

AND RHODESIA

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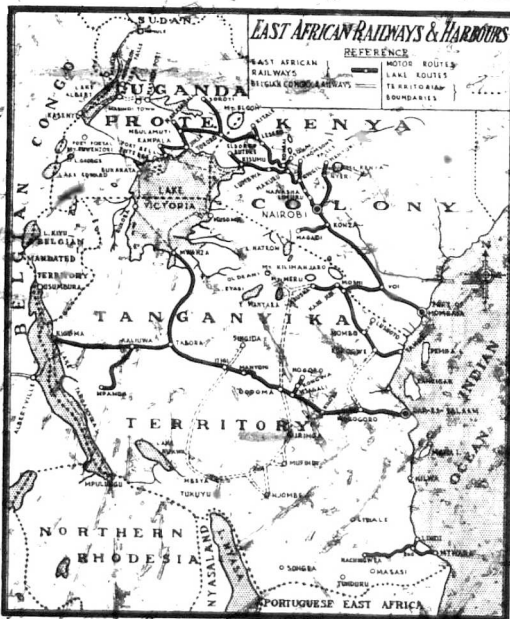
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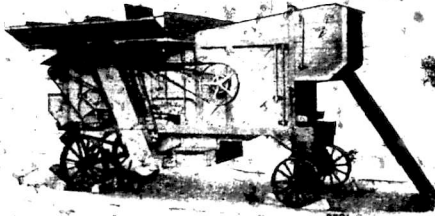
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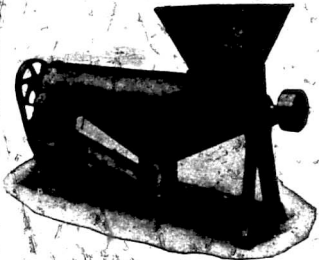
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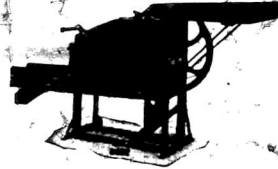
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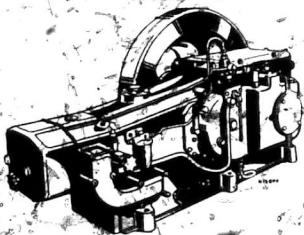


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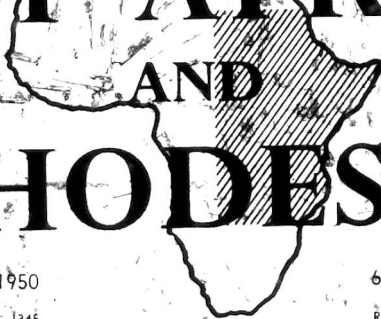
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BEIRA'S POSITION as the natural inlet and outlet of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland is specifically recognized in the Anglo-Portuguese Convention which

Inter-Territorial Co-Operation.

was signed in Lisbon on June 17 (the full text of which is published in this issue.) Portugal undertakes to provide adequate facilities at the port and on the Beira Railway and the British territories engage to use the railway and port to their full working capacity, on condition that satisfactory services are maintained at charges which do not make their traffic uneconomic. There is to be no discrimination on either side against traffic through Beira, in which a free zone will be established and an advisory board created, with direct representation of Rhodesian, Nyasaland, and shipping interests. In short, the agreement, which covers a period of twenty years, prescribes close co-operation as the mutual need.

The convention studiously avoids even a hint of the matters about which there has been so much disagreement behind the scenes, as a consequence of which the

Anglo-Portuguese Convention.

Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia left Lisbon some three months ago without signing the draft treaty. It is an open secret that Sir

Godfrey Huggins was willing to give all reasonable moral guarantees (which is what the convention now does), but unwilling to particularize in respect of future details which have an obvious element of uncertainty. In that matter he was expressing the view which is, we believe, held unanimously in British Central African circles, and it is pleasing that the Portuguese authorities should now have recognized its validity, and that it presented no insuperable obstacle to the attainment of an agreement which is equally beneficial to British and Portuguese interests.

Particulars are not given in the convention of the improved port facilities which are to be provided. Some months ago EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA published the exclusive news

Port of Beira Improvements.

that a new berth would be built at the port of Beira to handle Southern Rhodesian chrome exports and that an American loan would be made available to Portugal for the harbour works. Shortly afterwards that forecast was confirmed, and Sir Godfrey Huggins disclosed on the eve of his departure from London in April that the Portuguese Government had also undertaken to construct an oil berth and two new wharves for general cargo. That was a welcome result to negotiations which had extended over two years and taken the Prime

Minister of Southern Rhodesia to Lisbon on several occasions, and though these undertakings have not been written into the official agreement, they may be assumed to be inherent in it. We understand that the maximum period for the completion of these facilities is five years.

Until Beira could be counted upon to cope with more traffic, it was impossible to proceed with plans for the greatly increased output of certain export commodities. It

Higher Export Of Base Metals

It became known recently, on the authority of Mr. G. A. Daveport, Minister of Mines and Transport in Southern Rhodesia, that, as a first step in that direction, his Colony could raise her monthly shipments of chrome ore from thirty-five to forty thousand tons, while Northern Rhodesia's copper exports advanced from thirty to thirty-five thousand tons a month. That is an encouraging first instalment of the results of the conversations in Lisbon, for both metals are earners or savers of dollars, both are needed for the stockpiles in the United Kingdom and the United States, and both will favourably influence the trade balance of the producing territory and the revenue of the State-owned railways.

Agreement Be Made to Exceed the Projected Expansion of the Capacity of the Port

Indeed, that is why the Government of Southern Rhodesia, strongly supported by the American Economic Co-operation Administration, are already studying a plan to link Rhodesia Railways with the great port of Lourenço Marques as a safeguard against renewed congestion. Though that is also a Portuguese harbour, Beira will assuredly not wish to offer less satisfactory service. Her interest is not merely to fulfil her promises, but to do more, and to spring a surprise by doing it more quickly. The authorities must also bear in mind the virtual certainty that increasing use will be made of Lobito Bay, and the Benguela Railway by Northern Rhodesia. That aspect of the Central African transport problem cannot fail to be raised at the African Transport Conference in Pretoria in October, but Beira need not fear for her share if she offers adequate services at fair rates as a result of the agreed plan to improve and extend the port works.

Optimists consider that the present scheme could be completed in three years; others think that four years should suffice, and both groups are encouraged by the efficiency with which the port has been worked since it passed under official Portuguese administration.

Official and business spokesmen in Rhodesia recognize that the tonnage passing over the existing wharves compares favourably with that handled under comparative conditions elsewhere, whether judged by weight of tonnage per foot of wharf or per working day of twenty-four hours; and that achievement has provided a valuable basis of good-will on which to build progressive co-operation. The Rhodesians, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa, and the ship-owners serving them, will hope for the earliest possible completion of the works necessary to enable Beira to cater quickly and economically for all the traffic they are able to send across her wharves.

WHEN WISE MEN are deeply perturbed about soil conservation in Africa, by no means least in Kenya, the Colonial Service loses by resignation an active man not yet forty-five years of age who has achieved much in that branch of agriculture.

Mr. Colin Maher (to whose career some reference is made on the opposite page) is East Africa's most enthusiastic and experienced soil conservationist, and probably there is none better anywhere in British Africa. That is the type of public servant of whom Kenya is now deprived. It is the vogue for our political masters to dilate on "man management," and some senior officials in the Colonies, including Governors, have succumbed to the same temptation—as though the official record were blameless in that respect. Would that it were! Unfortunately, it is a very exceptional Colonial Government which does not frustrate and waste some very good men, and we could name Governors who have been notorious for their failure to pick the best men and put them into the right appointments. Another common fault has been the inability of departmental heads to manage brilliant but perhaps "difficult" men as they would be handled by any competent private enterprise, which recognizes that a genius may have his idiosyncrasies and may require special consideration. Brief pursuit of these thoughts has led us away from the case of Mr. Maher, which appears to reflect badly upon the Government of Kenya.

Mr. Colin Maher

MR. COLIN MAHER, who has been in charge of the Soil Conservation Service of Kenya since it was started at the end of 1937, has just retired from the Colonial Agricultural Service to farm on the Kinangop. This is sad but not surprising news, for a man of his temperament was bound sooner or later to withdraw from a position which must often have galled him. It has long been evident that the S.C.S. was coldly regarded by the Agricultural Department; one of the best judges in Kenya once told me that they deemed it "not merely a poor but also a socially undesirable relation," and each of the friends to whom I have at one time or another repeated the observation for comment has considered it accurate. If it is not that, then the Agricultural Department has allowed itself to be widely misunderstood. There is also a feeling that Mr. Maher has not been reasonably treated in the matter of status and emoluments, considering that he has controlled work involving an annual expenditure of £200,000 and the supervision of half a dozen district headquarters. In short, the farming community, which has warmly admired his work, thinks that it has been undervalued officially.

Loss to Public Service

THIS CASE, incidentally, affords another glaring example of the loss to the public service of a valuable civil servant as the result of the option of retirement at the age of 45 given to them a couple of years ago—and attacked by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at the time, and, so far as I know, still not criticized by any other journal! The published records show that Mr. Maher will not be 45 until November 4 next, which means that, taking into account the leave to which he is entitled, he has resigned at the earliest possible date. A man of his age, vitality, and devotion to his chosen task (and one with four children to educate, and therefore far from indifferent to security of income) does not retire voluntarily on about half-pay unless he feels a deep sense of dissatisfaction and frustration.

O.F.C. Offers Declined

THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION sought some time ago, with the prior knowledge of the Government of Kenya, to persuade him to join them as chief soil conservation officer in Tanganyika Territory, the Kongwa area of which he had already visited at their invitation. Like almost every other professional visitor of standing, he judged the policy to be seriously defective, and I learnt from excellent sources not only that he advised that a slower method of bush clearing was necessary in order to give Nature a chance to deal with the stumps and roots, but that the O.F.C. had promptly accepted the programme he proposed—which, in common with many other decisions, was later abandoned. Why Mr. Maher declined repeated offers from the corporation which must have been financially attractive (for its policy was to pay everyone a good deal more than he was receiving elsewhere) is anybody's guess. Mine is that he took a much gloomier view of erosion at Kongwa than the people who preferred a pretty-political picture to revealed truth.

New East African Club

MR. KENNETH GORDON LINDSAY, who has arrived in London to take up his duties as secretary of the East African Club now in process of establishment, joined the Colonial Service in Kenya early in 1921, and served in the district and provincial administration for 25 years, latterly as Provincial Commissioner at the Coast, before

Sir Philip Mitchell decided to transfer him to the Secretariat as Deputy Chief Secretary to the Government. There can have been few cases of the appointment to such an office of someone who had never previously served in a secretariat, and there was general regret when, in order to broaden his experience, Mr. Lindsay went to Palestine in 1947 as Civil Service Commissioner, a new and difficult post. After the withdrawal of British administration from the mandated territory he returned to Nairobi as personal assistant to Sir Reginald Robins, Commissioner of Transport in the East Africa High Commission, who has released him so that he may devote himself to the work of the new club.

Mr. K. G. Lindsay

IN KENYA his relations with Africans, Europeans, and Indians were always friendly, and he tried consistently to contribute to harmonious race relations. It was his conviction that East Africa House in London can do much in that direction which induced him to offer himself for appointment as secretary, and from among a large number of applicants the committee had no hesitation in selecting him. Mr. Lindsay was an elder of St. Andrew's (Scottish) Church in Nairobi. In the 1914-18 war he served with the Rifle Brigade. The premises at 36 Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch, are expected to be formally opened in September.

Mr. G. S. Napier-Ford

WIDE KNOWLEDGE of all aspects of tea growing, manufacture, and marketing has been brought into the inner council of the British Central Africa Company by the election to the board of Mr. Geoffrey Selwyn Napier-Ford, a partner in a well-known City firm of produce brokers. The son of a former Harley Street surgeon, he was educated at Dulwich College, and then went to Ceylon in 1910 as an assistant on a tea plantation. Not long afterwards he moved to Travancore, South India, where he spent 17 years (being for the whole of the time a volunteer in the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles). In 1928 he left the East to join his present firm, for whom he has periodically visited India, Ceylon, and Kenya. Mr. Napier-Ford has had personal experience of every side of the tea industry, from the clearing of the land to the tasting, valuing, and marketing of the leaf. Its manufacture has interested him particularly, and he has made a special study of the processes in many countries. He has been a member of the Tea Allocation Committee of the Ministry of Food since the outbreak of the last war, and is a director of three companies engaged in tea production. He will shortly revisit Eastern Africa, including Nyasaland.

Baron Ogmore

MR. D. R. REES-WILLIAMS—who is expected to take the title of Baron Ogmore—has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State to the Commonwealth Relations Office, following Lord Holden's resignation "because of the temporary pressure of urgent personal business." For the sake of the Dominions and Southern Rhodesia, it is to be hoped that he will be much more successful in his new sphere than he was as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; there was certainly no regret in Colonial circles at his departure from the Colonial Office. The announcement of his peerage in the Birthday Honours List was interpreted in these pages as presaging his return to Mr. Attlee's Administration. That forecast has not had long to wait for its fulfilment.

Revelation to Committee of Public Accounts

AN IMPORTANT WARNING from the auditors of the Overseas Food Corporation, made as early as August 3, 1948—that is to say, four months after the corporation assumed full control of the East African groundnut scheme—was not communicated to the Ministry of Food. That revelation was made by Sir Frank Lee, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry, when he gave evidence to the Committee of Public Accounts (whose report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 5s.).

The committee record that the memorandum from the auditors drew attention to "the serious situation which was developing in the stores and accounts departments in East Africa, and stated that unless urgent steps were taken at once there was a risk of a serious breakdown in these sections of the corporation's business. The memorandum was not communicated at that time to the Ministry of Food."

Monthly Committee Meetings

The chairman of the committee asked Sir Frank Lee what means the Ministry had of knowing to what extent the work of the corporation was efficient, and received the reply:—

"I have in my department a committee under an Under-Secretary which meets every month, which receives from the corporation progress reports which are geared, if I may use the expression, to the broad development plan which Ministers accepted last October. We have also arranged with the corporation that they will provide us with quarterly accounts of their outgoings, again geared to the budget which we have approved."

"Those progress reports, which the corporation have assured us they will endeavour to make as detailed as possible to cover a wide range of their activities, are very closely examined by that committee, who report directly to me and to the Minister on the matter. I have constant contact with Sir Leslie Plummer and the members of the board, as does the Minister. I have also a committee which has representatives of the Colonial Office and the Treasury upon it, which meets every two months, to which we invite Sir Leslie Plummer and two of his colleagues who attend with us."

Auditors' Former Warning

MR. BENSON, M.P. (chairman): "You received the memorandum of Cooper Brothers [of August 3, 1948] on the state of the audit machinery?"

SIR FRANK LEE: "The Ministry of Food did not receive that memorandum. I must say it was an error of judgment on the part of the board of the corporation that we did not receive it. I was not at the Ministry of Food at that time, and the liaison arrangements which I have been describing are arrangements which I have set up. I must frankly say that in my judgment that is a document, a formal warning from the corporation's auditors which should have been communicated to me."

SIR FRANK LEE: "The Ministry of Food did not receive that memorandum. I must say it was an error of judgment on the part of the board of the corporation that we did not receive it. I was not at the Ministry of Food at that time, and the liaison arrangements which I have been describing are arrangements which I have set up. I must frankly say that in my judgment that is a document, a formal warning from the corporation's auditors which should have been communicated to me."

He replied: "It is one of those things that happened in the organization. I was surprised to find that only the other day this document had not been sent to the Ministry. It is a gap which I regret."

"You will admit that in the case of such a very important report from the auditors, it was an extraordinarily serious thing that it did not get to the Ministry until two or three months afterwards?"

"I would have said that was so if we were not at the

same time discussing the general position of our accounts in East Africa with the Ministry."

Asked if he thought the Kongwa scheme would become a success and justify the bill, Sir Leslie replied: "No, I do not think it will justify the bill. I think Kongwa still offers agricultural potentialities."

£1,000,000 on Installations at Kongwa

It added that roughly £1,000,000 had been spent on buildings and installations at Kongwa to March 31, 1949, and that cleared land totalled 106,000 acres.

He said that he had not been hurried or forced to act in a more impetuous manner than his own judgment would have dictated, but that in the first year the corporation acted under two impulses.

"One was Command Paper 7,030, an expert document which laid down the course of action to be followed, which had been accepted by H.M. Government. Secondly, we had inherited a scheme the course of which for the next two years was dictated to us by the people who started the scheme: clearing operations had started; machinery had been shifted; plans had been made; and it would have been, even looking back on it now, I say impossible to have reversed that machine when we took over even if we had thought of reversing it."

In reply to another question, Sir Leslie Plummer said that he hoped that revenue and expenditure would balance by the harvest of 1954; it was at that stage that the corporation would be able to tell the Treasury that it required no more capital.

Later he added: "We have not put forward the argument that the scheme that we shall produce will be by ordinary commercial standards a profitable enterprise. We do not believe that it can be, because of the difficulties that we have undergone."

"By ordinary commercial standards a profit means that you pay your interest, that you set up rates of amortization, that you go through the whole machinery that commercial profit denotes in arriving at your profit. I do not think this scheme can be by ordinary commercial standards (and the late Minister of Food announced that) be that sort of commercial success."

"But you think you can make a trading profit?"

"We think we can make a trading profit."

Lack of Proper Planning

MR. JOHN ROSA, a member of the Wakefield Mission and one of the original members of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation, said that at a very early date he had come to the conclusion that lack of a proper plan might be fatal to the scheme.

Referring to the planning, he said:—

"There was a kind of planning department run by the managing agency during their time, but it was not concerned so much with drawing up a long-term plan which is the ordinary function of planning departments, but rather with *ad hoc* plans to help the provisioning departments in London. They had to buy tractors and other equipment, and they had to get somebody to work out what was a reasonable number to buy. The planning department was used for that."

"When we took over the planning department was not under me. It was not considered a financial branch. It was sent out to East Africa to do its planning there, which was I think a right decision, because it was the only place, where they could work things out."

"I was instrumental in the meantime in creating a budget department which I hoped would be the nucleus of a real financial planning department. We had one in East Africa and one in London. I got the London one to start working on a plan in about June, 1948."

"What I had in mind was that on the knowledge we had by then acquired—which was not very great, but was a great deal more than we at the Wakefield Mission had had originally—we should get out another somewhat more realistic plan; and I got this department working on it in about June-July, 1948; but we were unable to do it because we found we did not have enough information in London to build that plan up here. It was going to be too much of a back-room effort."

"So I sent out the head of my budget department to East Africa having previously agreed with the resident member there, General Harrison, that we should get out a new plan. All the board had by then agreed on this, and the head of the budget department went out to help them produce a revised plan and a budget for the year starting on April 1, 1949. He went out in September and got back in October."

"We had a series of meetings in London to agree the plan, which was finally agreed within the corporation. It was put up to the Minister at the end of December, and unofficially to the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the beginning of January. It was rejected as calling for

more money than we had. The plan was going to cost more than our total resources.

"So that threw the whole thing back into the melting-pot, and we had to start to get out a new budget, which was urgent because April 1 was approaching."

Our Criticism of Working Party Supported

Sir Charles Lockhart Should Not Be Chairman

OUR CRITICISM of the working party set up by the Overseas Food Corporation has been strongly supported by *Time* and *Tide*, which wrote:—

"The announcement that a working party had been set up to examine certain aspects of the groundnut scheme was timed by the Overseas Food Corporation to coincide with the Public Accounts Committee's revelation that £34,000,000 had been squandered without the marketing of a single ton of nuts. No doubt this was meant to allay suspicion—that a perhaps unprecedented union between complacency and incompetence had been consummated at public expense.

"Closer inspection of the working party set-up can but increase such suspicions, and, indeed, add a deeper one that the whole proposal is little more than a sop to keep the public quiet. The committee is not empowered to examine the working of the scheme as a whole; its inquiries are to be limited to the future of the Kongwa area, where clearing has stopped, and which is now generally admitted to be unsuited to large-scale groundnut production.

Chairman Not Disinterested

"Worse still, the chairman of this working party, instead of being an independent authority, is in fact one of the members of the board, Sir Charles Lockhart, who has survived the various purges and must accept, with his colleagues, full responsibility for all the blunders which have landed the scheme in its present straits.

"By no stretch of the imagination could he be called disinterested or impartial; indeed, by virtue of his position, he could not, even if he would, criticize the corporation he serves without resigning from his lucrative job.

"The working party proves on examination to be scarcely more than an agency of the Overseas Food Corporation which has co-opted outside experts to give advice on certain technical problems, and bears no resemblance to the general inquiry into the workings of the whole scheme to which the public is surely entitled—and which the timing and manner of the announcement led us to expect.

"When it no longer became possible to conceal the fact that things had gone badly wrong, two members of the board, Messrs. Wakefield and Rosa, were dropped, while the chairman, Sir Leslie Plummer, retained his job. Now Sir Leslie is to go, receiving a present from the taxpayer of £2,000.

Reward for Outstanding Failure

"Pressed in the House to say whether this would be tax-free, Ministers evaded the question. There is no doubt, however, that Sir Leslie will get his compensation free of income tax. He is, as is well known, a member of the Socialist Party and a personal friend of Mr. Stacey's.

"We thus arrive at the position where two able men, Mr. Lord and Sir John Black, presented by the shareholders of their companies with a block of shares as a reward for outstanding success, are mulcted of the whole sum, while another individual, who happens to be a member of the party in power, receives his reward for an outstanding failure, tax-free and at the public expense.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had said some 10 days earlier:

"It is wholly wrong that the chairmanship of the working party should have devolved upon Sir Charles Lockhart, who, as a full-time member of the board of the corporation since its inception, cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as disinterested. He bears not only his share of corporate responsibility for a succession of ghastly blunders, but special and direct accountability for the most unsuitable

appointments which have been made, the supervision of recruitment having been his personal concern. It would be impossible for him to have been disinterested from his mind during the proceedings of the working party, and he ought therefore to be neither its chairman nor a member.

Public Pressure Required

"Anyone in the employment of the corporation should, we hold, be called as a witness if any serious concern is expressed which should provide the corporation with wholly independent and impartial advice. That is the least which should be offered to the taxpayer, millions of pounds of whose money have been thrown away by gross mismanagement. It is fantastic that any member of the board responsible for that mismanagement should have been nominated to the working committee, let alone as its chairman, and it is to be hoped that public pressure will lead to the necessary changes."

"That public pressure is still lacking, Parliament and the Press having shown almost complete indifference."

£5,000,000 Finance Corporation

Sir Robert Hudson Chairman

AFRICAN FINANCE CORPORATION, LTD., has just been registered in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with an authorized capital of £5,000,000 to provide finance for agricultural, commercial, and industrial enterprises in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

London finance is behind the corporation, the first directors of which are Sir Robert Hudson, former Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia (chairman), Sir Edward Wilshaw, president of the Cable and Wireless group, which is expected to supply substantial funds; Sir Ernest Guest, a former Finance Minister in Southern Rhodesia, who recently visited London in connexion with the negotiations; and Mr. William James Underwood, a leading chartered accountant in Southern Rhodesia.

Colonel Colin Kirkpatrick, the general manager, was a member of the London Stock Exchange for 15 years before the last war, and for the past four years has been well known in City finance circles.

The aim of the Finance Corporation is to assist the expansion of established enterprises and the creation of new businesses, and in suitable cases to arrange public flotations.

A local board is to be formed in Rhodesia under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Hudson.

Formulating Policy

MR. J. R. DENNIS YOUNG moved in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament a few days ago: "In view of the growing apprehension throughout Africa and Rhodesia regarding the future of the white race in Africa, and in view of the urgent strategic and economic needs of western civilization, the Government be requested to take the lead in drafting, jointly with territories to the north, a formal declaration of the permanence of white settlement in those parts of Africa; also, in drafting a policy acceptable to all races dealing with the two fundamental issues: (a) development of Africa by European immigration, mainly British, and (b) a Native policy that shall do justice to the aspirations of the advancing African."

Full Text of Anglo-Portuguese Agreement

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (hereinafter called the Government of the United Kingdom) on their own behalf and on behalf of the Government of Southern Rhodesia and the Government of the Republic of Portugal (hereinafter called the Portuguese Government).

Having regard to the situation created by the nationalization of the Rhodesia Railways and its effect on the operation of the Beira Railway.

Having regard to the acquisition of Beira Works, Ltd., and the purchase of the Beira Railway Company's assets by the Portuguese Government.

Having regard to the importance of the Port of Beira and its railway communications with the interior of Africa as an outlet for the resources of the territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland and to the progressive contribution which they can make to the development of Mozambique;

Vital Interests

Considering that the maintenance of adequate facilities at the Port of Beira and over the Beira Railway is and will continue to be of vital interest to the territories in question;

Desiring to co-operate fully with a view to the development of the resources of Mozambique on the one hand and of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland on the other in conformity with the principle set out in the Convention for European Economic Co-operation, and thereby to contribute in so far as each party is able to the restoration of world prosperity and the development of the Central African territories for the benefit of the inhabitants;

Considering the necessity of carrying out works and other improvements in connexion with the Port of Beira and the Beira Railway to achieve the objects mentioned above and the advantage of arriving at a mutual understanding which will make such improvements economically realizable;

Have resolved to enter into a convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their representatives to that end:

The Government of the United Kingdom—
Sir Nigel Bruce, Ronald, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
British Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary, Lisbon.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia—
The Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Huggins, B.C.
C.H., K.C.M.G., Premier of Southern
Rhodesia.

The Portuguese Government—
His Excellency Dr. José Carlos de Matos, Minister
of Foreign Affairs.

who have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

(a) The contracting Governments, recognizing the substantial investment involved in the obligation to expand the Port of Beira and the Beira Railway assumed by the Portuguese Government under this convention, adopt as an object of their common policy that the port and the railway should be used to their full working capacity.

(b) To that end, if, at any time during the currency of the present convention—

(i) the volume of traffic handled by the Port of Beira or the Beira Railway over any period of six consecutive months falls substantially below the full working capacity of the port or railway in their present state or at any stage of their pro-

gressive expansion in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of Article III, or
(ii) it is established that the use of the Port of Beira or the Beira Railway up to their full working capacity is being prevented or restricted, it shall be prevented by any change in circumstances affecting such use outside the control of the contracting Governments or not expressly contemplated in the present convention;
then the contracting Governments shall, upon the request of either of them, consult together with a view to taking such reasonable steps in furtherance of the objective referred to in paragraph (a) of this article as may be considered necessary and consistent with the efficient and economic employment of the transport resources available to the territories to which the present convention applies.

The Administrations concerned shall periodically consult together with a view to fixing the full working capacity of the Port of Beira and the Beira Railway for the purpose of this article.

ARTICLE II

(a) The Government of the U.K. in respect of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Government of Southern Rhodesia shall not themselves introduce either directly or indirectly, and shall take all reasonable steps within their power to prevent any discrimination in the territories to which this convention applies against traffic for which the Port of Beira, on account of its proximity to sources of consumption or origin, is the natural inlet or outlet; and in particular they undertake:

(i) not to permit any discrimination in railway freight rates and charges against such traffic over lines within the territories to which this convention applies;

(ii) not to permit alterations of railway freight rates over lines within the territories, to which this convention applies, nor to enter into agreements with other countries for alterations of railway freight rates, if such alterations contribute materially to the diversion from the Port of Beira and the Beira Railway of traffic which is within the capacity of that port and railway;

(iii) not to permit the railway freight rates over the lines within the territories to which this convention applies on goods proceeding direct to and from the Port of Beira to exceed the railway freight rates on the same goods proceeding direct to and from other ports, in so far as the direct operating costs are similar and distances covered the same.

Provisions for Consultation

(iv) (1) To continue to accord the railway rates preferences in favour of the Port of Beira over ports in the Union of South Africa which are not lower than those set out in the schedule to this convention, subject to the provisions of section (2) of the said paragraph;

(2) If a diminution in such rates preferences should arise from an increase by the Beira Railway of the freight rates over its lines, the possibility of restoring such preferences shall be the subject of consultations between the railway administrations concerned. If they are unable to agree on the measures to be taken to adjust the matter to their mutual satisfaction it shall be referred by them to the contracting Governments in order that they may consult together, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of Article I, to maintain the Rhodesia Railways in a state of efficiency adequate to the requirements of the traffic proceeding to or from Beira.

(b) It shall be understood that the provisions of this article shall be dependent on the maintenance of an adequate service in the Port of Beira and on the Beira Railway, and on the dues, rates, and other charges levied on traffic passing through the Port of Beira, to or from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, or Nyasaland not being such as to make that traffic uneconomic.

ARTICLE III

(a) The Portuguese Government undertakes to maintain the Port of Beira and the Beira Railway in a state of efficiency adequate to the requirements of the traffic proceeding to or from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, to which end they will promote the execution of the works and the requisition of the equipment necessary for the technical and economic development of the Port of Beira and the Beira Railway and in order to expedite the handling of cargoes and clearance of ships and railway traffic. Particulars of these works and this equipment are contained in the letters exchanged between the Administrations of the Mozambique and Beira Railways and the Rhodesia Railways. (To be published in Treaty Series.)

*As published in White Paper Cmd. 7983 (H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.) The cross-heads have been inserted editorially.

Parliament

Colonial Students in the United Kingdom

Only 62 out of 3,973 Studying Agriculture

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES said in the House of Commons a few days ago:—

"On May 31 there were in the United Kingdom 1,484 Colonial students holding scholarships financed from Colonial Development and Welfare and Colonial Government funds, and 2,489 private students. The numbers engaged in the main branches were as follows:—

"Accountancy, 51 scholarship holders and 25 private students; agriculture, 40, 22; architecture, 19, 25; arts, 133, 97; building, 17, 13; commerce, 12, 27; dentistry, 19, 75; domestic science, 23, 8; economics, 39, 30; education and teacher training, 133, 32; engineering, 199, 207; forestry, 10, 2; law, 55, 544; medicine, 169, 368; student nurses, 142, 578; pharmacy, 11, 10; printing, 7, 13; public administration, 12, 9; science, 101, 70; social science, 25, 4; veterinary science, 19, 14; other courses, 248, 316."

Northern Rhodesian Loan Negotiations

COLONEL CROSTHWAITE-EYRE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for what reasons he was satisfied that the loan required by the Northern Rhodesian Government on a six months' basis might be suddenly withdrawn, with ill effects to the Northern Rhodesian Government.

SIR S. CRIPPS: "I understand that the facilities which were under discussion in this instance took the form of an acceptance credit under which short-term bills with definite dates of maturity would have been drawn. We advised the Northern Rhodesian Government, who consulted us, that short-term finance of the type proposed was not appropriate in this case."

COLONEL CROSTHWAITE-EYRE: "As the Northern Rhodesian Government were perfectly satisfied that none of these notes would mature until they had completed the purposes for which the loan was required, can the Chancellor say why H.M. Government said that the loan might be suddenly withdrawn? What was the basis of that?"

SIR S. CRIPPS: "That was the view we took."

COLONEL CROSTHWAITE-EYRE: "Will the Chancellor say for what reason they took that view, particularly as he has no evidence that in the past such a loan has been suddenly withdrawn?"

SIR S. CRIPPS: "When we are asked for advice by other Governments we look at all the circumstances and give the best advice we can in the circumstances."

COLONEL CROSTHWAITE-EYRE asked the Chancellor whether he would give an assurance that it was still open to the Northern Rhodesian Government to disregard the advice of H.M. Government and proceed with the negotiation of the loan they desired with British merchant bankers if they so chose.

SIR S. CRIPPS: "I am sure that the Northern Rhodesian Government would not act in such a matter except after due consultation with H.M. Government."

Dissatisfied with Chancellor's Replies

COLONEL CROSTHWAITE-EYRE: "May I ask the Chancellor for a fairly clear answer to this? When we are told there is no veto on this loan, does that mean in fact that the Northern Rhodesian Government have complete liberty of action as to whether they accept it or not?"

SIR S. CRIPPS: "It means that I am sure that the Northern Rhodesian Government would not act, except in consultation with H.M. Government."

COLONEL CROSTHWAITE-EYRE: "Will the Chancellor give a simple answer to a simple question? Is it open to the Northern Rhodesian Government to accept this loan or not, irrespective of the advice tendered by H.M. Government?"

SIR S. CRIPPS: "I am not prepared to state what the Northern Rhodesian Government can or cannot do in the circumstances. All I can say is that from our experience I am quite certain that they would not act in a matter of this sort without consultation with H.M. Government."

SIR WALTER SUTTENS: "Is it not a fact that the real reason why that dictators do not give reasons?"

MR. HARMAR NICHOLS: "Would the Government feel aggrieved if the Rhodesian Government did not take their advice?"

COLONEL CROSTHWAITE-EYRE: "In view of the fact that the

Chancellor refuses to answer my question, I give notice that I shall raise the matter on the adjournment at the earliest opportunity."

MR. RUSSELL, asked for a statement showing to what extent officers of the Colonial Office stationed in London had visited those parts of the Colonial Empire with which their work was normally connected.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Twenty officers serving in territorial departments of the Colonial Office have visited the areas with which they are at present concerned. One hundred and six officers serving in subject departments (the functions of which extend in their respective spheres over the whole Colonial Empire) have either served in or visited certain Colonial territories. Twenty-three of my advisers, whose functions also extend over the whole Colonial field, have either served in or paid extensive visits to Colonial territories. In addition, a considerable number of officers have visited Colonial territories with which they are not at present dealing but with whose affairs they have been previously connected and may be again in the future."

MR. THOMAS REID asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies would request the Governors of the Colonies to establish local commissions composed largely of elected legislators or councillors to consider the problem of securing for the people in future the necessities of life and desirable social services in view of the prevailing high birth-rates.

MR. DUGDALE: "My rt. hon. friend is aware of the problem, but does not at present contemplate any approach to Colonial Governors of the kind he suggests. Colonial development plans which did not ignore population trends and were designed to make available the necessities of life and desirable social services within the financial capacity of the territory concerned, were adopted after consultation with local legislators."

MR. HECTOR HUGHES: "Is it not the fact that most of this beneficial work is carried out by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and as it does not appear to be well known would my rt. hon. friend consider issuing a White Paper on the subject?"

MR. DUGDALE: "A large amount of development work is carried out by the Colonies themselves. We help by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, but the work is undertaken by the Colonies themselves."

Colonial Development Corporation

MR. SORENSEN asked how many of the directors of the Colonial Development Corporation had experience obtained in Colonial territories, as required by Section 2 of the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948, and how many committees had been appointed to study the circumstances and requirements of the inhabitants, as laid down in the Act.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The majority of directors have had experience in Colonial territories. The appointment of committees is not the discretion of the corporation. So far no committees have been set up, and I understand that the corporation wish to gain more experience of the territories in which they are operating before they establish this formal machinery."

MR. MCALLISTER asked to what extent the chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, when he visited various parts of the world, had full personal authority to purchase properties for dollars on behalf of the corporation, and for details of all recent purchases involving the repatriation of United States for America capital, contrary to President Truman's Point Four and the policy of H.M. Government.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The suggestion to which my hon. friend refers are, of course, entirely misconceived and inaccurate. They were made only in the *Financial Times*, in which newspaper a campaign of criticism of the corporation is being anonymously conducted under the pseudonym of 'Observer'. The corporation was obliged last week to issue a statement pointing out the inaccuracy of many statements made in this newspaper. I feel bound to express my regret that a responsible newspaper should give currency to criticisms of this kind without making any attempt to check their accuracy."

MR. MCALLISTER: "While thanking my rt. hon. friend for his statement, may I ask him if he will see that the statement in reply to this malicious and untrue attack is circulated in the Official Report, and that some steps should be taken to let us know the identity of the writer of the articles, because, although the newspaper may be responsible, the writer clearly is not?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I will consider whether I can circulate it in the Official Report."

(Continued on page 1396.)

BACKGROUND

Mr. Churchill on Korea.— "There is a better hope of a general settlement with Soviet Russia following upon the defeat of aggression in Korea on a localized scale than that we should drift on while large quantities of the atomic bomb are accumulated. There is nothing more likely to bring on a third world war than drift. We have only to be morally united and fearless to give mankind the best hope of avoiding another supreme catastrophe. It is of vital consequence to these hopes of world peace that what the Communists have begun in Korea should not end in their triumph. If that were to happen, a third world war would be hurled upon us before long. The League of Nations failed because its noble concepts were abandoned by its members. We must not ask to be taught the hard lesson twice. I am sure we shall not be guilty of such incurable folly. The British and Americans do not war with races or Governments as such. Tyranny, external or internal, is our foe, whatever trappings or disguises it wears, whatever language it speaks or perverts."—Mr. Churchill.

Church and State.— "The Western world, though united by its rejection of atheistic Communism, lacks the moral homogeneity which distinguished it even 150 years ago. It is one thing for statesmen to profess high moral purposes; it is another to ensure that those purposes are kept permanently before their minds in face of all the distractions of politics. Christian civilization has been maintained and transmitted, not by the isolated activity of inspired individuals, but by the continuous action of highly organized institutions commanding respect and obedience. Whatever views Christians may hold of the precise degree of authority which belongs to the Churches, they are united in regarding the tradition of moral teaching and direction as an expression of the divine wisdom. For centuries in earlier times the Church had an influence strong enough over men's minds to make that tradition an effective influence on politics. In modern times the doctrine of State sovereignty and the centralization of power which it reflects have combined with the declining influence of the Christian Churches to make statesmen judges of their own cause. The Council of the Atlantic Powers may profess its devotion to 'spiritual values and the dignity of man, but until the Churches dispose of enough influence to enable them to speak out effectively these principles are likely to remain pious abstractions."—*The Times*.

Mr. Strachey Again.— **MR. ECCLES:** "Has the Prime Minister noted that the description given in a speech in Colchester on July 1 by Mr. Strachey, Secretary of State for War, of the Schuman plan as a plot against Socialism is identical with the propaganda line of the Moscow radio, and does he think that a Minister who in this way questions the good faith of the French Foreign Minister should remain a member of a Government which only a week ago asked this House to welcome the plan?"

MR. ATTLEE: "I understand that my rt. hon. friend used the word 'plot' not in relation to the putting forward of the Schuman plan but to the manoeuvre in the House of Commons of the party opposite."

MR. EDEW: "If the B.B.C. and Press report does not accurately represent what the Secretary of State said, what did he say?"

MR. ATTLEE: "My rt. hon. friend assures me that he did discuss the Schuman plan and point out the dangers that might arise from handing over these important industries to an irresponsible authority, but that the use of the word 'plot' did have relation to proceedings in this House."

PRESS ASSOCIATION: "A typescript of the speech was supplied in advance on condition that it was checked upon delivery before newspaper publication. A similar copy was handed to the Press Association reporter in Colchester. Mr. Strachey's extended reference to the Schuman plan was delivered textually in accordance with the advance copy, except that at the beginning he added the words: 'The plan was put forward no doubt with very excellent motives, and at the close substituted for 'even some of the Tories could hardly stomach it,' the words: 'Even some of the Tories wavered a bit when they saw what it really was.' These amendments were telephoned by the reporter and issued to newspapers."

"The passage referring to the 'plot,' as actually delivered by Mr. Strachey, was as follows: 'We shall get more and more of these schemes, no doubt, which, under the guise of internationalism, are designed to prevent the people really controlling their economic system.' Well, Labour had only, of course, to expose this plot in order to defeat it. Labour triumphed in the debates and divisions on this issue last week. Even some of the Tories wavered a bit when they saw what it really was."

Misleading the Public.— "The use by members of the Government of statistics of Commonwealth and Empire trade has been on occasions very questionable; the object of securing credit to the Government seeming to override considerations of accuracy. Mr. Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, said recently in York that British trade with the Commonwealth had been increasing during the last two years, since in the first quarter of this year imports from the Commonwealth were £268 million, compared with £225 million for the same period in 1948, and exports, excluding re-exports, were £246 million in the first quarter of this year, compared with £165 million in the same part of 1948. This statement—which, according to the Trade Returns, does not appear to be meticulously accurate—is by and large true; but other facts were presumably purposely suppressed. Exports to British countries increased from £167.4 million in the first quarter of 1948 to £245.6 million in the first quarter of 1950; but what Mr. Bottomley did not say was that exports to foreign countries increased from £164.8 million to £247.3 million. The increase over this period in the exports to British countries was 46.6% and that to foreign countries 50%, so that in the British exports the movement was slightly less than in foreign, and, in fact, merely part of a general increase. In regard to imports Mr. Bottomley appears to have been still less accurate and still more selective. The increase in imports from British countries was from £233.5 million in the first quarter of 1948 to £267.9 million in 1950, an increase of 14.7%, while from foreign countries we increased our imports from £244.8 million to £322.4 million or 31.7%. It will be seen that the foreign progress has been very substantially greater than the British; and it is significant that while the increase in exports is almost entirely due to the activities of private enterprise, imports are to an overwhelming extent Government transactions. The assistance therefore given to the expansion of Empire trade by the Government is a negative quantity. It is high time somebody in the House of Commons drew attention to these various efforts by Ministers to mislead the public into believing the contrary."—*Empire Industries Association.*

"The post-war generation, with its groundnut mentality, thinks little of the waste of millions of pounds."—*The Bishop of Rochester.*

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked. — Mr. Attlee has a curious tolerance for Mr. Strachey's indiscretions." — *Daily Telegraph*.

"When all experts agree they must be wrong." — Lord Brabazon.

"American tolerance of the lunatic fringe astonishes me." — Mr. Don Iddon.

"Excessive size is an occupational temptation in a nationalized industry." — Lord Pakenham.

"There are now 111 representatives of trade unions in the House of Commons." — *Sunday Express*.

"The Government strangely favour federation of the British Caribbean territories." — Lord Hall.

"The House of Commons consumed 770 tons of paper and stationery during 1949, equivalent to over one ton for each Member." — Brigadier Rayner, M.P.

"No amount of playing with new Colonial constitutions can hide for long the need for imaginative Imperial planning in the economic sphere." — Lord Milverton.

"More than 30% of the cost of medicine supplied to National Health Service patients is for proprietary preparations." — The Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health.

"One of the most dangerous things in life is to subordinate human personality to production, to the State, to civilization itself, to anything but the glory of God." — Professor Butterfield.

"Railwaymen are trying to get too much out of the industry and are not putting enough in. They have five men doing two men's jobs." — Mr. W. Curwen, mayor of Morecambe, and a former railwayman.

"The post office is medically advised that the use of envelopes with multi-coloured borders is undesirable as they are a potential source of eye-strain." — Mr. Ness Edwards, M.P., Postmaster-General.

"Prospects for British newspapers are very gloomy in the next six months. It is almost certain that a further cut in consumption of newsprint will be necessary." — Mr. F. P. Bishop, manager, Newsprint Supply Company.

"I should like to pray: 'God give me sympathy and sense, and help me to hold my courage high; God give me calm and confidence, and, please, a twinkle in my eye.'" — Lord Mountevans, addressing the House of Lords.

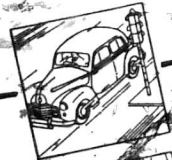
"In the past four years the number of television licences has increased, from 7,500 to 386,000." — The Earl of Lucan.

"The 600,000 tourists expected to visit Great Britain this year will spend some £65 m. in foreign currency, compared with £60 m. last year and £47 m. in 1948." — Sir Alexander Maxwell, chairman of the British Travel and Holidays Association.

"We Socialists need not have had to worry about the middle-class vote, or any other body of voters, if all the eight million members of unions in affiliation with the T.U.C. and the adult members of their families had voted Labour at the general election." — Sir William Lawther, president, National Union of Mine-workers.

"Persons in this country who are no doubt proficient in the adaptation of Marxism to everybody's life but their own, decided that £35 a ton was the maximum planned price for Canary bananas. The producers in the Canaries asked for and needed £40. In the end the Germans bought the entire harvest at £40 — and paid for them in dollars. The fruit is now being sold at reasonable prices allowing of reasonable profits to all concerned in the business in Germany." — Mr. Bernard Coulter.

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On top in traffic. On top on hills. This lively 6-cylinder Vauxhall Velox performs smoothly and silently on top gear from little more than walking pace to a clear 75 m.p.h. on the open road. It will cruise without effort at sixty, take hills without a change, even when baulked by the car in front. And with normal driving will average 25-28 m.p.g.

Companion model is the 4-cylinder Wyvern, the value-for-money car of the year. Like the Velox, a four-seater of modern design.

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VAUXHALL

PERSONALIA

MR. H. R. FRASER has arrived from Uganda.

LADY IDINA SOLTAN has arrived by air from Kenya.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK flew back to Tanganyika Territory last week.

MR. G. M. HANCOCK is on final leave after 25 years' service in the Sudan.

SIR ELLIS ROBINS left England on Tuesday by air to return to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. C. W. PULFORD has been elected a director of Messrs. E. W. Tarry & Co., Ltd.

MR. P. H. H. JONES has been co-opted to the board of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.

WING COMMANDER J. A. DOBSON is outward-bound for Beira in the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE.

COLONEL C. F. KNAGGS, of Mau Summit, Kenya, is paying a brief visit to this country and Ireland.

SIR EVELYN BARING left London Airport on Tuesday for Johannesburg, after a month's visit to England.

MR. F. J. BICKNELL will shortly arrive from Uplands, Kenya, to spend about three months in this country.

MR. G. H. BACON has been appointed to succeed Dr. J. Smith on his retirement as Director of Agriculture in the Sudan.

SIR ENOCH JENKINS, Chief Justice of Nyasaland, and LADY JENKINS arrived in this country in the PRETORIA CASTLE last Friday.

DR. SELWYN CLARKE, Governor of the Seychelles since 1947, will retire next month. Mr. J. D. BATES will be Acting Governor.

MR. PIERRE RYCKMANS, honorary Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has been elected Vice-President of the Trusteeship Council.

DR. E. A. TRIM was erroneously described in a recent issue as Director of Medical Services in Kenya. He is, of course, Deputy Director.

MR. W. J. HAIMES, of the staff of the British Ministry of Labour, is visiting East Africa to advise on Whitely councils in the Civil Service.

LADY TWEEDSMUIR and MR. JULIAN AMERY, two Conservative M.P.s., have been appointed to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL and SIR JOHN HALL being away from East Africa on leave, SIR EDWARD TWINING is acting as chairman of the High Commission.

MR. MERVYN H. COWIE, director of National Parks in Kenya, showed a film of wild-life in the Colony to the Fauna Preservation Society on Tuesday.

MR. GREGORY MALOBA, an African assistant art master at Makerere College, Uganda, is staging an exhibition of his work in the City Art Gallery, Bristol.

MR. ALAN WOOD, author of "The Groundnut Affair," addressed a Conservative luncheon in London on Tuesday on the Tanganyika groundnut scheme.

MR. T. S. PAGE, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, has been invited to attend the opening of the new House of Commons on October 26.

ARCHDEACON L. J. BECKER will be consecrated Assistant Bishop of Mombasa by the ARCHBISHOP of GANTERBURY in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on July 25.

PROFESSOR LILLIAN M. PINSON, a member of the Council of Makerere College, Uganda, has been re-elected vice-chancellor of London University for 1950-51.

Owing to the dispute between the London Society of Composers and the London Master Printers' Alliance, no overtime work can now be done by London printing houses. As a consequence the size of this issue has unfortunately had to be reduced.

SIR FRANK NIXON, who visited Rhodesia some months ago for Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., of which he was a director, has severed his connexion with the company.

MR. HAROLD EVANS is now acting as Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office, Mr. K. BLACKBURN having been released from the duties in order to devote himself to Leeward Island affairs.

Congratulations to LORD and LADY CLAUD HAMILTON on winning first prize at the Royal Show for the best dairy Shorthorn bull under 15 months with a pure white bull, which they recently bought for their farm in Kenya.

DR. WILLIAM KIDZA SEWANYANA, who holds the qualifications of M.B., B.Ch., of the Witwatersrand University, has been registered as a medical practitioner in Uganda. He is on the staff of the C.M.S. hospital, Nengo.

EARL DE LA WARR, a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Government representative in the negotiations with the Emperor of Ethiopia in 1944, has joined the board of the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.

MR. A. J. NEVILLE, editor for the past 10 years of the *Tanganyika Standard*, left England a few days ago to return to Dar es Salaam. He resigned his editorship before coming on leave, and will now develop his freelance connexions.

MR. P. GORDON-WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, left London by air on Friday for Montreal, on the first stage of his two-months' tour of Commonwealth countries. He is due back in London on September 4.

MR. DAVE WELENSKY, president last year of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union, has been re-elected to that office. The vice-president is MR. A. STEVENS, of Mufulira, and the junior vice-president MR. G. MOLL, of Nkana.

The England Branch of the East Africa Women's League met at Over-Seas House, London, S.W.1, on Tuesday afternoon. It was a purely social gathering at which COLONEL and MRS. R. B. TURNER, of Nairobi, were the principal guests.

MARRIAGE

LESLIE—KING.—Within the Moray Aisle, St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, by the Rev. J. E. Pirie, R.N., on July 8, IAN REID LESLIE, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leslie, of 50 Moray Place, Edinburgh, and of Nairobi, Kenya, and DORIS KING, daughter of Engineer-Commander and Mrs. W. J. King, of 11 Seaton Avenue, Plymouth.

COTTAGE TO LET

CORNWALL.—Modern farm cottage from Sept. 30 to April 30. All electric, Slumberland beds; ch.w.; mod. san. Half-mile golf course, near sea. Three bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath. 3½ gns. weekly. Tremlett, Bosinver Farm, St. Austell.

COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR LONDON

COUNTRY HOUSE, Beaconsfield, daily from London, to let August 8 for about one month. Six bedrooms, large garden, children-welcome. Very modern rent.—Box 369, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

HOUSE FOR SALE

CROWBOROUGH, Sussex.—Comfortable house, 4 good bedrooms, 2 attic bedrooms, boxroom, 3 sitting-rooms, 1-acre garden. Owner returning Kenya. Apply Summerhill, Crowborough, Sussex.

UGANDA FILM

WANTED URGENTLY on loan or hire, general interest film of Uganda, to illustrate lecture to school.—Box 370, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

MISS KATHLEEN ROBINSON will leave London this morning by air to return to East Africa. A director of the Nairobi *Sunday Post*, for which she has done much writing, she also broadcasts and serves on the committees of many local bodies.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY left by air for Nigeria at the end of last week as a member of the committee which is to report to the Secretary of State on trade union problems. He expects to be back in England about the end of August.

MR. W. A. C. BOUWER (Kenya), BRIGADIER W. E. H. SCUPHAM (Tanganyika), and MR. H. R. FRASER (Uganda) have been appointed non-official members of the East African Advisory Council on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Forestry.

DR. SYDNEY WALTER FISHER, principal medical inspector of mines in this country, who has been appointed an honorary physician to THE KING, was a member of last year's commission on legislation for silicosis in the mines of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt.

SIR STRATI RALLI has resigned the presidency of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd., in order to lessen his business activities. MR. J. A. VLASTO, the senior vice-president, and a director since the incorporation of the company in 1931, has been elected president.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. L. DE WET DU TOIT, D.S.O., divisional artillery officer in the 1st South African Division, which served in East and North Africa in the recent war, has been appointed Chief of the Union's General Staff, in which capacity he has been acting since February.

ROBERT BRUCE and RONALD BRITTON, two Rhodesian schoolboys, arrived in London by air on Saturday for a tour of this country lasting six or seven weeks under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Fund. Francis Johnson and William Soutter, two English schoolboys, will leave on Tuesday for a similar tour of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, has arrived in London, which he will leave in a few days for a holiday in Devonshire. Next month he will revisit the United States. Owing to illness, SIR JOHN KENNEDY, London member of the board, has not been able to leave for Uganda for a stay of about three months, as had been arranged.

Awards of the King's Police Medal for Gallantry to ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT J. M. McLOUGHLIN and SUB-INSPECTOR A. K. BANNERJI, and of the Colonial Police Medal to ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT R. H. STEWART, CORPORAL S. M. KINHERE, and CONSTABLE R. BIN ILLIAS, all of the Tanganyika police, for the parts they played in quelling the disturbances connected with the dock strike in Dar-es-Salaam last February have been announced in London.

Obituary

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. K. NOTLEY, whose death has been announced, was a member of the South African Constabulary at the beginning of the century, joined the Uganda Police after the Boer War, and later transferred to the East Africa Protectorate, now Kenya, as Commissioner of Police. After the 1914-18 war he acted as Chief Secretary, and during the absence of the Governor was on one occasion Acting Governor. On retirement he went to live on the Riviera. He is survived by Mrs. Notley and a daughter.

LIEUT.-COLONEL M. D. MACKENZIE, the first South African commander to take troops to Kenya in the recent war, who commanded General Dan Pienaar's artillery in the Ethiopian campaign, and later served in the Western Desert and Madagascar, has died in Cape Town at the age of 54.

MR. JOHN CHARLES JESSER COOPE, formerly of Bulawayo, has died in Buenos Aires.

Union-Castle Commodore Retires

CAPTAIN JOHN CROMBIE BROWN, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (RTD.), since 1946 commodore of the Union-Castle fleet, has retired after 49 years at sea. Apprenticed on a three-masted barque, he holds an extra master's square-rigged certificate, and had made three voyages round the world before he was 20. He was a member of the R.N.R. from 1903 to 1935, when he retired from that service with the rank of captain. He joined the Union-Castle Line in 1908, and in the 1914-18 war, after being torpedoed in the battleship GOLIATH, commanded a naval beach party in Gallipoli, where he was severely wounded. In the last war he was again torpedoed, this time in the WINDSOR CASTLE, and later commanded the ARUNDEL CASTLE. Twice commended for good service and brave conduct, Captain Brown was awarded the C.B.E. President of the Merchant Service Christian Association, he was one of the best-known preachers at sea on the African routes. His last voyage as commodore ended on Friday when the PRETORIA CASTLE reached Southampton.

Fair Play for Non-Europeans

SUPPORTING THE WARREN HILLS SITE for the new Southern Rhodesian Parliament, Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, said: "It is inevitable that the stage will be reached in the development of Africa at which we must allow the African to take part in central government. We have got to ensure that when they are fitted to do so, they can take part." At present there was no hotel in the Colony catering for distinguished Asians or any non-European. A political centre might be established at Warren Hills where there would be no more colour bar than there was at Lake Success. Provision must be made for the fitting treatment of the representatives of non-European nations.



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PLAYER'S NAVY CUT MEDIUM CIGARETTES

Indian Commercial Opinion

Federation of Indian Chambers

AT ITS 12TH SESSION the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa decided to "explore the possibilities of improving the prestige and stability of organized commerce," expressed grave concern about its own financial position; asked for an inquiry into existing controls by a committee with a non-official majority; requested the abolition of maize control and a return to free trade in maize and maize-meal; and demanded the lifting of restrictions on the purchase and export of hard and mild coffees.

Among the motions adopted were the following:—

High Commission.—"This Federation views with concern the practice of the High Commission in appointing Asian members to represent Asian interests on official boards and committees. The federation urges upon the Government to accept categorically the principle of nomination with the advice of organized commerce on all boards and committees."

Agricultural Land.—"This federation views with concern the extremely limited nature of openings that are available to the Indian youth who have made this country their permanent home, and urges upon the Government to set aside suitable agricultural land for their settlement, and to inaugurate an agricultural training school to train the rising generation."

Industry in the Highlands

White Highlands.—"This session of the federation notes the fact that the Highlands legislation has resulted not only in excluding the non-European community from engaging in agriculture in the Highlands but also in excluding them from secondary industries making use of raw materials which exist only in the Highlands. This session therefore urges upon the Government to take steps to repeal at least that part of the legislation which prevents non-Europeans from owning and occupying land in the Highlands for the purpose of industry and trade."

Immigrants.—"This federation is of the opinion that the Immigration Department is applying the Immigration (Control) Ordinance, 1948, more strictly than is necessary. In view of the fact that facilities for training men for commerce and industry do not exist locally, it is necessary to recruit personnel overseas, but, owing to the unnecessarily strict enforcement of law, commercial houses are short-staffed. The federation therefore urges upon the Government to (1) revise its immigration policy, and (2) to issue permits to established businesses to recruit trained men such as accountants, artisans, engineers, salesmen and managers from other countries; and (3) in the case of temporary employment passes to allow immigrants to stay for the maximum period allowed by law, and to reduce the capital requirements to reasonable sums after consultation with commercial bodies."

Rent Control.—"This session of the federation expresses the view that rent control of business premises in all towns and townships and trading centres should continue until conditions improve, and also that in the reconstruction or rebuilding of premises the existing tenants should as a matter of right be allowed to occupy the reconstructed or rebuilt premises at reasonable rent, and that rent control boards should have no power to order the tenant to vacate without being guaranteed the tenancy of reconstructed premises."

EAST AFRICAN FIRM of manufacturers, representatives and importers, with extensive overseas representations and branches in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, wish to make agency arrangements with a London confirming house who are prepared to grant credit facilities (D/A) to approved clients of good bank and commercial reports.

London and East African bank and commercial references will be available to genuinely interested parties with substantial means.

Please reply to Box 508, East Africa and Rhodesia, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Locust Threat to E. Africa

Summer Campaigns Needed

"UNLESS the present heavy hopper infestation in Somalia and the Ogaden is brought under control, the swarms of the locg rains-generation, which will appear this month, will form a very definite threat to southern Somalia and British East Africa, which will be liable to be invaded next October, and by their progeny from December." Such is the latest forecast of the Anti-Locust Research Centre, which reveals that hatching started in the beginning of June in the Ogaden, where a heavy hopper infestation is reported over an area of 8,000 square miles. Hopper bands, some 10 miles across, have been located over some 3,000 square miles in the Mijertein, Somalia, and more mature swarms in the extreme north. Invasion of the Sudan from the west indicates that other swarms are present in French Equatorial Africa, where they are likely to breed shortly. Effective summer campaigns will be required in Eritrea, the Sudan, and Ethiopia.

Sentences on Rebels Reduced

SENTENCES imposed in February by the Principal Court of Buganda on charges of "planned rebellion against the Kabaka between November, 1947, and May, 1949," have just been reduced on appeal by the High Court of Uganda. Paulo Mukasa and Erifazi Batte Semberege, who had each been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, had their terms reduced to seven years with hard labour; the Rev. Reuben Spartas, sentenced to 16 years, will now serve only six years with hard labour; Temusewo Luvule and Nasaniiri Mayanja will serve two years with hard labour, instead of 10 years; and appeals were allowed in the case of Gabrieli Lubege and Joseph Nkalubo, who had been sentenced to 14 years. The Chief Justice said that the appellants had been fairly tried in the Buganda court, which had allowed them every latitude.

Income Tax for Colonies

A NEW CLAUSE in the Finance Bill, proposing exemption from United Kingdom income tax of pay of the Colonial Forces, moved by Mr. Low, was withdrawn in the House of Commons after Mr. Gaitskell, Minister for Economic Affairs, had explained the Government's view that it was a fair principle that any servants of the Crown, whether in the armed services or civilians, who were employed in the Colonies and paid at local rates should not pay tax in respect of their U.K. liability, but merely the local rate of tax. The Government, he said, would examine each case on this principle and arrange that the employing department would charge only the local rate of tax and make up the difference to the revenue by taking an additional charge on its vote.

New Councillors

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA has appointed Mr. J. T. Simpson, Major Asmatulla Din, and Messrs. Saulo Lubega, Paulo Chelparia, Otwono Nasani Bwankosya, and Dison Ocen to be non-official members of the Legislative Council, the membership of which is thus increased by six. The appointment of Mr. Simpson, general manager of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, is for three years. In the other cases the period is two years.

Makerere Costs

EACH STUDENT at Makerere College costs more than £500 a year, said Mr. A. G. Macpherson, dean of Makerere College, when he recently addressed the Rotary Club. He expressed the hope that the number of students would rise to about 630 in five years.

The main roads of Southern Rhodesia are to have their width increased to 32 feet.

Two hundred Africans are applied to fill 10 vacancies in the Kenya police in Kapsabet.

Colonial affairs will be debated in the House of Commons on this issue as being printed.

Additional relief from income tax is to be granted in Zanzibar to elderly people of small means.

The rate of interest allowed by the Southern Rhodesian Post Office Savings Bank has been raised from 2½% to 3%.

The voters' roll in Southern Rhodesia numbered 94,198 at the end of 1949, compared with 47,372 at the end of 1948. The 1949 total includes 570 Asians, 607 Coloured, and 379 Africans.

Chief Petro Mugundu appealed in the Tanganyika Legislative Council for the re-introduction of public executions, arguing that execution behind stone walls was no deterrent to a backward people.

The first group farm for Africans in the Bukura scheme in Kenya has been terraced, and the buildings, fencing, and planting have been completed. Some adjacent Native landowners have asked to be incorporated in the scheme.

A motion to substitute "subversive propaganda, whether called by the name of Communism, Fascism, or otherwise" for the word "Communism" in the Southern Rhodesian Subversive Activities Bill has been accepted by the Government.

In the outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Sudan 5,245 cases have been reported since the beginning of this year, 3,840 of them in the Darfur Province. The mortality rate among cases in the epidemic, which is now subsiding, is about 10%.

Kenya Timbers

A useful catalogue of Kenya timbers has been compiled by Mr. S. H. Wintour and published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, at 2s. 6d. Local names, properties, and uses of the timber and conditions of growth are given for each variety.

A musical festival will be held in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, from July 28 to 22. There will be 31 classes, including two for African choirs, one open and one for children under 10. Entries are expected from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

The 1st. Bn. The King's Royal Rifle Corps, with which the Royal Rhodesian Regiment is affiliated, was one point behind the 1st Bn. The Rifle Brigade in the shoot at Bisley a few days ago for the K.R.R.C. Cup, the unit championship of the British Army.

tion) Bill, which widens the scope of the Indian and Colonial Divorce Jurisdiction Acts by enabling them to be extended to protected States and trust territories has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

The first buses for the new service in Gwelo have arrived. The vehicles, which are divided by a communicating door, will seat 18 Europeans and 18 Africans, and four persons will be allowed to stand. There will also be separate services for Natives only.

The Advisory Council on Indian Education in Kenya has resigned *en bloc* as a protest against alleged Government apathy towards the "chaotic condition of Indian education in the Colony" and the lack of adequate school accommodation for Indian children.

A Colonial quiz, entitled "What Goes on in the Colonies," has been published by the Colonial Office and the Central Office of Information at 4d. In the form of question and answer, it supplies much elementary general information about the Colonial Empire.

Rhodesian Speaker's Visit

The Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian legislative Assembly is to pay an official visit to London during the latter half of October at the invitation of the Speaker of the House of Commons. He will be accompanied by Lady Welsh, and they will attend the opening of the House of Commons on October 26.

When the Southern Rhodesian Parliament voted on the site for the new House, 17 (including six Ministers) favoured the agricultural station in Borrowdale Road, Salisbury; the Warren Hills site, advocated by the Prime Minister, had the support of 10 members, and the Rhodes Statue site received one vote.

Some form of income or graduated tax on Africans should be accepted as an aim of policy, said the Acting Financial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. J. O. Talbot-Phibbs, in the Legislative Council, recently. Experiments in the introduction of a graduated tax should be made by Native authorities in rural areas.

An intensive campaign against yaws among the 20,000 African inhabitants of the Lango district of Uganda, all of whom were examined, resulted in the treatment of 22,000 cases in 16 sessions, and involved over a period of 16 months. The cost of which the local Native authorities bore more than half, was £4,500. A follow-up scheme is in progress.

Royal floating trophies will be a feature of the new Royal Agricultural Show to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from August 30 to September 7. This, the first of a series to take place every third year, will be opened on the second day by Lord Digby, deputy president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. There will be six royal trophies in the cattle sections, two for horses, and a number in other sections.

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		Kobegera, Kawanbwana. Kwe Stores (Mafikeng) Ltd.— Fort Rensselaer. Mafikeng.	
		Carters Ltd.—Fort Jameson and Branches. R. F. Sutherland, Ltd.—Living- stone, Mungu, Choma and Branches.	
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Position of Benguela Railway Shortest Route to Central Africa

MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON has written in *The Times*:—

No discussion of Central African transportation problems, and especially of those of the Northern Rhodesian mineral field, is complete without reference to the Lobito route—namely, the route via the Benguela Railway from Lobito Bay up to the Belgian Congo border where it joins with the Belgian Congo railways and so connects up through the Southern Congo with the Rhodesian railway system.

There are only three vents for Central African traffic—namely, the Rhodesian railway system to the south, which means Beira and, as a safety valve, Port Elizabeth; the Belgian *Routé Nationale* by rail and river to Matadi in the north-west Congo; and the Lobito route to the west. A glance at the map shows that geographically the Lobito route is the shortest way out, not only to the United Kingdom and Europe, but also to the western hemisphere. Lobito Bay is 2,500 miles nearer to the western world than Beira. The saving in time is self-evident.

Economic Routing

Unhappily for the development of Central Africa, allowing goods to move by their natural and shortest routes has not always been a feature of railway policy. Economic routing has often been made to give way to other considerations.

Thus we find, in spite of the obvious advantages of this port, that the cost of goods entering Rhodesia from Lobito has been rendered artificially high so as to create the maximum deterrent to the use of the shortest route. The result is that Lobito handles practically no traffic so and from Northern Rhodesia, notwithstanding repeated efforts by traders in that territory to be allowed to use the port.

This situation is the legacy of the days when there was not enough traffic to go round, and the latest arrival (the Benguela Railway, which cost £8 m. to build, all of its debentures and 90% of its stock being British-owned) was not particularly popular with the others when it arrived. But the boot is on the other leg now, because it is no longer a question of there not being enough traffic to go round, but very much that there are not enough transportation facilities to carry the traffic.

With the completion of a capital programme of new half-mile-long sidings for providing the Benguela Railway with fully equipped terminal equipment, the latter will be able to handle a great deal more traffic than at present, especially if a comparatively small amount of money is spent upon improving the facilities at Lobito Bay. As the development of Central Africa has progressed in recent years—and this development has to be in its infancy—though by being to assert its supremacy over the artificial survivals of former days.

As to the future, if any Government or person is willing to spend £20 m. or more of its own money on development of new routes from Central Africa, either to the east or to the west coast, which can only serve still further to build up the territory which the Benguela Railway serves, the owners of the latter will certainly raise no objection.

Of Commercial Concern Nyasaland Tung Exports

The Colonial Development Corporation authorize EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to deny the reports from Tanganyika which have appeared in London newspapers that schemes for large-scale ranching in the Territory are to be undertaken by the C.D.C. We are told that no proposals of that kind have been considered, though investigations are being made in several areas.

Messrs. Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd., registered in Johannesburg, and doing a large business in the Union and the Rhodesias as engineering merchants and contractors, have applied for a quotation in their shares on the London Stock Exchange. The issued capital is just over £1,000,000. The chairman is Mr. J. H. Dryburgh.

Nyasaland's exports of tung oil this year are expected to exceed 500,000 lb. for the first time. It was in 1941 that exports really started, with 10,456 lb., and in the following seven years the totals were 34,611, 59,536, 93,428, 195,632, 256,880, 499,286, and 480,139 lb.

Nearly 1,000,000 lb. of tobacco were sold in the first week of the auctions in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia, at an average price of 38.09d. per lb. On the fifth day 418,500 lb. of flue-cured averaged 32.936d. per lb., and 54,000 lb. of Burley at 27.13d. per lb.

East African Airways now operate 17 services a week between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. There are two services a week in each direction between Nairobi and Nachingwea, the new groundnut headquarters in the Southern Province.

A rights offer of 33,750 shares in the Uganda Co., Ltd., has been made at 29s. 6d., and 93% of the shares have been taken up. Excess applications were received for 97,294 shares.

Carr Biscuits (Rhodesia), Ltd., have just opened their new Bulawayo factory, built and equipped at a cost of about £70,000, and with a present capacity of one ton a day.

A pilot launch 41 feet long has been built by John J. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., for the Zanzibar Government. She is named RUBANI, Swahili for "pilot."

Kenya's next coffee crop is expected to be good, estimates ranging from 175,000 to 200,000 bags.

Sisal Outputs for June

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—200 tons of fibre from Pangaya and Kingolwira estates, making 3,479 tons for 12 months (including production from Kiwega and Mgude estates to February 28).

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—300 tons, making 1,075 tons for three months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—170 tons, making 1,825 tons for 12 months.



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Port of Beira Agreement

(Continued from page 1384)

(b) After the completion of the works and the acquisition of the equipment mentioned in the letters exchanged under paragraph (b) of this article, the Portuguese Government undertakes to execute such further works of expansion and acquire such additional equipment as may be required to meet the demands of future traffic and may be found justifiable on technical and economic grounds after full consultation between the contracting Governments.

(c) In addition, the contracting Governments shall consult together from time to time with respect to the execution of the works and the acquisition of the equipment required for carrying out the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE IV

(a) The contracting Governments shall not permit any modification of the railway rates in force in respect of traffic in transit through Beira without prior consultation with the administrations concerned, which are as follows:—

(i) in the case of through traffic to or from the Rhodesia Railways, the administrations of the Rhodesia Railways and the Beira Railway;

(ii) in the case of through traffic to or from the Trans-Zambesia Railway, the administrations of the Trans-Zambesia Railway and the Beira Railway;

(iii) in the case of through traffic to or from the Nyasaland Railways, the administrations of the Nyasaland Railways and the Beira Railway.

(b) The Portuguese Government shall take all reasonable steps to avoid any discrimination in rates and charges over the Beira Railway against traffic to or from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

ARTICLE V

During the currency of the present convention the Portuguese Government will not exercise their rights to levy transit dues on goods imported or exported through the Port of Beira to or from the territories to which this Convention applies. This concession does not cover any stamp tax which may be payable.

ARTICLE VI

(a) The passage of persons, goods, vehicles, railway carriages and wagons to or from Mozambique or to or from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland shall not be liable in the territories to which this convention applies to any interference or restriction except those which are required by police, customs, health, and statistical regulations.

(b) The regulations mentioned in paragraph (a) of this article shall be framed to avoid unnecessary delays which might prevent the rapid transit of persons or goods to or from Mozambique, or to or from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, or Nyasaland.

(c) Persons, goods, vehicles, railway carriages, and wagons in transit through Mozambique to or from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, or Nyasaland shall not be subjected in Mozambique to any discrimination based on their nationality, destination, or place of origin.

The same provisions shall apply to persons, goods, vehicles, railway carriages, and wagons in transit to or from Mozambique through Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, or Nyasaland.

(d) A special agreement shall be made to regulate the customs formalities to be carried out by Southern Rhodesian customs staff in Beira and by Mozambique customs staff in Umtali, and to provide for reciprocal facilities for the establishment of such staff in those territories. Similar arrangements shall if necessary be made in respect of Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland customs staff in Mozambique and Mozambique customs staff in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

ARTICLE VII

(a) In the interest of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, the Portuguese Government shall establish in Beira a free zone in which and from goods proceeding to or from any of the territories to which this convention applies may be imported, stored, processed, and may be re-exported to foreign countries without payment of any charges in respect of import, export, or re-export.

(b) The Portuguese Government shall define the area of the free zone and shall draw up and publish in the shortest time possible the legal provisions governing its utilization.

ARTICLE VIII

(a) Matters concerning the inter-related workings of the railways of the territories to which the present convention applies shall be the subject of working agreements to be concluded between the respective railway administrations with the approval of the contracting Governments.

(b) The working agreements shall contain provisions whereby stations and additional thereto may be agreed by the said railway administrations, provided always that alterations of

or additions to the matters of principle, which are to be defined in notes to be exchanged by the contracting Governments in ratification of each such working agreement, shall require the prior approval of the contracting Governments.

(c) After such approval these working agreements shall be binding on the contracting Governments.

ARTICLE IX

The Portuguese Government agree to sell to the Rhodesia Railways the section of the line between Umtali and the frontier of Mozambique on conditions to be agreed between the two Governments.

ARTICLE X

(a) The Portuguese Government shall establish in Beira an advisory board the functions of which shall be to consider and advise as to the best means of developing and facilitating the traffic passing through the Port of Beira and on the Beira Railway to or from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

(b) The Portuguese Government shall invite, through the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, the agricultural, commercial, industrial, and mining organizations in these territories to nominate between them five representatives to the board.

(c) Representation on the board shall be given to shipping companies established in Beira.

(d) Copies of the minutes of the meetings of the board and of its reports shall be sent to the Governments of Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland not later than 15 days after each meeting, without prejudice to the right of the board to submit its reports to the Portuguese Government also.

ARTICLE XI

The contracting Governments shall as soon as possible initiate negotiations for the conclusion of trade and establishment agreements applicable between Mozambique on the one hand and the territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland on the other hand. It is contemplated that such agreements will include provisions prescribing conditions applicable to the citizens of one party to any such agreement residing in the territory of the other party for facilitating the passage of citizens of one party through to or from the territories of the other party; for levying no tariffs between territories of the parties in which possible providing for the free interchange of certain classes of goods; and for the reciprocal appointment by the parties of commercial and other representatives.

ARTICLE XII

(a) Upon the request in writing by one contracting Government to the other, any difference or dispute about the interpretation or application of the present convention shall be referred to two arbitrators, one to be appointed by each contracting Government within one month after the date of receipt of any such request.

(b) The two arbitrators shall give their decision within four months of the date on which they are appointed. If they cannot agree on a decision regarding the settlement of the difference or dispute within that time, they shall refer the difference or dispute to a third arbitrator appointed by them, who shall himself decide it within four months from the date on which he is appointed. If the two arbitrators are unable to agree on the appointment of a third arbitrator, he shall be appointed by a third power designated by the contracting Governments.

(c) The decision of the two arbitrators or of the third arbitrator, if appointed, shall be final and binding on the contracting Governments.

ARTICLE XIII

(a) The territories to which the present convention applies are Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

(b) For the purpose of the present convention—

(i) "the Beira Railway" is the railway formerly operated under a concession by the Portuguese Government by a company named Beira Railway Co., Ltd. and now the property of the Portuguese Government;

(ii) "Rhodesia Railways" shall mean the railways now owned or operated by the Rhodesia Railways, whose head office is in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, with the addition of the section of the line between Umtali and the frontier of Mozambique when acquired;

(iii) "Nyasaland Railways" shall mean the railways now owned by Nyasaland Railways Ltd., whose head office is in London, including its subsidiary, the Central Africa Railway Company.

(iv) "The Trans-Zambesia Railway" shall mean the railway now owned by the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, whose head office is in London.



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Questions in Parliament

(Continued from page 1387)

MR. SHACKLETON: "Has not the Minister used very strong language, in view of what I thought was the well-known fact that the author of these articles was the rt. hon. gentleman the Member for Bournemouth East and Christchurch (Mr. Bracken)?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "If I used strong language, it is because I feel that the House itself would feel strongly about the statement that Lord Trefgarne goes about the world with a cheque book in order to spend the taxpayers' money on projects that lack his fancy."

MR. PARKER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the Member for Lands and Mines in the Tanganyika Government stated on May 20 that 60,000 acres of land were to be alienated near Songea and that another 150,000 acres should be available for alienation when the Natives moved southwards from the non-Native block from Kilimanjaro and Meru; and whether he would give an assurance that a division of Tanganyika into areas for European and African settlement was not intended.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Yes. The first area is unoccupied and will not be required for occupation by Africans within the foreseeable future, while the second area is generally unsuitable for Native cultivation. I most certainly assure my hon. friend that there is no intention of dividing Tanganyika into areas for European and African settlement."

MR. P. SMITHERS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps were being taken by the Seychelles Government to safeguard existing virgin stands of *Isodocia seychellarum*, and the estimated number of surviving wild specimens.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "Virgin stands of the palm *Isodocia seychellarum* occur mainly in the extensive Vallée de Mai on Praslin Island. This area was purchased for protection purposes by the Seychelles Government in 1948. Smaller stands also occur on Praslin and on Curieuse Island. All these areas are regularly patrolled by Government forest rangers to prevent fire and spoliation. The total number of palms is estimated to be about 10,000."

Timber Research

BRIGADIER RAYNER asked what steps had been taken to stimulate research into the uses of timber other than the commonly used types produced within the Colonial Empire.

MR. DUGDALE: "The Forest Products Research Laboratory is carrying out extensive research into the properties of some 20 Colonial timbers; with the object of developing their uses in the most effective and economical ways. Extra staff are being recruited for this purpose."

BRIGADIER RAYNER: "In view of the fact that experts think that some of the timbers being used in the construction of our new Chamber would be economical, and quite suitable for more general use, would the Minister take the advice of his rt. hon. friend the Minister of Works?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I will certainly consult my rt. hon. friend on that point."

MR. G. B. CRADDOCK asked what sums stood to the credit of the Uganda Cotton Price Assistance Fund and the Uganda Coffee Fund, and how those sums would be spent.

MR. COOK: "On March 31, 1950, the Cotton Price Assistance Fund stood at £7,351,206 and the Coffee Fund at £2,037,106. The object of these funds is to protect growers as far as possible from fluctuations in world prices."

MR. CRADDOCK: "Is it not a fact that these funds had a dual purpose, first, for the stabilization of prices, and, secondly, for a part of them to be devoted to the welfare of the Africans themselves? Why is that not being done?"

MR. COOK: "Payments have been made to the reorganization of the industry, and we believe that this reorganization within the industry itself should be done by voluntary effort. The funds are being used for the benefit of the Africans themselves."

MR. BROCKWAY: "In view of an earlier answer, that the Government would encourage the cotton growers themselves to establish cooperative organizations for ginning and exporting their cotton, will a portion of these funds be used for that purpose?"

MR. COOK: "One ginnery has been established in Uganda for working under African management."

MR. CRADDOCK: "The Under-Secretary did say at first that this fund was being used for price stabilization, but in answer to my supplementary question he said that it was also being used for welfare. If that is so, how much of this fund of £7,300,000 is being used for African welfare?"

MR. COOK: "That is quite another question. I was dealing with the point that this preserved continuity of employment and guaranteed crops."

MR. HYND asked how much land had been taken from the West Suk in the Kitale area since 1937, and how many Masai with their cattle had been taken into the West Suk from the Mount Elgon area since 1937.

MR. DUGDALE: "My rt. hon. friend is asking the Acting Governor of Kenya for a report."

In reply to MR. ALPORT, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said: "One woman and 49 men of African race from the East and Central African territories are receiving the equivalent of university training in the U.K. in the current academic year. In addition, there are 184 men and five women from the territories other than Uganda receiving such training outside the U.K."

Beira Agreement

(Continued from page 1394.)

(c) The provisions of the present convention shall apply equally to such new lines as may be opened for operation in the territories mentioned in paragraph (a) of this article after the entry into force of the present convention.

ARTICLE XIV

(a) This convention shall be in force for a period of 20 years from the date of its signature. In case neither of the contracting Governments shall have given notice to the other six months before the date of expiration of this period of their intention to terminate it, it shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the contracting Governments shall have denounced it.

(b) After the expiry of the first 10 years from the date of the signature of this convention, either of the contracting Governments may request a revision of its terms by giving one year's notice to the other contracting Government.

Done in Lisbon in duplicate in English and Portuguese this 17th day of June, 1950, both texts being equally authentic.

A note from H.M. Ambassador referred to the request of Portugal for reinsurance "as to the policy which will be followed by the Rhodesia Railways with regard to the fixing of freight charges," and gave an undertaking that Rhodesia Railways "will during the period covered by the convention continue to be run with due regard to economy of operation and will be administered on sound business principles. This policy will naturally involve the fixing of rates and fares so that revenue will cover all working expenses and maintenance charges and provide an adequate return on the capital invested."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

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LEVER BROTHERS AND UNILEVER, LTD. and LEVER BROTHERS AND UNILEVER, N.V., LTD., and their subsidiaries, after providing £48,000,159 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £19,580,127 in 1949, compared with £16,458,709 in the previous year. Last year's total is exclusive of £1,171,651 attributable to outside shareholders in subsidiaries. Preference dividends absorb £5,435,482, and dividends of 10% and 8.9% respectively on the ordinary shares of the 476 parent companies, less tax, require £2,195,357. General reserve receives £2,000,000; £441,631 is carried forward by the parent companies, against £420,230 brought in, and £1,463,900 retained by subsidiaries, against £2,876,318.

The total capital employed with reserves is £273,494,879. Fixed assets are valued at £153,699,744, and net current assets at £119,925,765, including £22,771,431 in cash. The value of merchandise sales and produce handled by the United Africa Group rose from £122,116,000 in 1948 to £141,354,000 in the year under review.

The directors are Sir Geoffrey Heyworth (chairman), Sir Herbert Davis and Mr. Paul Rylands (vice-chairmen), and Messrs. M. G. de Baat, H. H. Bagnall, J. B. Van Den Bergh, S. J. Van Den Bergh, C. H. Clarke, G. I. Cole, W. A. Faure, J. H. Hansard, A. Hertog, H. Hartog, J. L. Heyworth, R. H. Heyworth, R. E. Huffman, R. G. Jurgens, F. D. Motter, R. H. Muir, F. Samuel, A. E. J. Simon Thomas, A. H. Smith, and F. J. Tempel.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on July 27.

John Brown and Co., Ltd.

MESSRS. JOHN BROWN AND CO., LTD., a concern with substantial interests in Southern Rhodesia, after providing £1,770,931 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,337,827 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £988,388 in the previous year. Preference share interest required £56,175 and dividends totalling 16.3d per share on the ordinary shares £269,236, leaving £2,581,744 to be carried forward, against £1,855,230 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,250,000 in 4% cumulative first preference stock in units of £1, £700,149 in 8% non-cumulative preference stock in units of 6s. each, and £2,153,893 in ordinary shares of 10s. each. Revenue reserves stand at £2,553,189, secured liabilities at £1,913,141, and current liabilities at £1,041,366. Fixed assets are valued at £6,318,269 and current assets at £5,835,836, including quoted investments of £1,269,313 (market value £1,210,551), tax certificates at £26,800, and cash at £432,098.

The company is acquiring a substantial interest in Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., formed to construct and operate electro-metallurgical plant in Southern Rhodesia.

The directors are Lord Aberconway (chairman), Dr. James M. McNeill (managing director at Clydebank), Mr. S. W. Rawson (managing director), the Hon. Charles M. McLaren, Captain E. C. E. Smith, Sir Allan J. Grant, Sir Arthur Matthews, Sir Donald M. Skiffington, and Mr. Eric Mensforth. The secretary is Mr. J. W. Beck.

The 86th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 28.

Thos. Firth and John Brown

MESSRS. THOS. FIRTH AND JOHN BROWN, LTD., steel manufacturers, controlled by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., a concern with interests in Central Africa, earned a group trading profit of £1,248,229 for the year ended March 31, compared with £1,490,365 for the previous 15 months. Net profit after deducting all charges and £462,777 for taxation less repayment of E.P.T. in respect of deferred repairs, was £729,234 (£633,594 for the previous 15 months). Preference dividends on shares of the holding company absorb £43,200, and a dividend of 10% (£21.3%) tax free on the ordinary shares requires £155,000. This carry-forward to £1,550,828 (against £1,337,268 brought in), of which £1,381,075 (£929,274) is attributable to the holding company. The consolidated balance-sheet shows current assets at £6,701,399 and current liabilities at £4,279,185. Total assets appear at £10,966,342.

Hard Fibres

WORLD PRODUCTION of hard fibres in 1949, not only failed to expand, but decreased in comparison with the previous year, according to a report by the United Nations Organization. The total was 4% less than in 1948 and 9% below the 1934-38 average. Sisal output, however, increased from 265,000 metric tons in 1948 to 277,000 last year; the 1934-38 average was 243,000 metric tons. The corresponding figures for abaca were 94,000, 81,000, and 171,000 tons and for henequen 136,100, 115,000, and 108,000 tons.

PROGRESS.....

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

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Company Meeting Report

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

Company's Very Successful Year

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C., on July 25.

The following is an extract from the report of the directors to be submitted to the meeting:—

Profit for the year after charging all costs and expenses	£ 2,248,424
Taxation in the U.K. and Northern and Southern Rhodesia estimated as being payable thereon	1,206,896
Leaving a balance of	1,041,528
Provision for taxation made in previous years no longer required	4,497
Unappropriated profits at January 1, 1949	147,078
	1,193,103
Amount appropriated for capital reserve	£300,000
The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 40% (2s. per 5s. unit of stock), less income tax, in respect of the year ended December 31, 1949	715,000
Directors' additional remuneration under the articles of association	15,000
	1,030,000
Leaving unappropriated profits of	£163,103

Provision for obsolescence and renewals stood in last year's balance-sheet at £350,000. The directors have since been advised that £100,000 will be sufficient to cover any items of plant that may need renewal or replacement during the next 10 years, apart from certain items provided for under our present capital programme. They have therefore transferred £250,000 from this provision to capital reserve and applied this money to the expense of our present programmes.

Production during the years ended December 31, 1949, and December 31, 1948, was as follows:—

	1949	1948
Zinc	22,850	22,170
Lead	13,945	13,020
Fused vanadic oxide	293 (91.89% V ₂ O ₅)	331 (92.06% V ₂ O ₅)

The consulting engineers consider that adequate water and electric power will be available for a 25% extension to the zinc tankhouse, and the board have approved this extension, which is estimated to cost £100,000, and will, it is hoped, be completed by June, 1952.

Chairman's Statement

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman (MR. S. S. TAYLOR, C.M.G., D.S.O.), which has been circulated with the report and accounts:—

"The company had another very successful year in 1949. The accounts show substantial increases in the figures of profit, both before and after charging taxation. Therefore, after making the necessary provision for fresh capital expenditure, the board recommend a dividend of 40%, compared with 30% for each of the two preceding years.

"We have allocated further large sums for capital expenditure, to secure the best possible recovery of metals and so to balance the sections of our treatment plant with our mining programme as to secure the longest possible working life for the mine.

"When the additions to the lead treatment plant were being designed tests convinced our consulting engineers

that substantial advantage would accrue if certain adaptations were made to the proposed new plant and certain additional equipment provided. The estimated recovery from the new plant as originally proposed would have been about 330 long tons of lead a month from the residues previously stockpiled. If, however, further equipment was provided for conditioning the residues, and if other sections of the plant were adapted to suit, it would be capable of treating all residues produced from current mining operations and about 1,000 tons of residues each month taken from existing stockpiles. The recoverable lead from these residues will be about 500 long tons per month, compared with the 330 tons mentioned above. The extra lead obtained from the leach residues is subject only to melting costs and does not involve extra mining and milling costs, since the residues are a by-product from other operations. When the new plant comes into operation our lead production will be of the order of 1,500 tons per month.

"Since the original estimates were made the cost of equipment purchased abroad has been increased by the devaluation of sterling. There have also been considerably increased rail charges in South Africa and increases in the price of equipment purchased in England. Our local labour rates have also risen. All these items, together with the amount of the fees payable to our consulting engineers, will require an additional £124,000. The total expenditure to be considered for the new plant as extended is therefore about £514,000. The board consider the installation of the plant on the scale now contemplated is fully justified.

"It had been hoped to complete the extensions to the lead plant as originally contemplated by the end of this year, but the commissioning date will now be delayed until about the middle of 1951.

Lead Ore Reserves

"The diamond drilling carried out following the geophysical survey has not given any encouraging result. Our consulting engineers advise that no further exploratory work from the surface could usefully be undertaken at present. This does not mean that our ore reserves must be regarded as finally delimited. When development at the lower levels has been completed further underground drilling throughout the mineralized area will probably be undertaken. This, however, is looking some time ahead.

"The figures of proved ore reserves at April 1, 1950, are the results of a fresh appraisal of the ore reserve position by the consulting geologist. While the oxide reserves are less by 215,000 tons than on December 31, 1948, the sulphide reserves have increased by 179,000 tons. The net result is that our total reserves, underground and on the surface, are very much the same as they were 15 months ago, with two important changes. Firstly, the progress of development and stoping has provided fresh information that has led to a redistribution of certain tonnages between the oxide and sulphide reserves to the advantage of the latter. Secondly, this new work has indicated (but not proved) an additional 236,000 tons of recoverable sulphide ore over and above the proved reserves already mentioned. These improvements in our ore reserve position are not due to the discovery of new deposits but to further underground exploration and development of the known ore bodies.

"Our operations since the beginning of 1950 have continued very satisfactorily. The total production for the five months to the end of May, 1950, was 9,390 long tons of zinc and 5,800 of lead.

"There has been no production of fused vanadium pentoxide since January 1 because the vanadium leach plant has been used for testing a process for the recovery of zinc and vanadium from mixed fine tailings."

Mining

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., earned a profit of £1,531,310 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £1,609,924 in the previous year. To last year's total must be added £188,028 provided for taxation and not now required. Taxation absorbs £834,602, general reserve receives £1,200,000, and a maiden dividend of 20%, less tax, requires £770,000, leaving £129,239 to be carried forward, against £1,214,503 brought in.

The issued capital is £7,000,000 in stock units of £1. Capital reserves stand at £2,716,621, revenue reserves at £1,329,239, reserve for future income tax at £828,269, and current liabilities at £1,300,876. Fixed assets are valued at £6,888,140, redeemable development at £629,112; stores at £1,229,409, and current assets at £4,283,344, including tax certificates at £225,550 and £2,664,950 in cash.

During the year 1,282,047 short tons of ore were mined and 1,275,400 short tons treated in the concentrator, the grade being 4.84% copper, of which 2.27% was oxide and 2.57% sulphide copper. The grade was higher than in the preceding year, and this, together with the increased tonnage treated, resulted in a 20% rise in the production of copper concentrates. The concentrate was smelted in Nkana, with an output of 38,761 long tons of copper, compared with 32,877 long tons in the previous year.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. S. S. Taylor (deputy chairman), Mr. C. F. S. Taylor (managing director), the Earl of Bessborough, Mr. J. N. Buchanan, Sir Dougal Malcolm (alternate), Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. J. E. Dennison, and Mr. A. C. Wilson. The consulting engineers, geologists, and managers are the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

The 13th annual ordinary general meeting will be held in London on July 26.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., earned a profit of £2,248,424 in the calendar year 1949, compared with £1,668,568 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £389,896 after allowing double taxation relief. Capital reserve receives £30,000 and a dividend of 40%, less tax and subject to confirmation, requires £715,000, leaving after providing £15,000 for directors' additional remuneration, a balance of £163,103 to be carried forward, against £147,078 brought in.

The issued capital is £3,250,000 in units of 5s. Capital reserves stand at £1,359,049. Current liabilities appear at £1,526,392 and £1,204,738 is set aside for future taxation. Fixed assets are valued at £3,826,385, stores at £63,853, and current assets at £3,033,044, including British Government securities at £93,500, tax certificates at £300,000, deposits at cash at £15,000, and £2,037,915 in cash.

Production during the year amounted to 22,850 long tons of zinc, 13,547 tons of lead, and 293 tons of fused vanadium. The board has approved a 25% extension to the zinc tank-house, estimated to cost £100,000.

Ore reserves on April 1 were estimated 1,385,000 short tons of oxide ore and 1,197,000 tons of sulphide ore (proved reserves), and a further 238,000 tons of recoverable sulphide ore are indicated below the 550 foot level. There is a total of 166,000 tons of sorted silicate ore stockpiled on the surface.

The directors are Mr. S. S. Taylor (chairman), Mr. C. F. S. Taylor (managing director), the Hon. H. Vivian Smith, and Messrs. W. E. Groves, C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Cromwell Hockley, H. F. Oppenheimer, and A. C. Wilson.

The 40th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 23.

Extracts from the report and the chairman's statement appear on another page.

Asbestos

MR. W. E. SINCLAIR, M. INST. M. E., is making a tour of East Africa to investigate mineral prospects, with particular regard to asbestos, for which there is a great demand in America. During his 35 years as a mining engineer, Mr. Sinclair has visited almost every territory in Africa.

Mpanda Railway

THE BRANCH RAILWAY from Kaliba on the Tanganyika Central Railway to the Mpanda lead mine of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., is expected to be open for traffic about the end of this month.

C.D.C. Stakes Gold Claim

TWO GOLD CLAIMS have been staked in the Musoma district of Tanganyika by the Colonial Development Corporation.

Progress Reports for June

Sherwood Starr—900 tons of ore were crushed for a working profit of £583.

Wankie Colliery—165,631 tons of coal and 8,664 tons of coke were sold.

Rhodesia Broken Hill—1,925 tons of zinc and 1,100 tons of lead were produced.

Cam & Motor—20,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £25,265.

Rezende—A total working profit of £203 was earned from the milling of 7,000 tons of ore.

Motapa—20,000 tons of ore were treated for 2,150 oz. gold and a working profit of £5,824.

Kentani—2,400 oz. gold were produced at the Geita mine from 15,135 tons of ore milled.

Thistle-Itina—495 oz. gold were recovered from 5,200 tons of ore treated. The working profit was £635.

Bushick—1,316 oz. gold were recovered from 12,700 tons of ore milled. The estimated working profit was £993.

London & Rhodesian—At Vabochikwe mine 3,008 tons of ore were crushed for a working profit of £706; at Conaught mine 800 tons for £1,150.

Coronation—At Tebekwe mine 8,300 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £5,032; at Mufel mine, 1,100 tons for £2,966; and at Arcturus mine, 2,600 tons for £1,484.

Mine Rescue

KANDA MSIKO, an African boss boy employed on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, has saved the lives of a European and an African by dragging their unconscious bodies to safety while shots were still exploding after a blasting accident.

De Beers Consolidated

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD., announce that sales of diamonds for the first six months of this year were valued at £24,816,283, of which £17,230,843 were gem diamonds and £7,585,440 industrial diamonds.

Leonora

LEONORA CORPORATION, LTD., report a loss for 1949 of £1,068, compared with a loss of £1,012 in the previous year. The debit balance carried forward is £19,752.

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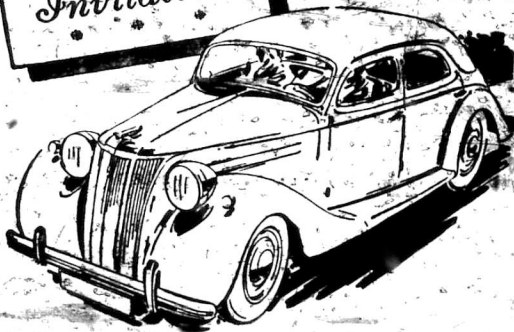
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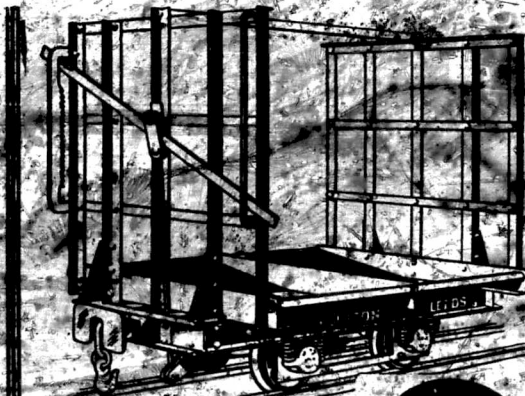
Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territories were £21,254,000. These included:

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The table shows some of the goods that British East Africa bought from Britain in 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products.

Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for British East Africa and other territories where the Bank has branches.

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"Athlone Castle"	25,567	Aug. 3
"Carnarvon Castle"	20,141	Aug. 10
"Edinburgh Castle"	28,705	Aug. 17

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIAL DEBATE in the House of Commons last week had but a slender thread of continuity. As is inevitable when so short a time is allowed for so wide a topic,

with most speakers limited to about ten minutes, each Member was tempted to seize his chance to refer to the points which appeal most strongly to him, rather than deal with those made by others. There were the customary fatuities; but in agreeably decreased number; there was sentimentalism, but much less of it than usual; and recognition that social and political progress must depend in large measure upon development from sound economic foundations was general. None made that point more clearly than the Secretary of State himself, who defined Britain's Colonial aim as that of guiding the territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth, meantime building within each Dependency a stable economy by developing its agricultural, mineral, and industrial resources and providing markets for the resultant products. In the general objective, therefore, party feeling is not involved; the Minister's phraseology might equally have been used by a Conservative spokesman. Mr. Griffiths gave the impression of being already captivated by the attractions of his new office, and of having

decided to follow the course laid down by his predecessor (to whom he and many other speakers paid warm tributes).

On no previous occasion of this kind has so much emphasis been placed on trade unionism in the Colonies. Mr. Griffiths went so far as to assert that "strong and responsible trade unions are essential to good government" but even that exaggeration did not prompt any subsequent speaker to expose the fallacy of the claim in present circumstances. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA must therefore accept the responsibility of doing so. That the affirmation is unjustified is evident from the fact that there is good government at this moment in many Colonial territories, as the Secretary of State himself recognized, and that there are "strong and responsible trade unions" in practically none of them. It is a fair generalization that there is good government throughout British East, Central, and West Africa, and in not one territory in British Colonial Africa are there "strong and responsible trade unions" apart from the two European unions of railwaymen and mineworkers in the Rhodesias (and it was not of them that the Minister was thinking). Quite evidently, therefore, Mr. Griffiths's statement requires serious qualifi-

Minister's Dangerous Misconception.

cation, and since the development of trade unions is clearly in the forefront of his mind, it is highly desirable that the real facts should be placed before him by Colonial Governments and responsible non-official organizations. That ought to be done without delay.

Nobody doubts that there will be need for Colonial trade unions in time, and that when that time comes they should be responsible in organization and leadership. The Governments, Imperial and Colonial, said Mr Griffiths, "are encouraging and assisting the

Vulnerable Statement About Trade Unions. growth of trade unions throughout the Colonies." But is it the duty of a Government to impose such development upon people at the early stage of emergence which marks the vast majority of Colonial labourers?—and we write "impose" because in the general situation of the Colonies at present encouragement by a Government means in practice the imposition of what is desired by Authority. It is impossible to escape the conviction that the trade union policy of this Government in regard to the Colonies is dictated by its Socialist theories, not by an impartial assessment of Colonial requirements, and it is the more regrettable and strange that not one speaker who followed Mr. Griffiths even attempted a serious examination of his highly important and vulnerable statement.

Not one made the elementary point, for instance, that the Colonial Governments, through their minimum wage, Native housing, and similar legislation and their well-staffed labour departments, already give Colonial labour much of the protection which is provided in more advanced countries by **Communist Use Of Trade Unions.** trade unions, and that the case for the rapid expansion of such organizations in the Colonies is thereby weakened. We do not suggest that unions are unnecessary, but that they should develop as a natural, not a forced, growth; that they should suit the local circumstances, not be mere copies of United Kingdom practice; and that the artificial stimulus of official encouragement may do much more harm than good. The Minister proclaimed his anxiety to do all in his power for the "development of sound unions and the establishment of good industrial relations"—as though the latter was the inevitable product of the former. On the contrary, in Colonial conditions the proliferation of trade unions may easily destroy the good industrial relations that usually exist

Another point which no one made is that almost all the trade unions so far organized by Africans and Asians have been quickly captured by Communist agitators, or at least utilized by them to foster discontent and subversive activities. If Communism is the enemy of healthy Colonial evolution, as it most certainly is, prudence must be exercised in the matter of trade unionism. If Mr. Griffiths would invite the views of all Colonial Governors, we have no doubt that their experience would act as a brake on his own inclinations to go too far too quickly.

European and Asian settlement in Eastern Africa was admitted to be permanent, and the contribution of those communities to the development of the territories was recognized by the Minister, though without warmth. It must in charity be **Minister of State to Visit East Africa.** assumed that the terms of his reference were due to his own lack of personal knowledge. When he can see things for himself—and we trust that he will if the life of this Government should be extended—we believe that he, like Mr. Creech-Jones, will be agreeably surprised by the achievements of white settlement, and honest and generous enough to confess his satisfaction. Meantime, Mr. Dugdale, the Minister of State, is shortly to visit East Africa. It is sincerely to be hoped that, unlike some visiting Ministers, he will be more anxious to discover and consult local opinion than dictate to it, more ready to spend his time in profitable inquiry than in irritating declamations based on theory and inadequate local knowledge. Mr. Dugdale will be warmly welcomed.

If he allows himself adequate time and probes in the right places, his present opinions on the pace of progress will be considerably modified. He concluded his speech, for instance, with the suggestion that the aim in the Colonies of building up "social democracy" as we are building it up here would take years, "perhaps even a decade." Such a time notion has, of course, no sort of relation to the possibilities: the necessary work must take decades, not years, and nothing is to be gained by minimizing the task and its cost. Nor would Uganda's greatest optimist endorse Mr. Dugdale's conception that within thirty or forty years, or perhaps sooner, Uganda will be as highly industrialized as is Australia to-day. The great hydro-electric station in process of creation at the Owen Falls will attract some important new industries, but how many and of what size cannot

yet be judged by anyone, not even by the Uganda Electricity Board, which in its wildest moments cannot have contemplated the need to provide a power load comparable with that used by Australia to-day. Some time ago, a Member of Parliament visualized Jinja in terms of Pittsburg. Are we now to think of Kampala as a budding Melbourne or Sydney? Fewer flights of fancy and concentration on objectives attainable in a reasonably near future would do better service to Colonial Africa—which, however, will be grateful for Mr. Dugdale's declaration that there can be no question of the adoption anywhere in the Colonial Empire of the South African policy of *Apartheid*.

Mr. Eden opened for the Opposition in the absence through illness of Mr. Oliver Stanley. It must be a very long time since a Deputy Leader of the Opposition accepted that duty; indeed, we can recall no parallel.

The importance which the Conservatives attach to the Colonies was thus made evident. Mr. Edén emphasized that self-government must

involve the transfer of power to the people as a whole, not to a mere minority, a clamant and unrepresentative minority not to be mistaken for the trusted agents of the great mass of the people; and he quoted the words of Lord Hailey that "it would be a misfortune if the present few abdicated control in favour of another group of very few, less likely than themselves to defend the interests of the many." He and other speakers showed their concern with the bad and often subversive vernacular Press but did not advocate the imposition of censorship; several Members voiced their fears of the spread of Communism; Sir Ian Fraser pleaded for the restoration of Rhodes's criterion of equality for all civilized men; Mr. Johnson urged African leaders to spurn the glittering prizes of politics and dedicate themselves to the service of their fellows; the Gambians held that our greatest shortcoming in the Colonies had been the failure to attract the loyalty of the intellectuals; and Mr. Lennox-Boyd emphasized the need for a firmer faith in our Colonial mission.

Notes By The Way

Rhodesian M.P.s

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT in Southern Rhodesia, having met from the middle of April until the end of June, have now nearly seven months of relative freedom, for the House stands adjourned until January 23, 1951, unless the Speaker should be constrained by special circumstances to summon a meeting at an earlier date. During the 50 days on which the Legislature recently sat, much important work was transacted. It was decided to increase the membership of the Assembly from 30 to 40 and to create a Second Chamber; a Select Committee was appointed to make recommendations for the final allocation of land to Africans; a Bill to check subversive activities was passed with the support of the Liberal members; and the necessary financial measures were taken.

P.M. Invites Criticisms

THE CUSTOMARY DEMANDS for a West Coast port and railway were checked by a recapitulation of the facts by the Prime Minister, who attached much more immediate importance to the development of Beira and the provision of a new railway line with the port of Lourenço Marques. An interesting and unusual incident was the argument of Sir Godfrey Huggins that, since the Opposition was so weak, it was a good thing for his Government to have to face the candid criticism of its own back-benchers, who were reminded that the protection of the public interest was their duty. Not many leaders of a Government can have asked so pointedly for the public candour of their own followers.

Locust Threat

EASTERN AFRICA is facing its most serious locust threat for 20 years, one so serious that Dr. Uvarov, who has flown to Nairobi for an international conference

which is now being held, estimates that a three-year campaign costing not less than £1,000,000 a year, is essential—and even then there can be no certainty that swarms, perhaps many and large, will not escape the attack to carry their ravages to the agricultural lands of East, Central, West, and perhaps South Africa. Since the locust invasions of the 'thirties, there has been a considerable expansion of farming, and also a rapid increase in the African population for which food must be grown locally. The need to defeat the locust menace is therefore greater than ever. Fortunately, much was learnt from the anti-locust campaigns in northern Kenya, the Somalilands, and Ethiopia during the recent war, and since then valuable new insecticides have been discovered. But the age-old threat to cultivation has still not been conquered. Adequate action on an international scale is imperative.

Colonel Littlehales

A PASSENGER to Nairobi by flying-boat a few days ago was Lieut. Colonel J. C. G. Littlehales, who, after eight years in Australia as stockman, boundary rider, and farmer, went to Kenya in 1933 and was running a 300-acre farm when war broke out. He was at once commissioned in the King's African Rifles, and a few months later taken prisoner by the Italians near Lake Rudolf in an action for which he was awarded the Military Cross. While in command of a patrol of 40 askari he found himself opposed by an enemy force ten times as numerous and well provided with light machine guns. At the end of an engagement lasting four hours all but one of his men had been killed and he had been wounded six times. Taken to Asmara, he was in hospital when British forces arrived from the Sudan and released him. Later he commanded a Pioneer garrison group in the Middle East.

Colonial Debate in the House of Commons

Mr. James Griffiths's Review of Problems and Prospects

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies for the past four months, gave the House of Commons his first review of policy and progress when Colonial affairs were debated last week.

After a warm tribute to the devoted service rendered to the Colonial territories and their people by his predecessor, Mr. Creech Jones, and the promise that a regional report on East and Central Africa would be published before the end of this month, the Secretary of State declared:—

"The central aim and purpose of our Colonial policy is to guide the Colonial territories to responsible self-government within the Commonwealth, and to that end to assist them to the utmost of our capacity and resources to establish those economic and social conditions upon which alone self-government can be soundly based. The test by which we must assess our work is whether we are helping forward the Colonies and their peoples in the achievement of that purpose."

The Minister's review dealt at length with trade unionism in the Colonies, and among other matters to which it gave prominence were the problems of East and Central Africa and of Colonial students in the United Kingdom.

Britain's Colonial Aim

MR. GRIFFITHS said, *inter alia*:—

"On the economic side, our aim is to seek to build, in every one of the Colonial territories, a stable economy by developing its agricultural, mineral or industrial resources, by improving methods of production; by safeguarding the natural wealth of the country and instilling good husbandry in all economic activities; and, most important, by diversifying those activities so that development is not lop-sided and consequently dependent upon a few basic products."

"The past year has shown how great a contribution the Colonial territories can make to the economic life of the world, particularly in their dollar-earning and dollar-saving production. It is our aim to maintain the advantages which flow from this, in the interests alike of the Colonial territories, of the sterling area as a whole, and of the world."

"That means we must give every assistance to the Colonies to maintain and expand their production, which in turn means maintaining a high rate of exports to them. Fortunately, there has been a steady increase in the supply of both consumer and capital goods from sterling and soft-currency sources, and so the essentials of Colonial development are being increasingly provided."

Importance of Stable Markets

"But, whatever we do within the Colonial territories, all will be in vain if stable markets are not assured for their products. It is vital to do all we can to protect the Colonies against those violent fluctuations in demand and price which in the past have had such disastrous effects upon their economic and social life."

"Within the territories there has been a great acceleration in bringing development plans into operation. This is emphasized by the increased rate of expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A total of £12,900,000 was drawn from these funds by the Colonies in 1949-50, as compared with £6,450,000 in the previous year; and the estimated figure for 1950-51 is £19,500,000."

"If economic and social development is to be maintained, we shall have to consider replenishing this source of help. Financial considerations are now becoming more of a limiting factor in Colonial development than shortages of staff and equipment. We shall have to watch very carefully that development is properly balanced and that the pace is not forced to a point where unproductive development saddles the Colonial territories with future commitments which they will be unable to sustain."

"Special emphasis is placed on rural development through measures for soil cultivation, drainage, and irrigation, and the improvement of peasant husbandry; and I would particularly draw attention to the thought that is now being given to the possibilities of group development in peasant agriculture."

"I would also refer to the basic importance of improved communications in Colonial development. Throughout Africa large projects are in hand or planned for the improvement and expansion of existing railways, for road development and the improvement of ports."

Beira and Its Hinterland

"A major problem in communications is that of providing for the ever-increasing transport requirements of the rich territories in the centre of Africa which are remote from the sea. This problem is being tackled on an international basis. Preliminary transport conferences in Lisbon and Paris have paved the way for a full-scale conference to be held in Johannesburg next October, from which it is hoped a permanent organization will emerge for the co-ordination of transport development in Africa."

"The problems arising from the pressure on the port of Beira have also been tackled. A satisfactory agreement has recently been made with the Portuguese Government to provide for the maintenance and development of that port. Other possible outlets are being explored, both on the East and the West Coasts; and, following the preparatory survey of links between the Rhodesian and East African railways, a Colonial Development and Welfare grant has been made for a detailed engineering survey of possible routes. It is hoped that the complementary economic survey will soon begin."

"In this work of strengthening and diversifying the Colonial economies the Colonial Development Corporation is proving an effective instrument. The board has now approved 45 undertakings, involving a capital commitment of nearly £25 million. These projects cover a wide range of activity; and, in accordance with the terms of the Act, the corporation, in addition to undertaking a number of pioneer development schemes on its own responsibility, has let a number of ventures to established concerns, both private and public, for development projects, and has associated itself in such projects with both Government and private enterprise."

Colonial Development Corporation

"As the Act envisaged, many of the schemes undertaken by the corporation will involve a long period of basic development before substantial production is achieved. Indeed, well over a third of the corporation's investment is in long-term agricultural and forestry schemes of this kind, involving the bringing of new land into cultivation in remote areas. I believe that the corporation is getting down to the job with the right balance between speed and caution. I hope that the board's annual report will be available shortly."

"Before leaving the economic field, I should like to pay tribute to the United States for the help which has been given to the Colonial territories from the programmes operated by the Economic Co-operation Administration. The visits to Africa by prominent American experts in agriculture, medicine, and pest control have resulted in valuable appraisals of specific problems."

"We have also benefited to the extent of \$1,250,000 from the special fund established to meet the dollar equipment requirements of development projects in the overseas territories of the O.E.E.C. countries. Most of this is for heavy road building equipment. We had hoped to obtain for the Colonial territories a much more substantial contribution than this relatively small part of the total fund, but its use is limited by the E.C.A. to plant and equipment which cannot be obtained elsewhere than in the United States."

"We and the other European countries concerned have found that, with the increased production of our own capital equipment, there is not only a small and decreasing element in Colonial requirements which has got to be met from the United States. Talks have been started with the E.C.A. to see if means can be devised for freeing these funds for further stimulation of Colonial development."

"A sound economy is an essential foundation for the social services and standards which the Colonial people need and which it is our privilege, with them, to build up."

"Return to what has been done and is being done to improve trade relations. In this field the establishment of good industrial relations in the Colonial territories is a matter of supreme importance. I am concerned about some aspects of the present situation in the field of labour relations."

"Strong and responsible trade unions are essential to good government, and in the Colonial territories the trade unions

can, and I believe will, play an important part in the evolution of their countries towards self-government. We must also remember — and I say this to all concerned in all territories — that we can build responsible trade unions only when they are granted full recognition both by employers and by Governments alike.

Encouraging the Growth of Trade Unions

We are encouraging and assisting the growth of trade unions throughout the Colonies. To-day there are 1,000 trade unions with a total membership of over 600,000. Except for about 30 in the West Indies, all of these have come into existence since 1940, and those in the Far East are mostly only two or three years old.

They are young and have many difficult problems to face, and they have to face them without the background of experience or the advantage of tradition. Their leaders are anxious for the guidance and training we can give them, and here, as in so many other ways, the work of the Colonial Labour Departments is invaluable.

Labour officers, many of them with trade union experience in this country, are rendering a real service to the local unions in advising and training their members in trade union principles and practice. Selected leaders from the Colonies have come to this country on training courses organized by the T.U.C., who also have sponsored correspondence courses in conjunction with Ruskin College. I am very grateful to the T.U.C. for all the help they are giving us in this very important aspect of our work.

It is encouraging to note that Colonial trade unions are also taking their place in the international field. Representatives from 13 Colonial territories attended a conference in London at the end of last year when the new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was established, and 10 of the 13 representatives were elected to the executive of the confederation. There was also a Colonial representative on our delegation to the recent I.L.O. conference in Geneva.

Industrial Relations

We are anxious to see progressive labour legislation introduced into the Colonial territories, and recently considerable advances have been made, particularly in workmen's compensation, measures for industrial safety, and in the provision of statutory wage-fixing machinery.

The three-months' training courses given in this country with the co-operation of the Ministry of Labour provide practical experience for our Colonial labour officers, who then have returned to their Colonies to administer such new schemes. These officers also derive advantage from the regional conferences at which they pool their experience and their knowledge.

I repeat that good industrial relations are of supreme importance in every one of our Colonial territories, and, as far as the development of sound trade unions and the establishment of good industrial relations. If we can establish good sound trade unions and good industrial relations, that will be of immense importance in this transitional stage in our Colonial affairs.

But decent and secure conditions in which to labour are only part of what a man needs for a good life. In addition, he needs to be strong and healthy and to have knowledge — two basic requirements for effective self-government. I must content myself with a reference to the fifth chapter of my report, dealing with social services; in that chapter there is on record at least a satisfactory and substantial response to the tremendous problems that face us in that field.

Later this year an international conference on malaria will be held in East Africa, which, we hope, will form plans for an attack on this disease on a continent-wide basis.

We are also determined that every modern method shall be brought to bear on the problem of tuberculosis, the incidence of which in the Colonies gives rise to very much concern. I now have a special consultant on tuberculosis, and with his assistance plans have been made for a co-ordinated attack on the disease throughout the Colonial territories.

Colonial Students in Great Britain

I should like to refer to Colonial students in this country. The British Council, with assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Board, now has responsibilities for their accommodation, their hospitality, and their welfare. Our students from the Colonies are in good hands, I believe.

But they are not here only to acquire the knowledge and skills that we can give them, but also — and, perhaps, this is even more important — to learn our way of life and to become our friends. It is up to all of us to help them as we can by asking them into our homes and to take part in our activities and recreations. Then they will become really our friends, and understand our way of life, and all that it stands for in the world to-day. I would make this very earnest appeal. Within the short four months I have been at the Colonial Office, I have

come to know how important it is that they should be able to go back to their homes with real friends in this country.

It is against the background of economic and social progress that the steady advances made in the political and constitutional field take on their proper significance. In our Colonial territories the movement for political and constitutional advance never ceases.

In the Colonial territories in East and Central Africa the problem is to state but most difficult to solve. The settlement of immigrant communities has done much for the economic development of those territories, but it also sets for all of us, both in Africa and here, a most difficult task of statesmanship in designing and seeking to achieve the right political evolution of this area.

It has been said many times, but cannot be repeated too often, that our policy is to help the Africans to develop politically, socially, and economically so that they can take their full part in the central government and in the local administration of their territories. It is also clear that the immigrant communities, some of whose families have lived there for generations, must now be regarded as belonging to those territories.

Difficult Constitutional Problems

That is the background against which we must consider this most difficult of the constitutional problems that confront us in our Colonial territories. It is a problem to which I am giving most anxious thought, and one which I am discussing with my advisers and the Government concerned.

I have also been saying to my colleague, the Minister of State for the Colonies, East Africa and Summer, "Meaning I think that it is a problem that has made immensely more difficult of solution by ill-considered speech-making."

No survey of political development in the Colonies would be complete without at least a brief mention of the unspectacular but widespread and important progress in the development of local government institutions. It is by adapting, expanding, and modernizing these agencies that we seek to foster that sense of social service and to provide that training and experience in the handling of public affairs for which the effective operation of political institutions at the centre depends.

If I could say a word to all those who are working with us in the development towards self-government in the Colonies, all of those who are coming to this House have had experience of local government work. They know the great value of that experience in their work here. Similarly, experience of local government work will play an important part in the development of self-government in these Colonial territories.

It is useless to create self-government institutions if local men and women are not being trained to carry on the administration of their countries. It is our declared policy to bring local officers into the higher grades of the public service in our territories. Many West Indians now hold senior posts; in Nigeria, there are now 364 locally born officers in the senior service, compared with 172 in 1948 and 26 in 1938.

Africans in the Public Service

It is a principal aim of our policy to provide the educational facilities within the territories themselves, and also by scholarships and special training courses in this country, to enable Colonial men and women to qualify for posts of higher responsibility in the Government service. Now all Colonial Governments have scholarship schemes for this purpose, and £1,000,000 has been allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for the same object. Two-fifths of the Colonial students at present in this country are assisted in this way, either by their local Government or by Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

But all these measures will not produce more than a proportion of the men and women needed for the higher posts in the Colonies, and there is no foreseeable decrease in the need for members of the Colonial Service recruited in this country and from other Commonwealth countries. Indeed, the demand for qualified men from outside the Colonial territories continues to be greater than ever before. Although over 1,400 unqualified vacancies at the end of the year, this year over 800 appointments have already been made, but the vacancies still stand at about 7,150. I hope that we shall by the end of the year substantially reduce the number of vacancies still to be filled. The rate of recruitment for many branches has been encouragingly higher so far this year.

In this transition stage the task of the Colonial Service calls for qualities of intelligence, skill, and sympathy of a high order, and I can think of no more worthwhile job that a man can undertake to-day, and one field in which we are more to be done.

I have dwelt mainly on what we have done, but I hope the Committee will not think it is necessary to dwell on our mistakes, our failings and our shortcomings. In doing

work it is perhaps inevitable that our failures should be highlighted and that our constructive work becomes almost a silent service. I hope therefore that we may be allowed once a year in these debates to speak up for ourselves and the work we do, and to take pride in it.

Whilst there is no room whatsoever for complacency anywhere about our territories and their problems, and whilst there are still very many difficult and urgent prob-

lems to solve in all these territories, we are steadily and surely working towards the fulfilment of that central purpose of our policy—the guiding and the assisting of the peoples of the Colonies towards responsible self-government within the Commonwealth. I believe our report of the last years work shows that we are being faithful to that trust."

The Marshall Plan and British Africa

Dr. Abdul Low Moffat's Address in London

FOLLOWING THE SUGGESTION of Secretary of State Marshall in his famous speech at Harvard in June, 1947, the whole concept of the Marshall Plan was organized by the European countries' meeting in Paris and establishing the O.E.E.C.—the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

Its primary objective was to promote the economic recovery of the war-torn democratic countries of Western Europe through a process of mutual help in which the U.S.A. would play a part. As the immediate problems of reconstruction were surmounted, new problems came to the fore, including the development of overseas territories.

So O.E.E.C. set up a special International Committee on Overseas Territories (I.C.O.T.)—the Economic Co-operation Administration (which in the name of the American organization of the Marshall Plan) created a special division to deal with matters affecting overseas territories, and special funds were earmarked to be spent through this division.

The particular interest of the Marshall Plan in overseas territories is not for the "exploitation" of these territories. Rather the O.E.E.C. countries and E.C.A. want to further their development, so that the inhabitants can presently enjoy an increasingly higher standard of living. Through such development these territories can also contribute to a larger and fuller economy for the whole world.

E.C.A. and Overseas Areas

While most of the overseas territories are to-day suppliers of the raw materials on which Western economy is based, as their own economies develop they will become a larger market for the products of the more advanced industrial nations. As standards of living rise, these territories will become an integral part of that expanding economy—a larger interchange of goods and services—which we must maintain to ensure a peaceful, decent, democratic world.

I want to dispel the misconception that E.C.A. has by-passed overseas areas. In the British territories E.C.A. does not make direct grants or loans to overseas Governments. All grants and loans are made directly to the Government here to assist the import programme of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This policy has been dictated by obvious administrative reasons.

E.C.A., with the help of the participating countries, screens imports paid for by E.C.A. dollars. This does not mean that we force any recipient country to take anything it does not want; but in this process the entire import programme must be considered in order that an intelligent appraisal may be made of requests for assistance. If E.C.A. tried to make direct grants or loans to each overseas territory, we would have to establish 38 additional missions, and the Colonial

territories would find it exceedingly burdensome to produce the detailed statistical supporting information we require.

Under the Bilateral Agreement which we have with the United Kingdom, and to which 38 British territories have acceded, a deposit of sterling equivalent to the amount of dollar grants received is required of the Governments. That is, the dollars are "matched." Five per cent of this deposit, or counterpart fund as it is called, is turned over to the U.S. Government for its administrative expenses in the E.C.A. programme and for the purchase of critical, or stockpile, materials. The remaining 95% may be spent by your Government in agreement with the U.S.

Banker for the Sterling Area

It would be awkward if each of the overseas territories was required to establish the complicated accounting procedure surrounding the counterpart fund. And the E.C.A. Mission in London would find it difficult to administer 38 counterpart accounts.

As a result of the present agreement, all E.C.A. programme funds go to the Bank for its import programme, some people have erroneously concluded that E.C.A. was giving an assistance to the overseas territories. That is not the fact.

Britain is banker for the sterling area, and any dollars going into the sterling area dollar pool have to that extent helped the balance of payments problem for each of the overseas territories. Many British Overseas territories have adverse trade balances with the dollar area. They would be getting the first to suffer if the banker of the sterling area ran short of dollars. It is the purpose of E.C.A. to help the sterling area as a whole to avoid precisely such a problem, and thus to help the banker cope with the areas which otherwise might fall into difficulties.

Activities of E.C.A.

In addition to the assistance which the overseas territories receive indirectly through a strengthening of the sterling area dollar pool, there are three specific types of E.C.A. activity which are of direct benefit.

The first relates to critical materials. E.C.A. is not only authorized to purchase materials for the U.S. stockpile out of the 5% sterling/counterpart fund, but it is also authorized to make both sterling and dollar advances to assist the increased production of critical materials. Replacement of the advances is made in the materials themselves, out of the increased output.

Secondly, Congress authorized the furnishing of technical assistance. This means that when experts for some particular undertaking are not available at home but are available in the U.S. or Canada, the E.C.A. will pay their dollar salaries.

A third form of direct assistance is grants or loans to meet the dollar costs in projects which will aid the development of a territory.

The E.C.A. Mission here has made a number of direct purchases of critical materials, several of them originating in British Africa. However, we are particularly interested in helping to increase the output of such materials.

For example, we were able to finance the purchase of American equipment when British equipment could not be delivered in time, so as to ensure increased cobalt production

*Mr. Moffat, deputy chief of the Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to the United Kingdom, addressed the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London last Thursday. The above is an abbreviated report.

(Continued on page 1424)

Letter to the Editor**Memorial to Bishop Wynn Jones**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, The death of Bishop Wynn Jones has filled with sorrow the heart of almost everyone in all communities in East Africa, and particularly in Tanganyika. He was a man of such outstanding force and purity of character, of such ability and human understanding, that we believe the multitude of his friends here and in the home countries would like to see some fitting memorial in the centre of the diocese to which he devoted so many years of his relatively short life. It should be a memorial which will help forward the vision he had for the uplifting of this country, a memorial which will symbolize his unselfish service.

He strove for unity and to bring in the brotherhood of man, and we firmly believe that many people, both those connected and those not connected with the Church, from all creeds and races would desire to contribute to such a memorial.

The form that it would take must naturally depend on the response to this appeal; it will be quite separate from any ecclesiastical memorial which may be set up in his Cathedral. A representative committee is therefore being set up under the chairmanship of Mr. G. M. Stockley to receive suggestions and determine the nature of the memorial.

All donations should be sent to the honorary treasurer, Mr. D. Dye, c/o Water Development Board, Bodoma, Tanganyika Territory, and endorsed "The Bishop Wynn Jones Memorial Fund," or to Miss M. Dennant, 108 King's Road, Windsor, Berks, England.

Yours faithfully,

G. M. STOCKLEY

Director of Geological Survey Dept.,

OLIVER T. CORDELL, *Archdeacon of Dodoma.*

Land Policy of the Uganda Protectorate

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA issued the following statement last week:—

"The Governor wishes all the people of Uganda to understand the policy of His Majesty's Government and Protectorate Government which has been followed in the past and will be followed in the future in respect of Crown land outside townships and trading centres in the provinces other than Buganda.

"First, these rural lands are being held in trust for the use and benefit of the African population."

"Secondly, although the right under the laws of the Protectorate is reserved to the Governor as representing the King to appropriate areas which he considers are required for forests, roads, townships, or for any other public purposes, yet, it has been agreed with the Secretary of State that the Governor shall in every such case consult the African local government concerned and give full consideration to its wishes."

"Moreover, the Governor will not alienate land to non-Africans except (a) for agricultural or industrial or other undertakings which will, in the judgment of the Governor-in-Council promote the economic and social welfare of the inhabitants of the territory, and (b) for residential purposes when only a small area is involved."

"Thirdly, it is not the intention of H.M. Government and the Protectorate Government that the Protectorate of Uganda shall be developed as a country of non-African farming and settlement."

"The broad lines of this policy have been observed in the past in Buganda, with the result that out of a total area of 80,371 sq. miles less than 500 sq. miles are now in non-African hands; of this latter total only 115 sq. miles of freehold and 61 sq. miles of leasehold represent alienations by the Crown. The remaining 774 sq. miles represent purchases from Africans by non-Africans in Buganda after the 1906 Agreement and before the legislation was passed in 1906 prohibiting such transfers without the consent in writing of the Governor. These figures speak for themselves."

"And it has been for the Protectorate Government which took over the ownership of all land for which no title could

be produced, and passed legislation as far back as 1906 prohibiting the transfer of any land occupied by or held by any African to a person not of the Protectorate without the consent in writing of the Governor, there is little doubt that many Africans would have sold land to non-Africans. This is evidenced by what happened in Buganda in the early days after the distribution of the *mailo* estates."

"The Government wishes all Africans to realize with what great care for the African the administration of land in Uganda has been carried out in the past. Within the past few years no land alienation has taken place outside townships and trading centres for other than small residential sites and undertakings which were for the benefit of Uganda as a whole. In addition the African's security of tenure has been confirmed by the Crown Lands (Amendment) Ordinance, 1949."

Alienation of Rural Land

"In accordance with the recent general practice, the Protectorate Government will consult the African local government concerned before approving any alienation to non-Africans of rural land outside townships and trading centres. Furthermore, the Protectorate Government will not alienate such land against the wishes of the African local government, unless the Protectorate Government is satisfied that such alienation will promote the economic or social well-being of the inhabitants of the territory."

"In each case, moreover, the Protectorate Government will consider whether the particular undertaking for which the land is required could be successfully conducted by Africans at the time or in the reasonably near future."

"In the past suspicions have arisen in some minds as to the ultimate purpose of the Protectorate Government with regard to Crown land in Uganda. It is again stated that all rural Crown lands outside townships and trading centres are being held in trust for the African population."

"As further evidence of this position, it has been arranged that the ground rents from all leases of such lands outside the Buganda Province will in future be paid over by the Protectorate Government to the African local government in whose area the leasehold land is situated."

"Subject to the fulfilment of any undertakings already given, there will be no further alienation in freehold."

"The Protectorate Government will, while retaining the mineral and forest rights, make an *ex grando* payment to the African local government concerned of a portion, to be decided by the Governor in each case according to the circumstances, of royalties accruing from mineral rights, and may at the discretion of the Governor and regard being had to the circumstances of each case, make such payments also in respect of revenue from Crown forest rights."

"With a view to ensuring the security of tenure of the individual African under the authority of his African local government, the district councils of those Governments are being asked to draw up by-laws governing land tenure in accordance with tribal custom, such by-laws being subject to the approval of the Governor."

"The terms of this pronouncement have been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on behalf of H.M. Government."

Gordon Memorial College

STUDENTS at the Gordon Memorial College, Khatoum, at the beginning of last year numbered 320, of whom 141 were new entries, compared with a total of 271, at the beginning of 1948. Of last year's students 121 took courses in arts, 118 in science, 19 in engineering, 15 in design, 14 each in public administration and veterinary science, 13 in law, and six in agriculture. The annual report states that it was necessary to close the college a few days before the appointed end of the first term "following a strike staged by the students in protest against the decision of the Minister of Education not to allow the formation of a students' congress." This action and the subsequent dismissal of two students who played a conspicuous part in the episode were dictated solely by the need to bring home to the student body the seriousness of such unwarranted breaches of discipline and interruptions of the college's life. The whole effect—particularly on the more highly-minded majority—seems to have been good. For a time there was a certain tension when the college reassembled for the second term, but eventually things settled down and the atmosphere was if anything better than before.

BACKGROUND

Mr. Strachey.—“Mr. Strachey is unfit to hold his high office.”—Mr. Churchill.

“Mr. Strachey's latest indiscretion proves his unfitness to hold office.”—*Scotsman*.

“So far as the trust of the British peoples goes, Mr. Strachey has abdicated.”—*Recorder*.

“Mr. Strachey is a fanatical failure.”—Mr. Philip Fothergill, president-elect of the Liberal Party.

“Mr. Strachey should be replaced by a Minister of War whom the Forces can respect.”—Mr. L. D. Gammans, M.P.

“Whether his fault is that of international mischief-making or of middle-headed inability to express himself clearly, Mr. Strachey ought never to be allowed to occupy a high office of State.”—*Truth*.

“Mr. Strachey has been the centre of too many public controversies recently for him to continue to occupy his position as Minister of War with credit to himself or profit to the country.”—*News Chronicle*.

“If the nation is to accept Mr. Strachey's explanation given in the House of Commons it must rely on his word against that of the reporter who, after checking Mr. Strachey's notes against what he actually said, prepared his dispatch—that is, the word of an interested party against that of a person wholly disinterested in the context of the speech but whose job depended on preparing an absolutely accurate report of it. This is not the first time that Mr. Strachey has been involved in a wrangle over the exact form of one of his public utterances; it happened when as Minister of Food, he was defending the conduct of the groundnut scheme. But quite apart from the disputed sentence, Mr. Strachey, by using opprobrious language about the Schuman Plan, attacked the policy of his colleagues and thereby denied the principle of collective responsibility which is essential to the maintenance of Cabinet Government. The whole tenor of his speech has seriously jeopardized the relations of all his colleagues with the Governments of Europe. Loyalty alone should make him wish to resign. The fantastic extravagance of his language in this speech shows that behind the façade of the responsible administrator there lurks the wildest kind of irresponsible political agitator. If Mr. Strachey really believes the nonsense to which he has given utterance, it is doubtful whether he has the necessary qualifications to be the head of any department of State.”—*Economist*.

“Mr. Strachey has saved himself and his job by pleading what he recalls saying, as against what he was reported to have said. Mr. Attlee is put to the embarrassment of defending what is, to say the least, a flimsy case. Some men would have resigned rather than submit their Prime Minister to such indignity. The people would have thought better of Mr. Strachey if he had followed this honourable course.”—*Daily Mail*.

“Mr. Attlee is surely overstraining the dictates of generosity towards a colleague when he gives Mr. Strachey the benefit of the doubt about what he said and meant. What Mr. Strachey did, indisputably say is only infinitesimally less damning and damaging than what the report of the speech represents him as saying. His defence turns at best on a quibble and at worst on an afterthought. A Minister as careless in the words he uses on grave issues and as tortuous in self-exculpation is not fit to hold high office under the Crown.”—*Daily Telegraph*.

“Much too often in recent times individual Ministers have failed to respect the simple principles of Ministerial responsibility. Mr. Strachey himself was concerned during his previous tenure at the Ministry of Food in another and rather different instance where it seemed to be the assumption that his personal and departmental responsibility for the deficiencies of the groundnut scheme could be shuffled off on to mere agents and lieutenants.

It has still to be seen what effect, if any, the affair arising from his Colchester speech will have on Mr. Strachey, he now knows, in spite of the Prime Minister's loyal and sympathetic defence, that he committed a grave error in not weighing his words on an important issue of national and international policy with the responsibility that becomes a Minister of the Crown. His only choice would seem to be either to observe more faithfully in future the obligations of his high office or else to recover full freedom of speech in the one obvious way.”—*The Times*.

“The Government's hatred of the free, plain-speaking, truth-spreading newspapers is now almost pathological. The tirade of abuse poured on newspapers by the Socialist leaders in speeches day after day is evidence of that.”—*Sunday Express*.

Let Them Work.—“The Productivity Team which went to America found that the output per man in the building industry there is 50% higher than on similar operations here. The Working Party set up by the Ministry of Works reported this year that the efficiency of British building is 25% below the pre-war standard. In face of these facts, and despite the crying need for houses, overtime is banned, except with the approval of the local committee of employers and trade unions. The main argument against allowing overtime is that an employer offering it, and the bigger wage packet which results, would lure men from another employer. But is not competition the very thing that the building industry needs?”—Mr. E. H. Keeling, M.P., in the *Sunday Times*.

Cunning Trap.—“In addition to being well fed and well equipped, the North Koreans have displayed a fighting spirit equal to the Japanese at their most fanatical. To stop them, let alone to drive them back, the United States will require to put some of her best divisions in the field. The thought of these crack troops being committed to action so far from any point of decisive strategic importance is not one to relish. The situation in the Far East will become very grave indeed should there be a Chinese invasion of Formosa. Preparations for this attack have been made in the chief ports of the mainland, and Mao's spokesmen have made the most explicit statements on the subject, despite America's assumption of responsibility for the island's defence. Should the Chinese armies now mustered on their seaboard secure a foothold in Formosa, as they are likely to do, the United States would no doubt feel obliged to send ground forces to that scene of operations. The chances of the U.S.A. forces becoming bogged down in fighting on the remote Asian periphery would be greatly increased so that if a Communist move were then to be made in strength elsewhere—in Persia, Burma, Turkey, if not in Europe—the appalling complications of the task falling to the Western Powers would become increasingly clear. It looks as though the West may have walked—or galloped—into a very cunning trap.”—*Truth*.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked — "Europe is in mortal peril."—General de Gaulle.

"Our present egatitarian mood tends to destroy all sense of proportion."—Mr. Harold Nicholson.

"The present situation can be dealt with only on the lines of a National Government."—Lord Van-sittart.

"In the United States 46 Government departments deal with various aspects of American foreign policy."—National News-Letter.

"At least six divisions with supporting arms will be required to establish a stable front in Korea."—Field-Marshal Lord Alexander.

"Enemy casualties in Korea to July 13 were between 8,000 and 9,000 killed and wounded. American losses were about 500."—American Army spokesman.

"The Government's policy is not reducing the population of the slums, which increase year by year in pumber and horror. I doubt whether there was any time in the past century in which overcrowding was so grave or the effects of the slums so disastrous."—The Archbishop of York.

"I shall be most agreeably surprised if our American allies can hold on to the port of Pusan. If they can do that it will take them six months to recapture South Korea."—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

"In my long experience in the House of Commons there has never been a Minister who has deliberately adopted such an attitude of offensive aggressiveness in answering questions as Mr. Aneurin Bevan."—Lord Winterton, M.P.

"As the need for skilled resistance to the onslaught of soft efusion makes our continuance of authority essential to East Africa, so the need for organized resistance to the moral erosion of Communism in South-East Asia makes our presence in Malaya of vital importance."—Lord Milverton.

"The only answer to the Communist challenge is a democratic union on the basis of the Charter of Human Rights, strong enough to resist aggression from without or from within. That union can be strong only if it comprises the United States, the British Commonwealth, and United Europe."—Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P.

"Will the Prime Minister give a lead and inspiration to the British people at this time of crisis? They wonder if there is anyone on the bridge."—Mr. L. D. Gamman, M.P.

"We shall not qualify for survival if we become a nation of materialists. There is a confusion in men's minds and a corrosion of their souls. There is no use having more and louder Voices of America unless we have something to say that is more persuasive than anything yet said."—Mr. John Foster Dulles.

"If ever there was a Government of cock-eyed priorities, it is this one. They put social security before national security. They prefer wigs to wings. They give teeth to foreign visitors before giving teeth to our own armour. They entrust the well-being of the ground forces to the man who failed to grow a groundnut."—Lord Balfour of Inchrye.

"I should like this country to follow the example of some other countries of Europe, where the main burden of the educational examinations falls at the end of the winter term, about Christmas time. Then the students spend the finer weather of the spring, summer, and autumn not studying for examinations but in holidays in the fresh air to tide them over the winter, when they can concentrate more closely on their studies."—Mr. E. Kinghorn, M.P.



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PERSONALIA

CHRISTABEL, LADY AMPHILL, is visiting Kenya. LORD SYSONBY is expected in Kenya at an early date. MR. E. A. VASEY is the new chairman of the Nairobi Rotary Club.

SIR RICHARD and LADY WOODLEY have arrived in London from Nairobi.

MR. R. DAUBNEY, of Cairo, and formerly of Kenya, has arrived in England.

COUNCILLOR NORMAN HARRIS has been unanimously elected Mayor of Nairobi.

A daughter has been born to SIR THOMAS and LADY BOWDEN in Geita, Tanganyika.

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE have left London to spend about six weeks in Scotland.

SIR FRANK NIXON has resigned from the board of Messrs. John Brown and Thos. Firth (Overseas), Ltd.

MR. I. W. MISKIN has been appointed manager of the Arusha branch of Messrs. Bovill Matheson & Co., Ltd.

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART left London by air last week for Kongwa. He expects to return within about three weeks.

MR. W. H. HELEY, managing director of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., is revisiting Kenya, where he expects to stay until mid-August.

MR. V. A. C. ROSS, of Mombasa, has broken his journey to England in Portugal in order to stay with a brother in Lisbon.

LORD ALTRINCHAM, who has been gazetted a deputy lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, was Governor of Kenya as Sir Edward Grigg.

MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, will leave by sea for New York on July 23, and spend about a month in the United States.

MAJOR ALLAN ROWLEY, M.C., of the British Embassy, Addis Ababa, and MISS ANNE CRAWLEY, of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, have announced their engagement.

THE KING has approved the extension of the tenure of office of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, as Governor of Southern Rhodesia for one year from January, 1952.

MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, chairman of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., and MISS HELY-HUTCHINSON are on their way to South Africa in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE.

MR. W. DALGARNO, assistant secretary of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been appointed a general manager of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

BRIGADIER J. R. COCHRANE, Chief of Staff, East Africa Command, has returned to Nairobi. He accompanied LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER to London some weeks ago.

MR. J. C. RAMMELL, Conservator of Forests in Kenya for the past five years, has just retired after 30 years in the Colonial service. Mr. and Mrs. Rammell will live in Limuru.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN recorded a talk on the flight from Central Africa to England when he was recently in London. It was broadcast in last Friday's B.B.C. programme to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

SIR GERALD REECE, Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, is due to arrive in London to-day by air. LADY REECE and their three children are returning by sea. Most of their three months' leave will be spent in Scotland.

MR. HILARY MARQUAND, Minister of Pensions, who visited East, Central, and South Africa some time ago on an investigatory mission for the Government, has been admitted to hospital with a suspected fracture of the leg, caused while playing cricket with his family on Putney Heath.

DR. NORMAN WRIGHT, chief scientific adviser to the Ministry of Food, and newly appointed chairman of the Colonial Agricultural Research Board, has left Nairobi for London after a six-weeks' visit to East Africa.

MR. L. K. CARTER, managing director of Messrs. Campbell Bros., Carter and Co., Ltd., who has been unwell since his return from Rhodesia, is now undergoing treatment in the London Clinic. He is making satisfactory progress, and hopes to be able to leave the nursing home next week.

COLONEL G. GRATTAN, territorial commander of the Salvation Army in Southern Rhodesia since 1945, and MRS. GRATTAN, who is also an officer, will leave Salisbury in August, when Colonel Grattan will be posted to the London headquarters. There are now 750 full-time officers in the Rhodesias.

MISS FREDA KLAMBOROWSKI, who has resigned from the U.M.C.A. after 37 years' service in the Diocese of Nyasaland, raised the girls' schools on Likoma Island, the headquarters of the mission, to a high state of efficiency. She has been a member of the Education Advisory Committee of Nyasaland, in which she intends to spend her retirement.

Recent visitors to the Northern Rhodesian Office in London have included MESSRS. WINTER COUSINS, F. A. CROSS, C. E. DUFF, F. G. P. FIELD, W. H. E. FISHER, A. C. HANDS, H. E. HARVEY, G. HEWETT, A. T. HOWELL, W. H. HOYTE, A. G. KNOX JOHNSTON, D. A. MCKEE, R. R. STOKES, J. E. WALLER, J. L. BOYD WILSON, H. W. WILSON, and SIR JOHN WADDINGTON.

After the annual luncheon of the Uganda Society in Scotland the following officers were elected: Hon. president, MR. J. B. STRUTHERS; president, DR. J. P. MITCHELL; hon. secretary and treasurer, MR. W. M. YOUNGER. Other members of the committee are MRS. H. G. HUDSON, DRS. J. H. NEILL and W. SMALL, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. WORKMAN and MR. R. W. FRASER.

MR. GILBERT COLVILE is chairman of the Kenya Meat Commission, which supersedes the Meat Marketing Board. The other members are MESSRS. D. COLLS, A. DYKES, W. MILES FLETCHER, E. W. PARDOE, J. K. CHEMALLAN (representing African stockowners), P. J. GILL and H. B. HAMILTON (representing commercial interests), and A. P. HUNN (representing the Member for Finance).

The new Gezira Board in the Sudan consists of MR. A. GAITSKELL (chairman and managing director); MR. J. CARMICHAEL, Deputy Financial Secretary, representing the Member for Finance, with MR. A. R. H. MANN as alternate; ABDEL HAFEZ EFF.; MR. G. H. BACON, Director-designate of Agriculture; IBRAHIM EFF. BEDRI; MEKKI EFF. ABBAS (full time, with special responsibility for social development); and the Governor of the Blue Nile Province (at present MR. G. E. R. SANDERS), *ex-officio*.

CHILDREN'S GUEST HOME

FAMILIES VISITING BRITAIN can leave children, happy and well cared for in CHILDREN'S GUEST HOME. Short or long visits.—Times and references on application to Major and Mrs. Creswell-Geary, Beasdale, 22 Tewit Well Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire, England.

COTTAGE TO LET

CORNWALL.—Modern farm cottage from Sept. 30 to April 30. All electric, Slumberland beds; c.h.w.; mod. san. Half-mile golf course, near sea; 3 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath. 3½ gns. weekly. Trumlett, Bosinver Farm, St. Austell.

COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR LONDON

COUNTRY HOUSE, Beaconsfield, daily reach London, to let August 8 for about one month. Six bedrooms, large garden, children welcome. Very moderate rent.—Box 369, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Obituary

Sir Arthur Dawe

SIR ARTHUR JAMES DAWE, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1938 to 1945, and then Deputy Under-Secretary of State until his retirement through ill-health two years later, has died in Oxford at the age of 59.

He was educated at Berkhamsted School and Brasenose College, Oxford, served as a lieutenant in the R.N.V.R. in the 1914-18 war, and entered the Colonial Office on demobilization. Five years later, he was made deputy secretary to the Imperial Economic Conference, he was secretary to the Malta Royal Commission of 1931, and a member of the British delegation to the International Labour Conference in 1945. He was made K.C.M.G. in the New Year Honours List of 1942. A few months earlier, while he was in charge of the African departments of the Colonial Office, he had paid a short visit to East Africa and the Rhodesias.

Dawe, who did his best to modify the old Colonial Office policy of secrecy, believed in frank exchange of views, when necessary in confidence, and held the then heretical opinion that informed criticism was good for the Civil Service, and even that the Colonial Office could not operate efficiently without the aid of a knowledgeable and candid Press. That attitude, which is more general in responsible Colonial circles to-day, was highly suspect a dozen years ago, when Dawe began to profess his faith in the value of independent comment.

MR. HAROLD BASIL CHRISTIAN, who was president of the Rhodesia Agricultural Union from 1929 to 1931, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 79. His garden of aloes, cycads, and succulents in the Enterprise district, reputed to be the finest of its kind in the world, had been declared a national monument.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT WHIGHAM, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., formerly Adjutant-General to the Forces, who has died in Scotland at the age of 84, took part in Lord Kitchener's Omdurman campaign in 1897-98, serving with the 13th Sudanese Battalion in the battles of Khartoum and Atbara.

MR. A. E. LAMB, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 77, had for the past 16 years been a Hansard reporter in the Parliament of the Colony. The House adjourned for two hours as a mark of respect for one whose work was esteemed by all members.

SIR ERNEST DOWSON, who advised the Government of Zanzibar on the registration of land titles in 1929-30 and that of Kenya in similar matters five years later, has died in England at the age of 75. He was at one time Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government.

COLONEL R. J. DONEG, D.S.O., late Royal Engineers, who has died in London at the age of 76, was one of a small party of officers selected by Lord Kitchener to serve in the Sudan in 1886. He became Director of Military Works there in 1897.

MR. JOHN DOBSON, who joined the Rhodesia Postal Service in 1900, has died suddenly in Gatooma at the age of 78. After retiring in 1932, he rejoined in 1942 and remained a telegraphist until his death.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR WILLIAM WAYLAND, who died on Saturday at the age of 80, was chairman of the Empire Day Movement from 1927 to 1948, and M.P. for Canterbury from 1927 to 1945.

MR. NICOS H. GEORGIADES, who died in Dar es Salaam a few days ago, was Greek consul in Uganda, where he had for years been prominent in the business community.

MRS. ISABELLE LEWIN, wife of the Rev. Harold Brelsford Lewin, late of Uganda, died recently near Canterbury.

MR. EDWARD BRUCE DELANEY has died at his home in Nairobi.

**S Rhodesia's New Chief Justice
Mr. Beadle Leaves Politics for Bench**

MR. JUSTICE TREGOLD, C.M.G. who has been appointed Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia, was born in Bulawayo in 1899, and has the double distinction of being the first Rhodes scholar to become a judge in the Colony and the first to obtain Cabinet rank. His father was attorney-general under the B.S.A. Company; he is a great-nephew of Robert Moffat; and David Livingstone was his uncle by marriage.

Returning from Oxford in 1923, he practised as an advocate in Bulawayo and as a barrister in the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, acting as a judge in that territory in 1931. Taking silk five years later, he became a judge in Southern Rhodesia in 1943.

Mr. Tregold sat in the Rhodesian Parliament from 1934 until he resigned to go to the Bench. At different times he had held the portfolios of Justice and Defence, Mines and Public Works, Air, and Native Affairs.

Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, has resigned in order to become a judge of the High-Court in the vacancy created by Mr. Tregold's promotion. This will cause a by-election in Bulawayo North.

Another Rhodesian-born Rhodes scholar, Mr. Beadle entered the Rhodesian Parliament in 1936 after a defeat two years earlier by Mr. H. H. Davies. Joining the Rhodesian Forces at the outbreak of war, and becoming deputy judge advocate-general, he was appointed Parliamentary secretary to the Prime Minister in 1940 and Minister for Internal Affairs six years later.

During his university days he was captain of boxing in the Cape Town University team, and when at Oxford played Rugby football and tennis for his college.

Future of Eritrea

NO DECISION has yet been reached by the "interim committee" at Lake Success on the future of Eritrea. The British plan for union with Ethiopia except for the western provinces, which would remain provisionally under British administration, has the support of the U.S.A. and Norway. South Africa and Burma suggest a federation under the Ethiopian Crown, but with a large measure of self-government, while Pakistan and Guatemala advocate complete independence after 10 years under the direct trusteeship of the United Nations. Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the British representative, said that the British view had not been substantially changed by the commission's findings, and saw no reason to alter the British proposal, but he called for a solution at the coming session of the Assembly.

E. A. & Rhodesian Who's Who

ENTRY FORMS for the "East African and Rhodesian Who's Who," which is in active preparation under the aegis of EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA, were mailed some weeks ago to the East and Central African territories, from which large numbers are now being returned. Many, however, are still awaited.

If the reader has a form not yet completed, will he or she kindly attend to the matter, and post the form as soon as possible to 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1?

Some forms may have miscarried in the mail. Enquiries will gladly be sent on application.

The aim of the publishers is to make this work of reference as comprehensive and valuable as possible, and they are anxious for the co-operation of all who ought to be included in such a volume.

Importance of Sisal Industry Growth of Tanganyika Exports

SISAL'S IMPORTANCE in the economy of Tanganyika was emphasized by Mr. E. F. HITCHCOCK, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, at the recent annual dinner in Dar es Salaam.

Exports of fibre were now valued at about £1,000,000 a month, he said, compared with rather less than £600,000 for all other exports, including diamonds and gold. In fact, sisal now contributed more than 60% in value to the exports of Tanganyika, compared with a pre-war figure of about 50%. Sisal estates in the Territory covered 860,000 acres, and if the plantations in Kenya were added the area would reach 1,000,000 acres.

Comparison with Groundnut Scheme

Within some 20 years and with a capital of about £10,000,000, an industry had been built up which now produced £12,000,000 annually, and contributed £2,500,000 directly and indirectly to the public revenue.

If the groundnut scheme 180,000 acres had been cleared at a cost of some £34,000,000, and had produced no export and no public revenue; and in order to attain by 1954 about 15% of the original programme there must be a further expenditure of £15,000,000. That further expenditure alone would represent half as much again as the total expenditure to date on the whole of the great sisal industry of the Territory.

Mr. Hitchcock continued (in part):—

"Mechanization has a place in the future of tropical agriculture, but under our conditions it has severe limitations, especially, when very heavy equipment is concerned. For

almost 25 years the sisal industry has had experience of mechanized agriculture. There are few problems, including that of rooting, which we have not faced. There are strict limitations, on grounds both of soil fertility and cost, to the economic adoption in Africa of the mechanization of the soil. "This may not apply so much to the altitudes of the Highlands; it does not even apply to places like Java, with their high and well-distributed rainfall, but it is crucial to our conditions of sun, soil, and rainfall. The pulverizing effect destroys the soil structure and fertility and its capacity to retain moisture, which is often the main consideration.

Special Engineering Experience

"Mechanization needs special engineering experience which is rarely possessed by agricultural departments. This is perhaps why a former director of agriculture of Tanganyika gave such hopelessly misguided advice on the groundnut scheme; but he was not alone. The use made in this connexion of the oft-quoted dispatch of Sir Philip Mitchell concerning the map with the hole fortified the error.

"The cost of spares and maintenance in tropical conditions at 7,000 miles from your base is altogether abnormal. The more experience I have the more I am inclined to turn away from these methods on the score of ultimate cost and ultimate fertility.

"World production of the major hard fibres last year was 11% below pre-war, and equilibrium of supply and demand is being rapidly approached. Within two years we shall almost certainly see considerable change; it may come much sooner.

"World production of sisal, including Mexican henequen, was last year almost 30,000 tons in excess of pre-war. On the other hand, world manila production was down by over 80,000 tons, making a net deficit on world hard fibre account of something over 50,000 tons. It needs an extra six weeks' production to make up the deficit, to establish equilibrium between supply and demand, and that is within sight on established production programmes. "Government-subsidized production programmes in a number of countries have already tipped the balance of world supply. The Philippines Government has recently made a credit of £4,300,000, and Brazil of £1,400,000 as well as heavily subsidizing planting, and the same is happening in Central America.

"Whilst East African and Haitian sisal is at the moment firm, the Mexican industry is in a state of semi-depression. At the end of 1949 stocks had mounted to 45,000 tons out of an annual production of 100,000 tons. Forced restriction by 20,000 tons has been in operation since May. The Mexican position, together with Philippine rehabilitation and the rise of the Brazilian industry, are a sword of Damocles suspended over the future of the industry. Any-time now we may experience a rapid and even spectacular fall in the world sisal price.

Export Tax Opposed

"About the export tax on sisal I would say this. We have given very full consideration to the issues involved, and we are irrevocably opposed to this tax on the grounds which we have fully stated to Government. When in London I had discussions with our colleagues there and also with the Colonial Office, and we pursued it further, including the discrimination involved, which is a serious issue.

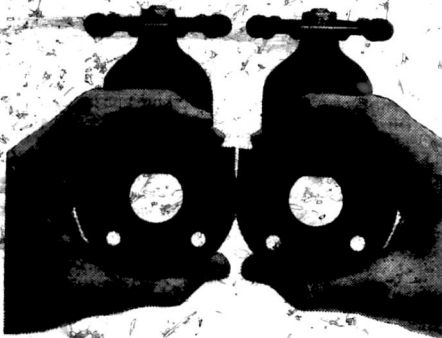
"We came to the opinion that the repeal of the tax should be pressed but resolved within the family. Throughout all our controversies and discussions, I wish to acknowledge the attitude of the Government. That had a great deal to do with our final decision. It was helpful, without, I confess, being too encouraging. The compromise will, we trust, be temporary.

"In the course of our discussions the incidence of general taxation on the industry was raised, for even with existing taxation we are unable to make the necessary cash reserves to meet our future problems. We suggest an examination of the general incidence of taxation on industries such as our own, in relation to the public expenditure of the Territory and its future economy.

"It is suggested that the conception of the groundnut scheme is to be revised, and the emphasis shifted from hectic production of oilseeds to the general development of our so-called backward areas. I have heard it is proposed that a sisal scheme—60,000 acres are mentioned in the Southern Province—might assist in making economic and purposeful some remnants of that ill-fated scheme, required, I suppose, to support the uneconomic expenditure already incurred on capital works, especially in the Southern Province.

"This is a matter of the gravest consequence to my industry. The attempt to rescue another project might well be the marginal means in four years' time, when it came to maturity, of undermining the economy of our industry, and the final effect on the economy of the Territory might well be disastrous. And no time could be worse than the present from the point of view of capital cost to establish such a venture. It is our considered opinion, on the expert evidence we have of world conditions, that there is no economic justification for any such scheme. We urge Government to take note of that.

We are awaiting the recommendations of the Constitutional



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Committee under the colourful chairmanship of the Attorney-General.

It seems not out of place to comment on what has forcibly struck informed observers—the extraordinary infrequency of meetings of Legislative Council, and especially the very short sessions, through which masses of undigested legislation are forced, with various devices, such as suspension of standing orders, publication of supplementary *Gazettes*, etc. This is the negation of democratic form, and would make a mockery of any constitutional reform.

Further, the proposals to import politics into local government would go far to negative the building up of the integrated society which we all eventually seek in Tanganyika.

As to the specific terms of the Trusteeship Agreement, the responsibility of the Administration is to all the inhabitants of Tanganyika. The idea that this responsibility is finally limited to what have been referred to as the indigenous Natives coincides neither with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement nor with those of the Mandate before it. I have recently discussed this with the British representative responsible for the drafting, and he confirms this view.

Unless this issue is faced we shall be responsible for establishing in the minds of Africans and others false values which can only result in discontents and future conflict, which it is our duty to avoid by all the means in our power.

To what extent has the sisal industry contributed its part in building up an integrated African society? I think it can claim a considerable share. Of the male population of Tanganyika of 3,500,000, less than 400,000 are employed for gain or at any time, seeking employment, and of these almost one-third are employed by our industry.

Future Price Level and Welfare Services

Conditions and opportunities vary greatly throughout the industry, but we can show examples of welfare second to none in the Territory. Whether the future price level, after meeting the demands of public finance, will make possible their maintenance is entirely another matter.

The standard of racial relations on sisal estates is high, and both in the industry and in the Association we are assisting in the integration of East Africa society. We meet here in a hotel, and we experience difficulties in inviting Africans to our gathering. We hope before long to have our own hall in Tanga, and these difficulties will then all hope disappear.

We hear talk of Communist infiltration—I think mostly misguided. Even in Uganda, where political unrest is more developed than in Tanganyika, the report prepared by Sir Joseph Sheridan and Sir Donald Kingdon laid this Red Bogey, which seems to have obsessed some minds. The report states—

Whatever may be the position of Mulumba himself vis-à-vis Communism in England, there is no evidence whatever of Communist activities in Buganda; on the contrary, it was abundantly evident that the great majority of even the intelligentsia had no idea of the meaning of Communism and had had no dealing or contacts with Communists.

This habit of associating discontent with a Communist label can only lead to frustration and tragedy; and racial and social relations would benefit if such talk were avoided. It's up to us to remedy the social and economic evils out of which Communism can advance.

When I was in London a number of us discussed this matter, and we have formed a small non-official committee headed by Mr. Creech Jones to investigate the problem, so far as the U.K. is concerned.

In this connexion, the proposal recently made by Lord Winstler that Colonial Official responsibility for Africa should be separated from that for South East Asia and the West Indies and placed under a separate Minister warrants serious con-

sideration, for the problems of the two are widely different and values become confused. As Lord Winstler said, a great deal of violence, agitation, unhappiness, and unrest may be due to the cumbrous Colonial Office machine. Racial, economic, and nationalist issues are wrongly regarded as Communist pressure.

Disappointing News From Kogwa Large Acreages Not Harvested

THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION issued a few days ago the following report on their current operations in Tanganyika.

Up to the end of June crops had been harvested on rather more than one-half of the 83,000 acres planted in the corporation's East African regions. (The scientific department's farms and experimental plots are excluded from this acreage.) The results in the three regions up to June 28 are as follows:—

Kogwa.—Of the 9,500 acres of groundnuts planted, 3,100 acres have been harvested, with an average yield of 320 lb. per acre (in shell). On account of poor soil and lack of rain, 1,250 acres have been written off as not worth harvesting.

Sunflowers were planted on 35,000 acres, of which 32,100 acres have been harvested, with an average yield of 90 lb. per acre. Ten thousand acres out of the total were experimentally planted in early December, 1949, before the rains had started. The experiment was unsuccessful, but some 4,000 acres were replanted normally, and are being harvested. The remaining 6,250 acres of dry-planted sunflower have been written off as not worth harvesting.

Maize was planted on 2,500 acres, of which 1,900 acres have been harvested, with an average yield of 700 lb. per acre (shelled). Sorghum was planted on 1,150 acres. Of this 520 acres have been harvested, with an average yield of 780 lb. per acre.

Urambo.—The whole of the 2,700 acres of groundnuts planted has been harvested, with an average yield of 810 lb. per acre (in shell). Of the 8,850 acres of sunflower planted, 7,950 acres harvested have given an average yield of 140 lb. per acre. Maize was planted on 1,300 acres. Harvesting of 870 acres has given an average yield of 700 lb. per acre (shelled).

Southern Province.—The 250 acres of groundnuts planted and harvested have given an average yield of 800 lb. per acre (in shell). Of the 270 acres of sunflower planted, 150 acres have been harvested, with an average yield of 400 lb. per acre.

Porogwe.—The total tonnage harvested to June 28, 1950, is: groundnuts, 1,500; sunflower, 1,800; maize, 880; sorghum, 180. Harvesting and gleaning are still in progress in all three regions. The final results, which will not necessarily show the same average yields as so far obtained, will be published as soon as possible after the end of the harvesting in August.

Rumours

MR. N. F. KENNWAY, a district officer in the Central Province of Kenya, has complained that no help is being given by Native district councils in tracing to their source rumours which are being deliberately spread among Africans. As an example, he said that Mr. Negley Farson's proposal that new areas should be opened for some 10,000 Kikuyu families had been distorted into a suggestion that it was the Government's policy to move 10,000 African families and hand over the land which they now occupied to Europeans.

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Elections with Illiterate Peoples

Time Not Yet Ripe in Kenya

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MR. PARKER asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would now consider appointing an African member to the Executive Council of Kenya.

MR. COOK, Under-Secretary of State, replied: "The possibility of appointing an African member to the Executive Council is carefully considered whenever the occasion arises."

MR. PARKER then asked if the Minister would advise the Government of Kenya to appoint a committee (to include African members of the Legislative Council together with at least one Colonial Service official with experience of conducting elections with illiterate communities) to consider the means by which elections could be introduced for the African members of the Kenya Legislature.

MR. COOK: "The policy of the Government of Kenya is to build up effective self-government on a local basis, thereby training Africans for similar responsibilities on a Colony basis. My rt. hon. friend does not consider that the time is yet ripe to take the step proposed."

Harragin Report Secret

MR. SORESEN asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations if he would arrange for the public to have access to the Harragin inquiry report respecting Seretse Khama.

THE PRIME MINISTER (Mr. Attlee): "It is not intended to publish the report of the judicial inquiry. The reasons for this decision are explained fully in §10 of the White Paper."

MR. SORESEN: "Does my rt. hon. friend's answer mean that the members of this House will not at any time be able to read the details of the report?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "Yes, sir."

MR. A. E. BALDWIN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the terms of the 20-year convention relating to the port of Beira were available to the public, and whether he would give an assurance that the terms of the treaty were discussed with the Minister of Defence before final agreement.

MR. YOUNGER, Minister of State: "The Beira Convention, except for the exchange of letters between the Mozambique and Beira Railway and Rhodesia Railways, was published as a Command Paper on June 29. The convention relates principally to the expansion of the existing port facilities at Beira in order to enable the port to handle the increasing flow of commercial traffic to and from the Central African territories. All relevant factors, including strategic aspects, were considered before negotiations were opened."

European and Indian Schools

MR. RANKIN asked why, at the end of 1949, half a million pounds more had been spent on European school-buildings in Kenya than on Indian school buildings, when the Development and Reconstruction Authority in Kenya had decided that the needs of European and Indian school-buildings were considered approximately equal.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The disparity has been caused by the greater cost of European school building, most of which is for boarders, and by practical difficulties in the Indian building programme, particularly in the acquisition of sites. Nevertheless, the Indian programme has not fallen behind the 10-year plan time-table, and, in the four years up to the end of 1949, 2,788 new Indian places were provided, as compared to 375 European."

MR. BALDWIN: "Is the Minister aware that if the Indian community contributed their fair share of income-tax towards the revenue there would be plenty of money available for building schools?"

MR. THOMAS REID asked to what extent cheap short-wave battery wireless receiving sets, made on the initiative of the Northern Rhodesian Government Information Department had been used in other Colonies by their Governments for diffusion of reliable news in public places; and to what extent the set was being purchased by the Colonial peoples.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Sets have been sent for testing to 13 other territories in which there is considered to be potential use for a short-wave receiver of this type, and I am awaiting reports and comments from the Governments concerned. Sales facilities have been organized in several of these territories, but no information is yet available about purchases. In Northern Rhodesia more than 2,250 sets have been privately purchased. A very interesting report on the use of the set has been published by the Government of Northern Rhodesia."

MR. REID: "Is my hon. friend aware of the utmost importance which is to be attached to the diffusion of reliable news in the Colonies, especially as the Communists are now posing as the champions of the Colonial peoples?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I am aware of the need of this kind of propaganda. I am interested in these experiments, and I am giving them every encouragement I can."

The Collet Case

MR. GÄMMANS asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention had been drawn to £17 in the annual report of the auditor of the Seychelles for 1948, dealing with the rates of salary, leave, and passages of the acting attorney-general, and what answer had been made to the auditor.

MR. COOK: "My rt. hon. friend is aware of the comments in the report. The initial salary arrangements for the acting attorney-general were approved by my rt. hon. friend's predecessor. The grant of leave with free passages was left by my rt. hon. friend to the Governor's discretion. Arrangements as regards leave and revised scale of salary were in accordance with those for the rest of the Government service in Seychelles. My rt. hon. friend is ensuring that the local auditor is fully informed."

MR. GÄMMANS: "Is it not a fact that this man, the famous Mr. Collet, was given passages and a higher salary than the substantive attorney-general, and in view of the fact that somebody has some responsibility for this, is there to be no surcharge on anyone at all?"

MR. COOK: "I should require notice of that."
MR. ALPORT asked why an export tax on tea and tobacco continued to be levied by the Nyasaland Government in view of the discriminatory nature of those taxes and their deterrent effect upon the expansion of the production of these two commodities in the Protectorate.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "These taxes are levied to raise revenue essential for the administration and further development of Nyasaland. I do not agree that they have an injurious effect on the expansion of tea and tobacco production in the Protectorate. Exports of tobacco rose from 23.8 million lb. in 1948 to 29.1 million lb. in 1949, and the estimate for 1950 is 27.2 million lb. Tea exports were lower in 1949 than in 1948, but this was due to one of the worst droughts in the history of Nyasaland, and the 1950 crop is expected to equal or exceed that of 1948."

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XXI

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An inter-racial sports club is in process of formation in Dar es Salaam.

The cerebro-spinal meningitis epidemic is subsiding in Khartoum. The outbreak was not extensive except in Dafur.

Two vernacular newspapers in Uganda have recently pleaded for more severe sentences in cases of robbery with violence.

African families resident in the Makueni settlement in Kenya now number 160. The average holding under crops is four acres.

Gatooma has during the past year provided additional houses for 400 married Africans with their families and for 640 single Africans.

A scholarship of £20 per year, for which any Indian student of the Allidina Visram High School in Mombasa will be eligible, has been founded in memory of the late T. A. Essajee.

Africans in Southern Rhodesia must pay entertainment tax if they organize entertainment for personal profit, but entertainments for charities and club funds will be exempt.

A central library is to be opened in Omidurman. About two-thirds of the books will be Arabic and one-third English. The intention is to buy some 2,000 books annually.

A voluntary payment of one-tenth of 1% on all produce marketed has been requested from its members by the Kenya National Farmers' Union, in addition to the annual subscription of £2.

Robert Mcllwaine Dam

In memory of the late Mr. Justice Mcllwaine, who did so much to make Rhodesians understand the need for water and land conservation, the great new dam at Hwamya Poort will be named the Robert Mcllwaine Dam. The proposal is that of the Prime Minister, Sir Geoffrey Huggins.

The pre-Pioneers, those who were prospecting for gold or trading in Southern Rhodesia before the arrival of the Pioneer Column, are to have a memorial erected to their memory in Penhalonga. It will take the form of a sun-dial with the names of 16 known pre-Pioneers inscribed on its plaque.

A scheme for mass health education is in progress in the heavily populated area between Kampala and Jinja, a district of Uganda which will become increasingly important as the Owen Falls hydro-electric station develops. Encouraging response is reported by a travelling school, which uses lectures, demonstrations, discussions, films, pamphlets, models, photographs, and cartoons for the work.

Two deserters from the Northern Rhodesia Police Force, who had made their way to Beira, were arrested when they tried to sign on as members of the crew of a British ship. They have been sentenced in Lusaka to two months' imprisonment with hard labour each, and directed to pay costs of £25.

The East African Office in London will continue to help residents in East Africa who have difficulty in securing return passages, though the system of sponsored passages has now been discontinued. The shipping companies are once more prepared to make forward reservations for those coming to this country on leave.

Particulars of additions to several sections of the Stoneham Museum of Science and Art near Kitale, Kenya, are given in the annual report for 1950. Besides interesting specimens for the anthropological, zoological, geological, historical, and philological divisions, the museum has acquired a collection of pictures by Mr. E. Blair Leighton, Sir J. E. Poynter, Sir Alma Tadema, and Messrs. J. B. Burgess, R. A. S. Prout, C. Stansfield, D. Artz, P. Marney, L. Coleridge, Finch Mason, Edward Armitage, and others.

Services to the Sudan

WARM TRIBUTES to the services of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., and the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., were paid by Mr. L. C. Chick, Financial Secretary in the Sudan, and endorsed by the Sudanese Leader of the Assembly during the third reading of the Gezira Bill.

Mr. Chick said:—
“The opponents of concessions to foreign companies sometimes draw a picture of rapacious foreign shareholders bleeding the country and giving little in return. If that picture is ever true, it is certainly not true of the two Gezira companies. They brought to this country a large sum of badly needed capital, on which they have through the years received no more than a fair return. They brought enterprise, skill, and courage, and they played a leading part in building up a great agricultural scheme, which is now famed throughout the world and is the mainstay of this country's economy.”

“In lamenting that their long association with the Sudan will so soon come to an end, it is fitting that we should pay tribute to their very great services and express our admiration and gratitude.”

Sayed Abdalla Bey Khalil, Leader of the Assembly, agreed wholeheartedly with the Financial Secretary, saying that the two companies had rendered invaluable services and thoroughly deserved the country's appreciation and thanks.

Generous Gift

MR. GEORGE ARNAUTOGLU has given the Governor of Tanganyika a cheque for £20,000 for the provision of permanent assistance to African men and women in the Territory in their pursuit of true knowledge and culture. The intention is to build a social centre in Dar es Salaam and attach to it a library and evening school. The generous donor is a sisal planter and Greek consul in Tanganyika.

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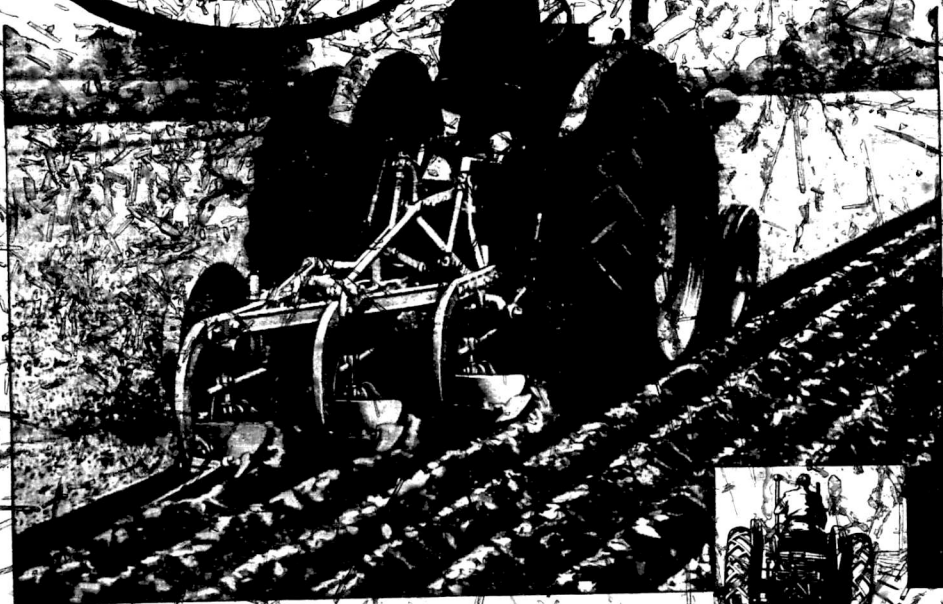
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Mr. A. L. Moffat's Address

(Continued from page 1412)

when the new Rhokana electrolytic copper refining plant comes into operation in Northern Rhodesia.

We were able to make available funds needed to increase cyanide production in Kenya.

We are working on several projects, which we hope may result in further production of mulline in Kenya and also in graphite production in that territory.

This type of assistance is also available for exploratory work, and we are considering now projects for proving several known deposits of copper and lead.

But as our basic objective is to help develop new and additional sources of critical materials, we have been able to lead a hand of other types of projects as well. The most important of these so far has been the research and financing of American and Canadian geologists to work in the territorial geological survey services. These men will help complete the geological surveys of British overseas territories which the British and Colonial Governments started several years ago. Associated with this undertaking was a promise to recruit about 20 expert topographic engineers to help establish ground control points for the aerial topographic survey of British overseas territories to begin about the same time.

Surveys, Railways and Ports

Because the war took young men away from universities both the geological and topographic surveys of the Colonial Office were up against a great shortage of adequately trained British men. Our purpose is to expedite completion of the surveys by filling the ranks while new experts are being trained in this country. Unfortunately, we are also experiencing considerable difficulty in recruiting American and Canadian experts. Most of the geologists have now been recruited, and many are already at work in the territories or en route, but in the topographic survey work, which demands geodetic proficiency, we also have a shortage of available personnel. In fact, I think we have so far recruited only one man.

In the field of technical assistance we were able to assist the recent preliminary survey of the proposed railway route from Northern Rhodesia to Tanganyika. Within the past few weeks at the joint request of the British Government (on behalf of Southern Rhodesia) and of the Portuguese Government we have agreed to finance a small group of survey engineers and economists to make recommendations to those Governments on the means of furnishing additional transport facilities between Southern Rhodesia and the Mozambique coast.

In particular, the survey will consider the alternative possibilities of further expansion of the Port of Beira and the railway between Beira and Salisbury, the construction of a new line via Parfuri to link the Rhodesia Railways system with the Portuguese railway system near Lourenço Marques, and construction of a connecting link between Rhodesia Railways at West Nicholson and the Union Railway at Beitbridge. We hope the study can be concluded and the group make their recommendations in advance of the International Transport Conference to open in Johannesburg on October 1.

Other types of direct technical assistance to overseas territories have included studies of local health and agricultural problems and of ways in which we could help in those fields. As a result of these initial surveys, several projects have been submitted to E.C.A. Among these are projects relating to soil surveys and analyses. This touches on one of the most important problems in the overseas territories, especially where there is a likelihood or possibility of irrigation.

Research Work

Agricultural research is not the type of undertaking that can be carried on and completed within 12, 18, or 24 months. It is an activity which should be maintained by a territory, with special regard to the major crops on which its economy may depend.

Where there is a shortage of trained British personnel, E.C.A. would be glad to assist in inaugurating such research and conducting it for a short time. But we would need definite assurance that appropriate personnel will be trained during such a period to carry on the work that the territory will make adequate financial provision, and that such personnel will in fact be appointed to maintain that continuity so essential in research.

Miss Eleanor Slifer, probably the leading American expert on locusts, is currently working here in England with Dr. E. P. Upson at the Anti-Locust Research Centre at Cambridge University on problems of locust control in an effort for the mutual benefit of both countries, to merge the most effective techniques that each has developed; and I gather that they diverge a good deal.

Under another recent project a team of three British experts went to Cuba and the U.S. to study the latest developments in

those countries relating to the production of jute and jute substitutes. You can readily recognize the great importance to British Africa if more effective methods of utilizing jute substitutes can be perfected and introduced.

In addition to the financial co-operation given in critical material and technical assistance projects, \$20,000,000 were made available last year to assist in overseas development projects generally. It was our view that the most important field where we could help would be in the fundamental bases of development, such as transportation, communications, harbour development, and general agricultural improvement, with particular emphasis on soil erosion and water supply. Under this programme we have been able to furnish earth-moving and road-building equipment to expedite completion of the highway construction programmes in Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sarawak and North Borneo. Similar projects are also under consideration for other territories.

The use of this fund, however, has been limited to the furnishing of dollar equipment which could not be obtained in the countries participating in the Marshall Plan. European Recovery Programme has been so successful and production has so improved that many of the items which were requested less than a year ago because they were then available only in the dollar area are now being produced and exported from the U.K. and other countries.

To-day private capital is generally unwilling to invest directly in the basic services which are the pre-condition of sound development. I believe that investment in highways, railways, harbours, and probably in major dam construction (particularly in Africa) must, if necessary, be by Governments.

Because of the limitations on sterling investment, and because of the stage of economic development in most of these territories, raising of capital for major undertakings will yield little return for some years. I am afraid that a number of important developmental projects may have to be deferred unless some other method of assistance which would involve direct financial assistance, as opposed to the furnishing of dollar equipment, can be worked out. This problem is fully recognized by E.C.A., but whether it will be possible to work out a solution consistent with broad E.C.A. policies is by no means as yet clear.

Visit to Africa

As it is through the E.C.A. Special Mission in London that all E.C.A. matters affecting the overseas territories are channelled, I had long felt that there was a serious element missing in our organization because of the lack of direct contact between the mission and the overseas territories themselves. Accordingly, with the cordial approval of the Colonial Office and a cordial invitation from the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, I decided to visit at least some of the territories last January.

It was my hope to meet personally the officials of those territories and establish that personal relationship which smooths away difficulties that almost always arise when relationships are developed through the two ends of a telegraph wire. I hoped to be able to answer at first-hand questions which officials in the territories might have regarding E.C.A. policies and that the E.C.A. could and could not do. I hoped to get a background and a clearer understanding of some of the projects which had or were expected to be submitted to E.C.A. Finally, I hoped to get a brief fiscal picture of the territories, and perhaps some useful impressions.

Like all trips of this nature, it was necessary to compress much too much into much too little time. But I found my visit even in those circumstances of the greatest value, even though it was confined to the High Commission territories and the Rhodesias.

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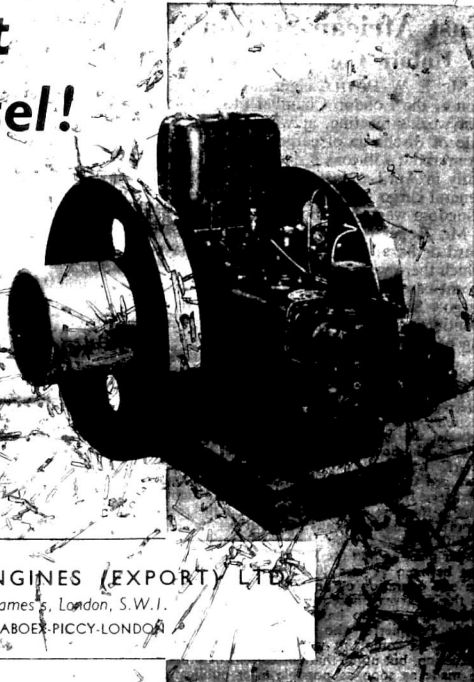


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ENGLAND

East African Section in London Unfair Competition from Japan

MR. E. W. BOVILL, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, presided at last week's meeting, at which it was reported that the rate of discharge of cargo in Dar es Salaam had risen from about 250 tons a day early in the year to 350 tons daily in April and 364 in May, and that the amount of general cargo for the port on the register in the United Kingdom was now about 20,000 tons.

Mr. Roger Norton said that much of that was awkward or hazardous cargo, over the delayed shipment of which there were still complaints, but that he knew of no recent cases of undue delay in the dispatch of general cargo. Shipments to Dar es Salaam from the U.K. and Continent were now about 13,500 tons monthly, excluding packed vehicles.

Comparisons in Cargo Handling

A letter read from Messrs. Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., referred to the report in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of the Section's previous meeting, at which comparisons were made between the handling of cargo in London and Dar es Salaam. The communication stated that the tonnage landed on the wharf, transferred to sheds, and delivered to consignees averaged three tons per man per day in Dar es Salaam, that discharge from ships in the stream into lighters averaged nine tons in the case of imports, and that the reverse operation for exports averaged 14 tons per man per day.

With regard to the statement made by a speaker at the earlier meeting that the rate of discharge in the port of London was between 17 and 20 tons per man per day, that was for the one operation of unloading from ships into lighters or on to the wharves; moreover, much was bagged or baled cargo, which was easy to handle.

Mr. Petitpierre, who had presided at the meeting, said that he had no complaint with the report of his summary of the discussion, but urged that corrections or other comments should be made as soon as possible after publication of a report.

Mr. Bovill, quoting from the report of the British delegation

to the Anglo-American Cotton Textile Mission to Japan, said that it was a most innocuous document, but that one passage, which referred to the low prices at which Japanese piece-goods had been sold in foreign markets and the need to "maximize" the foreign exchange returns from export sales, appeared to suggest that the British, American, and Japanese representatives agreed that there had been at least some unfair competition from Japan.

Mr. L. A. Dent said that the American authorities required the Japanese to prove that finished goods had been sold for export before they would grant them licences for the import of raw cotton, and that manufacturers were consequently tempted to sell at any price in order to obtain an import permit for the raw material. Better-class merchants in Japan did not want low textile prices, but hundreds of new-comers to the trade had "muscle in," and were still underbidding one another. As a result of such activities traders in East Africa had asked the Governments not to grant licences for the import of more Japanese piece-goods until the position had been regularized.

The chairman welcomed Mr. A. C. Kawoya, president of the Uganda African Chamber of Commerce, who has arrived in this country on a scholarship from the Government of Uganda to study methods of trading and commercial organization.

Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA state in a report issued in London recently.

Kenya.—Mombasa reports that a heavy demand for piece-goods from Tanganyika developed during the second part of the month. The news that Government will probably not issue further licences for piece-goods until July, coupled with the expectation that no supplies from India will reach East Africa before the end of June, has revived the local market, and merchants are feeling easier regarding their stock position. Commitments continue to be regularly met for the most part, and the over-all position of the business is sound.

New buildings are being constructed in most centres. A large multi-storied building, consisting of shops, offices, etc., in Nairobi is nearing completion, and should be fully occupied during the next month or so. This building will give much needed relief to the demand for office accommodation in Nairobi.

Adequate rains have fallen in all districts, with the exception of Kitale, where they are reported patchy, some farmers have found it necessary to plough in young maize and replant.

Tanganyika Territory.—Basic prices of standard lines of piece-goods continued to harden. Arrivals, pre-restriction, from India have been heavy, and the first shipments of this season's Japanese goods are on the market. There is still a certain amount of speculative buying and selling, the main purpose being to keep up the market.

Building activity in Dar es Salaam shows signs of slackening slightly, and joinery and furniture makers are now seeking business for the first time for some years.

Good Crops in Moshi District

Rains in the Northern Province have been satisfactory, and crop conditions are favourable. Maize in the Moshi district is very good, and coffee appears to be bearing well. As a result of increased prices being paid by the Bukoba Native Coffee Board, deliveries of last season's crop have been accelerated, but considerable quantities remain to be marketed. The official estimate of the cotton crop in the Mwanza district has been reduced to 47,500 bales, due to the appearance of disease, particularly jassid, in the plants.

Uganda.—The temporary suspension of the import of piece-goods from India and delay in arriving at a decision regarding imports from Japan has brought a welcome respite to traders. The result has been a slight increase in prices, and trade has been better than usual at this time of year. There is steady progress in building activity in Kampala.

The good rains have continued, and although this has delayed the preparation of plots for cotton planting, the food position is excellent. The results of last season are a little better than the official estimates, rice, pining, etc., proceeded satisfactorily. Shipments overseas to date for the 1950 crop total 140,100 bales, 88,050 to India, 650 to Pakistan, 500 to Ceylon, 1,500 to Rhodesia, and 49,400 to Liverpool.

Benguela Railway Company

COMPANHIA DO CAMINHO DE FERRO DE BENGUELA. The results for the calendar year 1949 were 189,041,627 escudos, compared with 317,909,316 in the previous year. The increase of 54,132,311% is composed of 516,003,827 from the carriage of goods and 554,948 from sundries, less a decrease of 5419,509 for passengers. Working expenses at 5108,091,763 rose by 28,980,992. The net profit was 572,732,503.

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Of Commercial Concern

Broadcasting in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme, Mr. G. E. Schuller estimated that British East Africa would this year produce about 50,000 tons of arabica and 40,000 tons of robusta coffee, or half as much again as last year. The current price level had, he said, reduced consumption in the United States, and he gave a warning that the present approximate figures of £400 a ton for fine arabicas and £300 for robustas were scanty prices.

Imports into the Sudan in April were valued at £E2,238,444, of which cotton piece-goods accounted for £E343,814, sugar for £E240,469, and coffee for £E128,571. Exports for the month totalled £E7,323,608, of which £E5,894,979 was Sakel cotton, £E167,828 American cotton, £E210,917 gum, and £E119,909 hides and skins.

Orders for equipment for the Beira Railway have been placed in the United Kingdom to the value of £1,391,304, in Belgium for £844,720, and in Germany for £621,118. The contract for the construction of the new quay for the shipment of ores has been placed with the Anglo-Dutch Engineering and Harbour Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Lewis and Peat, Ltd., London produce brokers, earned a trading profit of £97,325 in 1949, compared with £119,807 in the previous year. After deducting expenses and £57,649 for taxation, the parent company's net profit was £15,021 (£16,673).

Colonial Dollar Imports and Earnings

In the past 12 months imports from dollar areas into the Colonial Empire have totalled about \$175m., compared with \$260m. in 1948-49. Colonial dollar earnings from exports in the past year are estimated at \$375m., compared with \$462m. in 1948-49.

Aircraft of the Central African Airways Corporation in April last flew 149,511 miles (121,600 in April, 1949), representing 1,882,439 (1,511,195) passenger miles, and carried 44.7 (40.5) tons of freight and 20.8 (16.1) tons of mail.

Porters Cement Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd., are extending the buildings and equipment at their Umtali factory at a cost of £125,000. The work is to start immediately and will be completed within two years.

Production of sugar in Mauritius from the 1949-50 crop totalled 415,969 tons, of which 396,938 tons were exported. The U.K. took 248,390 tons, Canada 56,172 tons, and Hong Kong, Ceylon, etc., 55,868 tons.

The report by Messrs. John Miles and Partners, Ltd., on the extension of the Que Que iron and steel works makes recommendations which would raise the annual production to 109,000 tons of finished steel.

Beira is to have an automatic telephone system before the end of this year. Two British companies are installing the system, which will open with 1,500 lines and can be enlarged to take 5,000 lines.

The Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia has warned merchants that debtors who are adjudged bankrupt and have not kept accurate accounts need expect no leniency from the court.

Average daily railings from Mombasa for the week ended July 7 were 2,582 tons. At the end of the week there were 11,837 tons of import cargoes in the port.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa is moving its headquarters from Mombasa to Nairobi.

Kenya's Development and Reconstruction Authority, which expected to spend about £6,000,000 this year, has cut the total to £4,650,000.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—June output of sisal and tow 110 tons, making 624 tons for the first six months of the financial year.

The Belgian Congo is expected to borrow some 60 m. Swiss francs on the Swiss market, probably in the form of 4% bonds.

The address of British Ropeway Engineering Co., Ltd., is now Plantation House, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

Building expenditure in Khartoum and Omdurman since 1947 is estimated at £E3,175,000.

A Khartoum Co-operative Society has been formed and will shortly start trading operations.

Zanzibar is to introduce a new method of assessing the value of cloves for duty purposes.

The price of East African ghee has been raised to 2s. per lb.

Pemba expects a bumper clove harvest.

Dividends

Messrs. John Mowlem, Ltd.—Interim dividend of 10% and bonus of 2½% (the same) for 1949. No further dividend is proposed. Group profits were £432,735 (£119,407), less taxation of £78,558.

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd.—Dividend of 12% (the same) but increased the bonus from 2½% to 5%.

Broome Rubber Plantations, Ltd.—Interim dividend of 10%. No distribution was made last year.

Rhodesian Tobacco Auctions

At the Southern Rhodesian tobacco auctions held in the week ended July 1, 4,711,987 lb. of fire-cured tobacco were sold for £735,422, an average of 37.46d. per lb., and 61,154 lb. of fire-cured for £4,528, an average of 17.77d. per lb., making totals of 42,125,509 lb. of fire-cured averaging 38.59d. per lb. and 980,587 lb. of fire-cured averaging 16.43d. per lb. for the season to date. The United Kingdom has taken 26,169,518 lb., preferential markets 3,577,505 lb., non-preferential markets 3,082,390 lb., Australia 2,356,777 lb., and South Africa 1,021,364 lb.

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Mining

Oil from Wankie Coal

MR. R. W. FOOT, a director of the Powell Duffryn group of companies and of Wankie Colliery, Ltd., has arrived in Southern Rhodesia for further discussions with the Government of the Colony on the distillation of oil from coal. Sir Godfrey Huggins said a few days ago that chemical analysis of the coal from Wankie had proved its suitability for the manufacture of high octane petrol, diesel fuels, and other hydro-carbons, and that though the first plant would probably be erected in the Wankie area, other coalfields were being surveyed. He gave the immediate target as some 30 million gallons of petrol a year, and estimated that the cost would be about 9½d. a gallon, whereas the present cost of petrol landed in Beira is 13d. a gallon.

Company Progress Reports

Wanderer.—1,904 oz. gold were recovered in June from 25,750 tons of ore milled for a working profit of £511.

Falcon.—At Sunace and Bay Horse mines respectively 6,415 and 2,186 tons of ore were treated for 1,955 and 459 oz. gold, with working profits of £12,172 and £1,493 in June.

Globe and Phenix.—2,907 oz. gold were recovered in June from 6,000 tons of ore milled. Phenix mine: 2nd level driven 88 ft., averaged 3 dwt.; 18th level raised 41 ft., av. 13 dwt.; driven 18 ft., av. 8 dwt.; 7 ft., av. 5 dwt.; sunk 23 ft., av. 107 dwt.; 24th level driven 102 ft., 1 dwt. Globe mine: 8th level driven 7 ft., trace.

Large Rise in Tin

TIN PRICES at the end of last week closed from £30 5s. to £30 10s. dearer than Wednesday's quotations. The closing prices were cash £692-£692 10s., and three months, £692 10s.-£693.

Plantations for Mines

THE DESIRABILITY of establishing eucalyptus and pine plantations in Northern Rhodesia for the purpose of producing oils necessary in the flotation process in the production of copper has been stressed in the Legislative Council by Mr. J. F. Morris, who asked the Government to give all encouragement to such plantations and to protect the industry by levying a duty on imported materials. Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, a grower of eucalyptus, said that the oil could soon be produced economically, but that it would be some time before pine oil could be made locally at the right price. Large areas unsuitable for agriculture could, he said, produce flotation oils.

Mining and Metallurgy Bulletin

MONTHLY EXTRACTS from world literature on economic geology and mining (excluding coal), mineral dressing, extraction metallurgy (excluding iron but including refining), and allied subjects are being published by the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy in their bulletin, starting with this month's issue.

Copper Duty

A BILL to suspend the copper import duty in the United States until June 30, 1951, has been approved by the House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee. The effect would be retrospective to June 30 this year.

Rise in Tungsten

A RISE of 5s. per unit for 65% tungsten concentrate is recorded in New York. Supplies from China and Korea, which formerly provided respectively 50% and 10% of American imports, have ceased.

Tanganyika Minerals

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for the first four months of this year were valued at £683,813, compared with £888,388 in the corresponding period of 1949. Exports in April were £118,729 (£218,598).

Lead Prices

THE PRICE of good pig lead has risen from £88 to £92 per ton delivered.

Mining Personalia

MR. R. C. BROMHEAD has been elected a director of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd.

PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2551; Telegrams "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: K.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 46. Tel. 355; Telegrams "Tanesco." Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Daresco." Branches: Mtwara, Mochi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kigoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939 and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

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Telegrams: EASTAFR, EASTAFR, EASTAFR
Cables: EASTAFR, LONDON



The table shows some of the goods that Southern Rhodesia bought from Britain in 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products. Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for Southern Rhodesia and other territories where the Bank has branches.

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	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS £959,000
	MACHINERY £1,915,000
	POTTERY, GLASS, ABRASIVES, ETC. £472,000
	WOOLLEN & WORSTED YARNS & MANUFACTURES £563,000
	COTTON PIECE GOODS £2,221,000

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