dividend already paid, making a total distribution for the year of 12 1/2 per cent. The £2,000,000 preference shares have now been redeemed, the full amount of the £2,000,000 preference shares having been repaid.

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Agents: Messrs. J. & J. G. & Co., Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Answers to Correspondents

Advice is given in the express condition that no legal liability is accepted by East Africa.
 Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to East Africa, each inquiry must be accompanied by the coupon to be found at the foot of page 93.
 Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address in legible handwriting. Replies will, if desired, be published under the writer's name.
 Advice will not be given over the telephone, by telegram or by post.
 Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE" and address them to The Editor, "East Africa," of Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

M. MOMBASA—We should advise you to take your profit and put the proceeds in Kenton, provided you are prepared to take the long view.
P. P. OXFORD—The position is uncertain, and taking the long view we should be inclined to hold.
C. C. H. FOXKSTONE—Your request would be more adequately dealt with by the secretary of the company to whom we should advise you to write.
F. C. LOWESTON—The present market value seems low, particularly when the investments are taken at their current market values. We should be inclined to hold.
C. H. LONDON—Keep No. 4. Yes, you might see change in Eldoret Mining Syndicate. This company is a big holding in Kimungu and Kenton, apart from its own concession in Kakamega. The last progress report stated that they anticipated the mill on the latter property would be completed by the end of this month.

Stone Mined in Uganda
 A potassium-sulphate salt or a rock for cement has been found in the districts of Masaka and Gec in the Kigezi alluvial district.
Guide to Rhodesia Miners
 Many useful hints to miners and prospectors and a summary of the Mining Act, 1935, are given in the "Mining Notes for the Prospector and Miner in Southern Rhodesia" issued by the Colony's Department of Mines.

Smallworker's Fight for Johannesburg
 A working model of a smallworker's plant is being constructed in Salisbury for exhibition at the Pathological Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg. It being financed by the municipalities of Gwelo, Que Que and Gaborone, and by smallworkers' associations.

Copper Development Association
 Presiding at the annual meeting of the Copper Development Association in London last week was Mr. D. Owen Evans, M.P., Chairman of the Council, directed to provide and increase the use of copper in the building industry and to interesting developments in the electrical field, especially those connected with copper overhead power lines and transmission lines. The existence of the Association had coincided with two years of record copper consumption in this country, and the Chairman commented on the health state of the copper industry resulting from expansion consumption. He proposed to be addressed by Mr. A. T. Chesley, Sir Edmund Davison, Mr. Thomas Deasy, Colonel Edgar, Mr. J. C. Bony, Mr. R. J. Parker, and Mr. D. A. Christie.

East African Share Prices

Improvement in Tanganyika Central Gold

AN encouraging sign in the transactions in East African shares during the past week was the demand for and increase in the price of Tanganyika Central Gold, the shares rising to 6s. With the exception of Kenya Consolidated, in which there was a slight setback, and Rosterman, which showed an improvement, other shares in the East African group remained steady. Rhodesian Corporation's advance to 6s. 6d. and a slight increase in the value of Ruam Antelope were about the only improvements since last week in the Rhodesian market. The shares generally in the section are maintaining their values.

| | Last week | This week |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| British Mines (10s.) | 12s. 9d. | 11s. 6d. |
| Cam & Motor (2s. 6d.) | 77s. 6d. | 77s. 6d. |
| East African Goldfields (5s.) | 4s. 0d. | 4s. 0d. |
| Eldoret Mining Syndicate (5s.) | 2s. 3d. | 2s. 3d. |
| Exploration Exp. (10s.) | 14s. 9d. | 14s. 9d. |
| Gabala Goldfields (2s.) | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 6d. |
| Globe and Phoenix (5s.) | 26s. 6d. | 27s. 6d. |
| Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.) | 10s. 0d. | 10s. 0d. |
| Kagera Mines Ltd. (5s.) | 5s. 0d. | 5s. 0d. |
| Kasanka (Sudan) Goldfields (5s.) | 62s. 6d. | 61s. 0d. |
| Kayitombi Gold Mines (10s.) | 8s. 10d. | 8s. 0d. |
| Kenton (10s.) | 10s. 0d. | 10s. 0d. |
| Kenya Consolidated (5s.) | 5s. 0d. | 6s. 6d. |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) | 7s. 6d. | 7s. 6d. |
| Kimungu (10s.) | 5s. 0d. | 5s. 0d. |
| Leone's Consolidation (10s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Loanswa Concessions (5s.) | 1s. 7 1/2d. | 1s. 5 1/2d. |
| London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.) | 2s. 3d. | 2s. 3d. |
| London and Madagasc. (5s.) | 5s. 10 1/2d. | 5s. 10 1/2d. |
| Luri Gold Area (5s.) | 1s. 7 1/2d. | 1s. 7 1/2d. |
| Mashaba Asbestos (10s.) | 10s. 0d. | 9s. 0d. |
| Rezeled (4s.) | 15s. 6d. | 15s. 6d. |
| Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.) | 1s. 3d. | 1s. 3d. |
| Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 0d. |
| Rhodesia Katanga (10s.) | 5s. 0d. | 5s. 0d. |
| Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.) | 12s. 9d. | 12s. 9d. |
| Rhodesian Corporation (5s.) | 5s. 0d. | 5s. 0d. |
| Rhodesian Selection Trust (10s.) | 11s. 10d. | 11s. 9d. |
| Rhoson (10s.) | 11s. 3d. | 11s. 3d. |
| Ruam Antelope (10s.) | 11s. 3d. | 11s. 3d. |
| Rosterman (5s.) | 6s. 9d. | 7s. 0d. |
| Santa Rosa Trust (10s.) | 19s. 3d. | 19s. 0d. |
| Tanganyika Gold (10s.) | 15s. 3d. | 15s. 7 1/2d. |
| Tanganyika Central Gold (5s.) | 8s. 3d. | 9s. 6d. |
| Tanganyika Diamonds (10s.) | 12s. 9d. | 12s. 6d. |
| Tanganyika Minerals (5s.) | 5s. 0d. | 5s. 0d. |
| Tanganyika Minerals (5s.) | 3s. 3d. | 3s. 6d. |
| Wapiti Colliery (10s.) | 23s. 9d. | 23s. 6d. |
| Valenci (5s.) | 5s. 0d. | 4s. 9d. |
| Vambesia Exploring (10s.) | 14s. 0d. | 14s. 0d. |
| GENERAL | | |
| British South Africa (15s.) | 20s. 4d. | 20s. 0d. |
| Central Line Sial (10s.) | 20s. 0d. | 20s. 0d. |
| Consolidated Sial (10s.) | 21s. 0d. | 21s. 0d. |
| East African Sial Plantations (10s.) | 7s. 6d. | 7s. 6d. |
| E. A. Power and Lighting (10s.) | 31s. 0d. | 31s. 0d. |
| Kasala Cotton (10s.) | 1s. 10 1/2d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Morambique (10s.) | 6s. 3d. | 6s. 0d. |
| North Charterland Exploration (5s.) | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 3d. |
| Sudan Plantations (New) (10s.) | 35s. 9d. | 37s. 0d. |

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BUSINESS POINTERS

News Items in Brief

The object of assisting the development of the South-East and Central Africa, East Africa, has always had its own information regarding the territories to manufacturers and exporters, and to the merchants and others in East Africa in touch with shipping and other goods. The co-operation of readers in this service is warmly welcomed.

Mr. J. W. Schiesinger has purchased the Polani Hotel, Lourenco Marques.

Records crops of groundnuts and cotton are expected in Tanganyika this year.

Customs receipts of the port of Beira during May amounted to £26,030, compared with £27,581 for May 1935.

The Nyasaland Aero Club's machine, which had been undergoing repair in Johannesburg, has returned to Zomba.

The Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society's 35th annual show will be held in Salisbury on August 10 and 20.

Visitors and tourists to Southern Rhodesia during the first five months of 1935 numbered 2,327, as against 7,471 in the corresponding period of last year.

The Beir Trustees have agreed to pay half the cost of the bridges on the new direct road from Ndola to Nkana, the cost of which is between £8,000 and £10,000.

Expenditure on Salisbury's new swimming pool, originally estimated at £10,000, has now reached £15,000 following the approval by the Council of additions and alterations to the scheme.

Marabellans Traders' Association has been inaugurated in Bulawayo, with Mr. D. MacIver as Chairman, to promote and protect the interests of wholesale and retail traders and manufacturers in Southern Rhodesia.

Exports from Tanganyika during the first four months of 1935 amounted to £1,191,982, compared with £808,504 for the corresponding period of last year, and with £790,738 for 1934. Imports amounted to £914,455, against £866,118 in 1935.

The Salisbury City Council has informed the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. that it is prepared to erect hangar accommodation on the local aerodrome, to be rented to the company on terms and conditions to be agreed upon.

Considerable increase of the electricity revenue reported by Mr. A. L. Phillips at the last meeting of the Salisbury City Council, was attributed to the electricity exhibition, newspaper publicity, the revised tariffs, and better hire purchase facilities.

Road strips similar to those laid down in Southern Rhodesia were constructed along 174 1/2 miles of highway on the Namipembe Road outside Kampala in November, 1934. They have stood up to an average of 500 vehicles per day and show very little sign of wear.

By Alan Fairs Report

When questions were asked by elected members in the Kenya Legislative Assembly regarding the date of publication of Sir Alan Fairs' report, the Colonial Secretary revealed that certain heads of departments had received tentative notes for comment and for the purpose of checking figures. Elected members asked for an assurance that the published report would be the report as submitted by Sir Alan Fairs, and the Colonial Secretary, saying he could see no reason for the contrary, stated that the report would be made to the Secretary of State who would decide the procedure to be taken.

The air-rail to Salisbury on August 13 will be the first to be held in Southern Rhodesia.

An African conference on transportation will be held in Johannesburg from September 5 to 15.

The Government of Tanganyika has prohibited the removal of Native foodstuffs from the Mushi district.

The Mombasa Dock and Tile Works, Ltd., has been struck off the Kenya register of companies and the company dissolved.

A British Commonwealth Scientific Conference will be held in London in September, 1935, on the work of the Eight Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, which established contact with scientific workers in various parts of the Empire, will be reviewed.

Barotse Trade Review

Barotse Trade (D.C.O.) include the following tabulated items from East Africa in their current trade review: Kenya - The picking of the coffee crop begins slowly, but the main crop outlook is still uncertain and depends largely on the realisation of earlier forecasts. Uganda - Dry spells between the rains have caused the germination of plants for the new season planting. The present season's purchases to the end of April are estimated at 30,000 boxes. Trade generally is quiet, but the outlook is regarded as satisfactory. Tanganyika - Drier weather was reported towards the end of the month in most up-country districts, but heavy rains continued on the coast. The opening of the groundnut season tended to create trade activity in the Tabora district and in coastal areas, but prices of the product weakened to about 4 3/4 per cwt. Trade figures for the first quarter of 1935 show a considerable increase over the same period of 1934.

Northern Rhodesia - Business was maintained on a fairly satisfactory level during May. The survey for the new hydro-electric scheme at Victoria Falls has been completed, and tenders have been called for in connection with the construction of the canal. The Main Control Board has fixed the price of grade "A" grain at 10s. 6d. per bush.

Nyasaland - Wholesale and retail trade showed an improvement over that of May last year. The Lilongwe fire-cured tobacco crop is expected to total 6,000,000 lb., and reports indicate the quality to be moderately good. The market opened on May 26, and 1,500,000 lb. of tobacco was sold in the first two days.

Southern Rhodesia - General trading conditions were quiet but steady during May, the volume of business being larger than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Considerable quantities of wheat were sold at the auction sales during May. The total crop for the season is estimated at 10,000,000 to 10,500,000 lb.

Mozambique Trade Statistics

Mozambique imports in 1935 were valued at £2,258,444 against £2,221,322 last year, while the 1935 exports were valued at £1,200,740 against £1,225,700 in the previous year. Oil seeds, seal, sugar and cotton were the principal exports.

Combined Tickets to Johannesburg

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., have arranged in conjunction with the South African Railways, Tourist Bureau, London, for the issue of combined tickets to the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg. The first vessel by which they will be issued is the R.M.S. "Sirius" Castle" sailing from Southampton on August 21, and the last vessel is the R.M.S.V. "Cammarvon" Castle" sailing from Southampton on December 18. In certain circumstances these combined tickets will enable visitors to visit other parts of South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia, after a moderate inclusive charge, and particulars are suggested tours are given in a pamphlet issued by the Union-Castle Steamship Co. Copies of the pamphlet will be gladly sent to any reader of "East Africa" on application to the company, 27, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.4, or at any branch office.

East African Market Reports

COFFEE

There was no regular business in the coffee auctions but prices remain steady.

| | |
|----------|------------------|
| Arabica | 145.00 to 175.00 |
| Robusta | 120.00 to 130.00 |
| Peaberry | 145.00 |
| Green | 115.00 to 125.00 |
| Yellow | 115.00 to 125.00 |

The London Representative of the Coffee Board of Kenya gives the following summary of the coffee auctions:

| Grade | Offerings | Sales |
|----------|------------|------------|
| Arabica | 1,200 bags | 1,050 bags |
| Robusta | 1,200 bags | 1,050 bags |
| Peaberry | 1,200 bags | 1,050 bags |
| Green | 1,200 bags | 1,050 bags |
| Yellow | 1,200 bags | 1,050 bags |

During the first six months of the year offerings of Kenya coffee in London totaled 53,867 bags, of which 32,113 bags were sold at an average of 105s. 8d. per cwt.

GRAIN MARKETS

Wheat—Steady at 105s. per ton. (1935) 105s. 0d. per ton. (1934) 105s. 0d. per ton.

Barley—Quiet. Mombasa for shipment quoted at 105s. per ton. (1935) 105s. 0d. per ton. (1934) 105s. 0d. per ton.

Maize—Steady. Zanzibar spot quoted at 7d. and grade July-Aug. at 7d. per ton (1935) 7d. (1934) 7d. per ton. First standard for cash quoted at 130s. 0d. per ton. (1935) 130s. 0d. per ton. (1934) 130s. 0d. per ton.

Copra—Higher at 113s. 0d. per ton for fair quality. (1935) 113s. 0d. per ton. (1934) 113s. 0d. per ton.

Cotton—Kathi—Steady with sales of East African at 6d. per lb. (1935) 6d. per lb. (1934) 6d. per lb.

Cotton—Sisal—Steady with sales of East African at 105s. per ton. (1935) 105s. per ton. (1934) 105s. per ton.

Gold—Steady at 185s. 0d. per oz. (1935) 185s. 0d. per oz. (1934) 185s. 0d. per oz.

Iron—Steady at 105s. per ton. (1935) 105s. per ton. (1934) 105s. per ton.

Wool—Steady at 105s. per ton. (1935) 105s. per ton. (1934) 105s. per ton.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

Hope East Africa Dependencies. Trade and Consular Office in London has received the following data of rainfall in the territories during the period:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Kenya (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| Uganda (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| British East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| French East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| Italian East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| Portuguese East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| Belgian East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| Dutch East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| Spanish East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| Swedish East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| Norwegian East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| Japanese East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| American East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |
| Other East Africa (Week ended July 11) | 1.25 in. |

Rhodesian Railway Rates

The Northern Rhodesia Government at the last meeting of the Legislative Council accepted a motion by Colonel Stephenson recommending the management of the experienced railwayman to investigate matters relating to rates, especially those affecting secondary traffic.

Standard Bank Dividend

The Standard Bank of South Africa reports a net profit of £475,531 for the year ended March 31, 1935, against £502,500 for the previous year. The total distribution for the year is to be unchanged at 7% (including a dividend of 5% and a bonus of 2%) on the ordinary share account and £125,000 to the special dividend account. These appropriations leave £1,178,784 to be carried forward against £1,165,100.

Beira Works Ltd.

Mr. Robert Currie, O.M.E. presiding at the annual meeting of Beira Works Ltd., said that the profit for the year ended March 31, 1935 amounted to £70,585 compared with a profit of £40,000 for the previous financial year. Concerning the prospect for the next financial year, he did not look for much expansion in imports for Northern Rhodesia on the export of copper, unless it became possible for the Rhodesian Government to increase the copper restriction licence to be increased. Trade for the year in Northern Rhodesia were, however, extremely favourable. Beira Shell Company were making progress with their bulk oil installation at Beira, and were also considering the provision of additional tonnage for aviation spirit, which will be necessary for the opening of the Imperial Airways flying route for the African continent. Negotiations had reached an advanced stage with the Vacuum Oil Company for a bulk oil installation at Beira.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Total Metal and
MINERAL PRODUCTION
1950-1953

£1,220,290

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Gold | £94,537,989 |
| Asbestos | £11,699,376 |
| Chromite | £6,046,574 |
| Coal | £6,706,451 |
| Copper | £2,273,885 |
| Silver | £589,000 |
| Mica | £128,305 |
| Other | £1,100,000 |

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| Year | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1935 |
| Value (£'000) | 1,200,000 | 1,370,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,500,000 |

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