

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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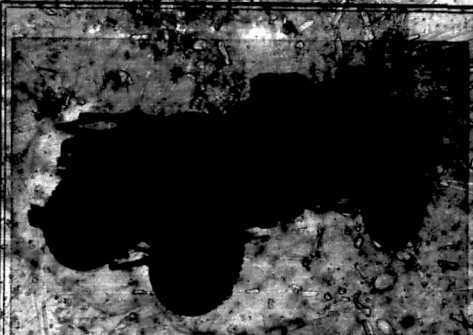
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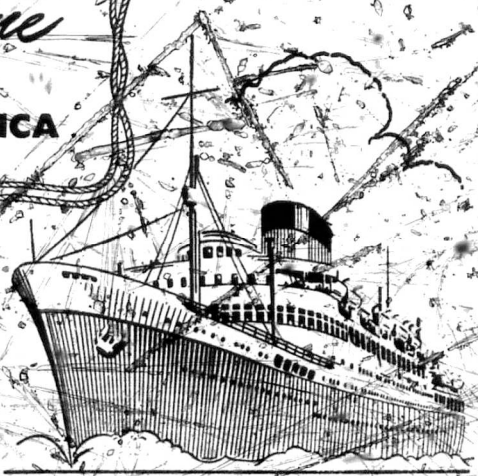
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**O**UR CRITICISM of the East Africa High Commission and Central Legislative Assembly would be of relative failure so far as provide that leadership with which both bodies have been entrusted, and of proneness to avoid action which might cause unfavourable comment from any quarters. There has been, we consider, too legalistic an interpretation of the terms of reference, a marked tendency to remain in the background lest someone somewhere should be provoked, and an astonishingly inadequate sense of the importance of doing everything possible to build up public confidence. So far as we can judge, the public relations side of the High Commission is still virtually non-existent after two years—half the legal period for which the Assembly was created. Yet any organization of this kind can do only one of two things: either mark time, with the inevitable consequence of progressive loss of public confidence, or lead courageously and thereby gain the increasing adherence of the best elements in the community. The judgment on these first two years must, we fear, be that much more good work might have been done, and that far better measures should have been taken to acquaint the public promptly with what has in fact been done.

Sir Alfred Vincent, the leader of the non-official side of the Assembly, and one of its strongest supporters and forthright speakers, found himself driven to declare only the other day: "If this Assembly is just going to jog along and do the things which come up before it, without aspiring to do what they should for these territories with long-sightedness, then I think this Assembly is failing in its duty." That challenge was made during an adjourned debate on the desirability of establishing a joint consultative committee with the Central African Council. There was very little evidence of long-sightedness in the discussion on that occasion, despite the fact that members had had four months in which to reach their conclusions; and there is, unhappily, much evidence of an anxiety in certain quarters to cheer-lead the Assembly and the High Commission rather than encourage their development.

Not long before the Assembly met for its January session, the Uganda Chamber of Commerce—which is dominated by Indian interests—debated the proposal which Sir Alfred Vincent was to move for regular liaison with the only body representing the British Central African Dependencies, and put on record its

**Suspicion, Not Sagacity**

condemnation of any such suggestion on the grounds that it is not within the scope of the Assembly until every aspect of its future could be considered. How can it be held that the scope of the Assembly would be enlarged by the nomination of some of its official and non-official members to sit on a joint committee with representatives of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland for consultation, not on an endless range of topics, but on a few specific subjects, all of them within the schedule of the High Commission? Suspicion, not sagacity, must have prompted so obstructive an attitude.

The Chamber was likewise unanimously of the view that there is danger of economic and political factors being brought into one focus, each factor, in our view, should be kept distinct. Will the Chamber define for the guidance of its own members, and for the instruction of a wider public, where economic factors end and political factors begin, or *vice versa*? If a definition can be produced, it will be a major achievement, for we know of no other responsible organization in Africa, or in this country for that matter, which, when faced with this problem, has not been driven to conclude that in the political and economic circumstances of the times there is no possibility of isolating one set of factors from the other. Was devaluation a political or economic issue? Is the grounding scheme political or economic? Is bulk buying a political or economic matter? Surely the answer in every case, and in regard to dozens of other problems, is that there are both political or economic aspects, and that they merge into one another.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce proceeded to record that "the set-up of the Central Assembly has been exploited by the African agitator, and the adoption of the suggestion would afford further material for this class of person." In this statement there is no recognition

**Appeasement Must Fail.** of the fundamental truth that the only answer to agitators anywhere is to provide the best possible conditions of life, social, economic, and political. Do the business leaders of Uganda imagine that the malcontents in East Africa who are engaged in spreading sedition would reduce their activities one iota if all contact between the East and Central African groups were to cease to-morrow? They must know very well that nothing of the sort would happen, and that the seditionists will not be

restrained by any such action on the part of others. An attempt to appease them is as wasteful as was the effort to appease the

Union, as there is genuine cause for concern regard to Nationalist policy in the spread through Central, East, and West Africa of the attitude of the Nationalists in South Africa. But that is another

**Fear of South African Policy.** The East African do not accept the *Apartheid* principle to which the Nationalists in the Union stand committed. On the contrary East Africans and Rhodesians expressly repudiate a policy which they regard as the negation of statehood and the antithesis of elementary justice. They cannot be too frequently or emphatically affirmed, for otherwise fear of the extension of the system to which the ruling party in South Africa are pledged will become a cancer in the body politic in other parts of Africa. Those people in Kenya in particular who occasionally and in cautious talk of "linking up with the Union" or "closer union with the South", would do well to reflect on the harm caused by the expression of such unrealistic aspirations.

**BREACH OF CONFIDENCE** on the grand (or rather not so grand) scale has marked the first stage of discussions for drastic amendment of the constitution of Tanganyika Territory. **Constitutional Changes In Tanganyika.** We have no intention of commenting at present

on the Government's proposals because they have been circulated under the seal of confidence. They reached us weeks ago from several sources; and we have respected the confidence, but that has not been the case in Kenya, where widespread publicity has been given to the matter. Moreover, protest meetings organized by the Electors' Union have passed a standard resolution declaring the intention to "frustrate by all means the proposed constitutional changes in Tanganyika, which may mean the end of British rule in that Territory." That non-official opinion in both countries is aroused is not to be denied; that there is good ground for anxiety is equally obvious; but that the right course is being followed we are by no means persuaded.

The Government of Tanganyika is primarily to blame, for it should have published its draft plan for general information and

omission instead of the...  
 and...  
**Blunders on All Sides.**  
 EA...  
 to bear the heavy responsibility of advising the Governor on this fundamental issue without prior reference to the recognized public bodies of the Territory; and if, in exasperation at so onerous a burden, some of them were indiscreet, the Government should attribute the cause to its own passion for unnecessary, undesirable, and unfair secrecy. But that does not excuse the Electors' Union of Kenya for its pre-

with...  
 was...  
 in Tanganyika. Of that...  
 of Kenya has probably not been told...  
 since the controversy arises from a document clearly marked "Confidential" we do not propose to discuss the issue beyond saying that the only reasonable action which the Government of Tanganyika can now take is to publish the full text of its draft proposals and so make comment free and informed. The whole exercise so far might be labelled "How Not to Introduce Constitutional Changes."

## Notes By The Way

### Pioneers Returning

NO KNIGHT OF THE GARTER will be more welcome on his return to Kenya than Lord Cranworth, one of the pioneer settlers, one of the closest friends of the greatest non-official leader yet produced by East Africa (the late Lord Delamere), one of the best of the country's early publicists, and one of the most popular and trusted of the little band of sportsmen who did so much to lay the foundations of modern Kenya. Of East Africa at the turn of the century he has written with modesty, good humour, and candour in "A Colony in the Making" and "Kenya Chronicles." When Lady Cranworth and he settled in Kenya in 1905—and her visit will be as warmly welcomed as his own—the total white population was no more than 600. There they spent what both consider the most delightful years of their lives—growing sisal, coffee, rubber, flax, and other crops, trading unsuccessfully on the grand scale in ivory, running and selling hotels, organizing shooting parties, establishing sawmills and the first motor lorry service, travelling widely, and generally making to the full in the life of the country.

### Lord Cranworth

LORD CRANWORTH was the first vice-president of Muthaiga Country Club; he skipped the settler cricket team against the officials; but, as he has sportingly chronicled, he failed to achieve his major ambition—that of appointment as game warden of the Colony. Early in the 1914-18, war he commanded a body of Somali scouts on the "German East" frontier, and then returned to England for training and a spell on the Western Front. Not long afterwards he went back to East Africa for service with the 27th Mounted Battery, which was hardly ever out of action, and later he commanded General Smuts's small mounted escort. At one time he edited a weekly newspaper in Nairobi with his friend H. F. Ward. Of that episode he has said: "We diffused wisdom with lavish hands, while painfully acquiring certain knowledge ourselves." Kenya does not possess a more tolerant, modest, faithful friend.

### Mr. A. Chester Beatty

MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY, chairman of Rhodesian Selection Trusts Ltd., Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd., and other Rhodesian enterprises, has just celebrated his 75th birthday. He had firm faith in the boundless possibilities of the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia when many other

leaders in mining and finance thought that the expenditure of millions of pounds on the development of properties so remote from world markets was nothing better than a wild gamble doomed to disaster. To his faith Northern Rhodesia as a whole owes a great debt, for the revenues of the country have been transformed by the direct and indirect taxation from copper mining. Among his outside interests is the Royal Cancer Hospital, South Kensington, of which he has been a very generous benefactor; after a business friend obtained relief at the hospital, he bought adjacent land and built on it a splendidly equipped research institute.

### The Plea for Quality

"THERE IS NO PLACE in the Colonial Empire for second-raters or their second-rate wives—for it cannot be too strongly emphasized, that the part played by the wives of Europeans in the tropics is no less significant than the role of the men." Those blunt words have been used by Sir John Shaw in a leader-page article in *The Times*. To drive home his point, he added that "an arrogant, snobbish, race-conscious man or woman can do more damage by a thoughtless word or action than a Government may do by a political or administrative blunder." That is indisputable, if too rarely recognized; but the statement seems to require the qualification that arrogance and snobbishness must not be assumed to affect non-officials only. Indeed, there have been quite senior officials in some parts of East Africa in the past, including some Governors, whose unwise words and actions have done more damage than their own political ineptitude.

### Journalists

I HAD NOT REALIZED that the constitutional responsibility for the gross mismanagement and ghastly expense of the East African groundnut scheme is borne by a man who still likes to think of himself as a journalist. Now millions know, for when Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food, handed in his nomination papers in the Dundee West division, he gave his profession as "journalist." Other journalists, having risen to high positions in the State, have disbursed large sums of public money in East Africa, notably Mr. Amery, who as Secretary of State did all in his power to loosen the Treasury purse-strings, and Sir Edward Gigg (now Lord Altrincham), who was a free spender as Governor of Kenya. Both of them have consistently condemned the type of financial "planning" which has made the Overseas Food Corporation and the Minister a laughing-stock.

# Monopoly Rights for Colonial Development Corporation

Explanation by Mining Consultant to Tanganyika Government.

THE LEADING ARTICLE of January 12, in which we criticized the grant by the Government of Tanganyika Territory to the Colonial Development Corporation of exclusive rights to prospect and mine for coal and iron anywhere in the Territory, is stated by MR. JACK SPALDING, the mining consultant to the Government, to contain a number of erroneous conclusions.

In a letter which he has been good enough to send us for publication, Mr. Spalding says:

"The writer of the leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of January 12, 1950, appears to be seriously misinformed, as a result of which he has come to a number of erroneous conclusions.

"First, a preliminary survey has already been made over the whole of the Territory by the Geological Department, and the sequence of rocks has been mapped. During the course of this survey a number of coalfields were discovered and mapped. Descriptions of these have been published from time to time in various bulletins issued by the Geological Department. Some of these coalfields have been known for over 30 years.

"It is possible that there are other coalfields in the Territory. If so, they also will be discovered by the Geological Department in the course of the more detailed surveys now being carried out.

## Private Enterprise

"Private enterprise at one time showed some interest in coal and a certain amount of prospecting was done, boreholes were drilled, F.P.L.s taken out, and claims pegged. With one minor exception, all these had been allowed to expire, and interest had died down to zero, when the Colonial Development Corporation were asked to come in. That one exception is, of course, outside the monopoly.

"Secondly, it is *not* the rôle of the Colonial Development Corporation to prospect for coal. They were invited by the Government of Tanganyika to *prospect* already known coalfields and work them, private enterprise having failed to show any interest. As soon as agreement had been reached with the Colonial Development Corporation, a number of private interests then began to feel they had missed something and approached the Government, only to find they were too late.

"Thirdly, in coming to the agreement with the Colonial Development Corporation, it was decided that the Territory was not big enough for two coal-producing concerns. The Colonial Development Corporation had capital and were willing to spend it—first, in testing and opening up one or more coal mines; secondly, if sufficient reserves of coal could be proved, in installing a liquefaction plant for the production of petrol; and thirdly, as a long-term project, in considering the opening up of the hitherto unworkable but extensive deposits of titaniferous iron ore.

"No private firm had been willing even to work the coal, let alone consider these larger enterprises—enterprises which, if they come to fruition, will require capital measured in tens of millions sterling. Thus the Colonial Development Corporation are willing to provide.

"Fourthly, the Colonial Development Corporation has in this matter shown no signs of inertia, and, long before agreement was even signed, had a party in the field actively investigating the Nsaka coalfield.

"Meanwhile the Geological Department has itself investigated the Mhukuru coalfield and found it wanting, and is now in process of examining the Kitiwaka Nchuchuma coalfield.

"As soon as the present wet season is ended, the Colonial Development Corporation propose putting other parties in the field to examine all the other coalfields in turn.

"It should be realized that much of the Tanganyika coal is friable and high in sulphur and ash, and so cannot be considered by any means good, and it is necessary to investigate all the coalfields and find the best before spending enormous capital sums on plant and railway communications on one particular field, only to discover later that the money would have been better expended on some other field. Thus in this particular case a monopoly on all the fields is necessary in the best interests of the Territory are to be safeguarded."

## Facts Inadequately Publicized

"We gladly give prominence to this statement of the official case, and can only regret the Government's failure to make an adequate explanation of the circumstances when the grant of monopoly rights to the C.D.C. was announced, almost casually, in the course of a long statement to the Legislative Council by the Governor. The reasonable course we suggest would have been to make available to the public through the Press a considered statement in order to avoid the possibility of this misunderstanding.

"Because the authorities did not take such action, the essential facts were not available in London for a considerable period after Sir Edward Twining had made his speech in Dar es Salaam. After EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had given prominence to the question of the C.D.C. monopoly, several authoritative organizations, including the London Chamber of Commerce, the Colonial Office, and the East Africa Office in London for further information, only to find that neither could add anything to what we had chronicled. That fact shows that the local Government had not taken the elementary step of putting the full facts before the people in London most likely to be concerned. Some leading mining groups with large Eastern African interests also told us that they had known nothing until they read our issue of January 12, and that their subsequent search for supplementary information in this country had proved unavailing.

## Governor Misled

If, therefore, we were inadequately informed and reached erroneous conclusions, the fault seems to us to have been entirely that of the Government of Tanganyika.

"The mining consultant emphasizes that it is *not* the rôle of the Colonial Development Corporation to prospect for coal. Then the Governor himself was inaccurately briefed for his statement to the Legislature for Sir Edward Twining told that Council: "By the terms of the agreement exclusive rights to prospect and mine coal and iron in Tanganyika are granted to the Corporation."

"So the mining consultant says one thing and the Governor the opposite. Nor was any mention made by the Governor of the one exception which, the mining consultant now states, is "of course" outside the monopoly. If EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had told so was the Governor, and he in his turn misled the Legislature.

"The letter contrasts the lukewarm and fitful interest of private enterprise in Tanganyika's known coalfields with the concern and energy shown in the very recent past by the Colonial Development Corporation. It should in fairness be explained that circumstances have changed completely.





happily how they broke our motion Ugandians about to Britain itself.

Here is a good proof from a letter from Mulumba to the Kabaka of Toro, Uganda, in which Mulumba is complaining of lack of Teso and Kavirondo, even in the Kabaka's area and the rest.

"Therefore, an end of Kabaka's rule is a hope. His top press teachers, chief priests, and others, provoke the Africans by their letters in their conversations and greetings. — James B. ... says you should be your ruler. The Africans should take up a struggle and bring a good benefit. This is the only way to put the people who are now suffering and the people who are saving out."

But early in 1949, Mulumba was defeated in a general election. He was elected as Member of the Legislative Council for Reuben County, Victoria Nyanza, April 1949.

"SUNU" supplied copy here and they were only substantiation. I hope to get it from the Governor's dishonest information.

"When the people of Uganda were in a state of insurrection, I was in the Protectorate Government and I shall up to the Kabaka to the shame of the country, so that even you who have loved them for a long time past will come out of the darkness."

"Ohna, I know you are not difficult to catch things for you have a sharp eye to see much that is not clear. It may be that I can be since you are not the first man who are strange to the country. Those who just want milk and fat for amongst them, I can tell you that when the youth get to like him, he is not that they become his own you and persuade you to do things that you would not do to the Agreement from which you have to live, though the people die."

"The old man had a modern progress of ideas, such as those shown by the British of Uganda. All the countries are rising those which are governed by a good government, they wish to retain their power but they no longer have time, their time is past. They are rebellious and they should rebel to save themselves from slavery, have a government and regulate their own affairs."

#### Plot to Blame Government for Riots

A telegram dated April 16, 1949, was shown for knowledge of what was to occur 10 days later in a telegram of April 20 to the Governor, gives the first indication of the subtle plan to throw the blame for the disturbances on the shoulders of the British and Protectorate Governments.

On May 25, Mulumba sent the following scathing telegram to the Governor: "Civilized humanity horrified by rushed up wages, cruel butchery innocent defenceless Uganda people. Facts could be faced without murder, muddled mows 300 Africans murdered dumped by British innumerable wounded above 1,000 blinded, starving, sickness, tortured, deadly injections."

The only atom of truth in this telegram is that over 1,000 people were arrested. It need hardly be said that there is not a word of truth in the other, disgraceful imputations, as to the treatment of prisoners in Luzira and Paulo Reservoir. Mukasa said: "We are not being ill treated, and other prisoners in the prison are not ill treated."

On May 22, 1949, Mulumba addressed a long letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Significantly enough it is headed "Uganda Revolution, April, 1949." In it he quotes from what he describes as "awful letters sprung to me from Uganda." Here are parts of some of the extracts:

"From April 26, 1949, up to now more than 800 people have been murdered, but nobody says a word. The tortured, the wounded and those who die in bullet wounds in hospitals, are innumerable but nobody says a word. There are more than 1,000 arrested, but the beating and every possible kind of torture inflicted on them, exceed Christ's sufferings. All these are done without anybody protesting."

"The most shameful and dreadful thing that they did was that after assassinating the people, they cut open the dead bodies, and hid them so that the number of the dead would not be known. Moreover, contrary to the usual procedure, the dead bodies were not taken to Mulago Hospital. They only took their one or two corpses."

"The British troops attacked the owners of banana groves in Buddu county, and robbed banana clusters with violence. They killed eight people, and arrested 800. Eight to 10 of the arrested die every day as a result of beatings and tortures. The British break the bones in their toes and the bones in their legs."

These second-hand allegations are completely untrue: except that over 1,000 people were arrested.

In England Mulumba has been in close touch with elements of the Communist Party. It has already been mentioned that as early as November, 1947, he was writing to the United Nations Organization through Mr. Gromyko.

But whilst it is true that Mulumba has Communist contacts and no doubt has learnt much from them, and it is also true that the pre-disturbance propaganda fol-

lowed, a well-known Communist pattern, there is no evidence that the disturbances were actually inspired, fomented or financially assisted by the Communists.

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 ideological meaning or Communist and had had no dealings or contacts with Communists.

Inasmuch as, one of the main tenets of Communism is nationalization of privately owned land, the doctrines could have little chance of success in this country once this fact was known, and the people appreciated that their *matika* estates would disappear under a Communist regime.

## Tanganyika Constitutional Changes

### Indignation in Kenya

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES in Tanganyika are the subject of comment by the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, who writes:

"Great indignation against the Tanganyika Government's proposed constitutional changes has been expressed at a series of crowded meetings in the Kenya Highlands arranged by the European Electors' Union at the request of the European settlers of Tanganyika."

"The proposed changes are, briefly, that provincial councils should be turned into electoral colleges, and one African and one non-African should be elected from each to the central Legislature; African members should be nominated at first, but eventually elected; non-Africans should be elected from a common electoral roll of Europeans and Asians; there would be 45 nominated by the Governor."

"The speakers pointed out that with large African and Indian populations in Tanganyika it was more than likely, under the proposed system, that not a single European would be elected to the Legislature. All the Kenya meetings passed resolutions urging that everything possible be done by Kenya settlers to frustrate, by all means in their power, the proposed constitutional changes in Tanganyika, which may mean the end of British rule in that territory."

### Committee With a Free Hand

A later report reads:—"Constitutional reform in Tanganyika is now being studied by a committee of non-official members of the Legislative Council—seven Europeans, four Africans, and three Asians, all nominated by the Governor—with the assistance of two official members of the Council. The committee is sending sub-committees to all important centres in the territory to consult local opinion."

"The committee has stated that it has no Government directive and is working with a completely free hand, having unanimsously rejected suggestions which the Government had offered as a basis for discussion. These suggestions were circulated as a confidential memorandum, but leaked out and aroused strong opposition amongst settlers in northern Tanganyika and Kenya. The committee emphasizes that they were never accepted, and are not now being considered."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

## C.D.C. Loan

LORD TREFGARNE, Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, has stated that the request for a loan of 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 dollars from the International Bank will not be renewed. At present, he said, the corporation's plans could be continued without a dollar loan. A more hopeful note for renewed negotiations might be found later.

# BACKGROUND TO

**Economic Work of U.N.O.**—The performance of both the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Secretariat falls short of what is desirable. It is perhaps too much to expect improvements in the quality of the delegates sent by Governments, while all the supervisory bodies of U.N.O. are split along East-West lines and the members thereof are condemned to do duty at Lake Success as animated "gramophone" records, which appear to have been cut some time in 1946. But the creeping paralysis of the "political" bodies should provide an opportunity for the permanent Secretariat such as was seized by the economists of the League of Nations during the war, who, in the enforced absence of their political masters, turned out some of the most useful work of their official careers. Seen in relation to this standard, the present economic work of U.N.O. is a severe disappointment. Apart from the output of the Monetary Fund, the International Bank, and the other agencies, the published economic work of U.N.O. divides itself into the periodical reports of the "political" bodies, principally the Council and its Commission, and the studies and reports of the Secretariat. The first are generally tedious, wordy and ambiguous, carrying plenty of internal evidence of fierce but inconclusive East-West battles in the drafting stage. These efforts are probably beyond salvation until the East and the West stop using U.N.O. for propaganda purposes and consent to get down to real business. The second are, with some exceptions, dull, unoriginal, superficial and ill-written."—*The Economist*.

**Russia's Aircraft.**—The capacity of the Russian aircraft industry, including factories in satellite countries and the Soviet zone of Germany, enables it to produce between 40,000 and 50,000 planes a year, and it is doing so. The figures include 5,000 trainers and 7,500 single-engined and twin-engined jet aircraft. A yearly production of 10,000 jet planes should soon be reached. When the war ended, Russia was producing about 2,500 planes a month. Her present output would enable the Soviet Air Force to maintain about 15 air armies, each with a strength of 1,000 to 1,500 aircraft. In the realm of tactical air warfare she probably is at least as strong as any other air force or group of air forces in the world. There are two air armies, each comprising about 1,000 operational planes attached to each of the six Red Army headquarters."—Wing Commander Asher Lee, in his work on "The Soviet Air Force."

**Print.**—"It is hardly too much to say that British economic recovery is impeded by a shortage of print and by the prices that have to be charged. There are approximately 30,000 fewer printers than before the war, and no effective steps are being taken to replace them. For this the attitude of the unions is largely responsible. The unions and the workers they represent are in an extremely strong position. Full employment and fair wages are assured. As sellers of a scarce commodity they can make their own terms. Taught that a surplus of labour, which means unemployment, is necessary to a capitalist economy, they believe that a shortage of labour is the only guarantee of security of employment at fair conditions. Why, they argue, should we risk weakening our position by agreeing to a reinforcement or dilution of the labour force? This contention cannot be lightly dismissed as narrow and selfish. It springs from bitter memories of a period when the right to work and even the right to eat were not recognized as they are to-day. It must be answered in reasoned terms that carry conviction to men of intelligence. There is an answer. Printing the world over is an expanding industry. With a higher standard of education, not only in the Western world, but in the hitherto backward countries of Asia and Africa, comes an insatiable appetite for print, to enlighten and entertain. As the structure of society grows more complex, its evolution calls for an ever-growing spate of printed matter. Only if human progress were to be halted by some world catastrophe can one imagine printing works idle. Moreover, as the present demand for office printing machinery proves, if print users cannot get what they need one way, they will get it another; and if printers in this country cannot take their orders, those orders will be placed overseas. Workers can be persuaded, given reasonable safeguards, to abandon restrictive policies. Employers can help by using every means to persuade workers that they have nothing to fear and much to gain by a change of front. Print has for centuries been regarded as the most useful tool of publicity. The time seems ripe for publicity to aid print."—*Advertiser's Weekly*.

**Fair Shares.**—"If I choose to work 14 hours a day and am able to earn £2,500 a year by what might be called the slacker, incompetent, and the waster's fair share of my labour, and who is to determine what is 'fair'? Is the dustman down the street with £30,000 in a football pool, that might have 1 or anyone else to a 'fair share' of it? It is reported that 700,000 miners and mining officials get anything from a ton of coal a month upward at nominal prices (much of which is sold off the ration at high prices). Is this 'fair shares'? Socialist Ministers are paid £5,000 a year, Fair shares? Mr. Attlee has an income of £10,000 a year of which £4,000 is tax free, the equivalent gross income being about £100,000 a year. Does the £5 a week railway worker or the old age pensioner living on 26s. per week regard that remuneration as 'fair shares'?"—Commander Hyde C. Burton.

**Too Dependent on America.**—"If by prodigious efforts, we increase our exports to the dollar area by 50% in sterling values, we shall have gained only 6% more dollars; and this applies to the sterling area generally, for the problem of sterling is no longer a problem for Britain solely. Our dependence on America has been our danger in the past. That danger remains, and we shall gain only in so far as we can liberate ourselves from what is no longer a local problem. Britain's strength never has been derived purely from her island resources. For a solution of her problems she must think not only imperially but internationally. The illusion has been rudely shattered that she can dissipate her external resources and squander her heritage without any effect upon her economic status or of that of the rest of the world. The plain fact is that we have been living beyond our means, and the capital we so badly need is no longer available. Our present taxation is steadily eating into the substance of the nation; and men will not work or venture without incentive. Moreover, the creation of capital, now the most imperative need of the nation, can never be satisfied by frustrating the investor. Much less can our existence be maintained by unrestricted borrowing. This brings up a still more crucial question: every debt we have so far incurred in America has now been increased in terms of sterling by 44% and our ability to pay it recedes in proportion."—Messrs. Wedgwood and Co., Ltd.



# TO THE NEWS

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"When Labour took office the food subsidies amounted to £265,000,000, but by April, 1949, they had risen to £485,000,000." — *Labour Party Speaker's Handbook*.

"British European Airways intend to build an all-British fleet of 60 aircraft costing about £8,000,000 and able to earn about £12,000,000 a year." — Mr. Peter Masfield, chief executive.

"Unemployment in the United States has increased from 3,489,000 in December to 4,480,000 in January, the highest figure since the end of the war." — Mr. Sawyer, United States Secretary of Commerce.

"Advertising adds less than a penny in the pound to the selling price of those necessities of life which must be advertised if there is not to be a great waste of manpower and money by employing far larger numbers of salesmen." — Mr. Brian F. MacCabe.

"Whereas the strength of the Navy has increased 15% since 1939, 40% the staff of the Admiralty has increased 120%. The relative increases in the case of the Army have been 196% and 267%, and of the R.A.F. 116% and 203%." — *National News Letter*.

"I am amazed that extensions are to be made to London Airport involving the destruction of at least 1,000 houses when the housing shortage is acute." — Judge Tudor Rees.

"Devaluation is failing. The dollar gap is widening, not closing. There will be no confidence in our money so long as the Socialists are in office. That is what the Conservatives should be saying." — Mr. Don Liddon, *Daily Mail* correspondent in New York.

"The British Customs has an international reputation for the politeness and integrity of its officers and for the interminable delays caused by its rigid rules. A motor-car can be cleared in 15 minutes at Calais or Boulogne, but in the summer delays of up to four hours are frequent at Dover and Folkestone." — *Economic League*.

"It is their belief in the supposedly wise as well as all-powerful State that separates the Socialists from Conservative and Liberal doctrine. This was the creed of Hitler and his National Socialists, and it is the creed of the Communist to-day. To its theory Socialism is but a precarious and temporary halting place on the road to totalitarianism." — Lord Woolton.



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MR. F. B. ROBERTSON, elected member for the North-East area, has appealed to the Northern Rhodesian Government not to get into the habit of making every temporary taxation measure a permanent one. He was speaking on the ordinance to make entertainment tax permanent.

MR. H. A. BELL, who has experience in ranching cattle in French Guinea, the Belgian Congo, and Southern Africa, and MR. E. T. JOHN, for 25 years in the Sudan service and an expert in stock-raising, are visiting Tanganyika for the Colonial Development Corporation for three or four months to investigate the possibilities of the live-stock industry in the Territory.

MR. R. O. HENNINGS, representing the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Kenya, has been appointed chairman of the central co-ordinating committee to advise the Standing Committee for Local Government in Rural Areas on matters in connexion with resident labour. One representative each of the Member for African Affairs, the Commissioner of Labour, and the Conservator of Forests, and MR. C. W. ALLEN (Nakuru), MR. D. W. GILBERT (Naivasha), MR. S. E. HITCHCOX (Trans Nzoia), MR. R. PEARCE (Nyanza), MR. G. R. PAMBRIDGE (Uasin Gishu), MAJOR A. B. SHARPE (Aberdarees), and MR. W. J. WEBB (Nairobi) complete the committee.

MR. WILLIAM ADDISON, since 1946 editor of the Johannesburg *Star*, will be retiring shortly. He is expected in this country in April on his way to Canada to attend the Imperial Press Conference as a South African delegate, after which he intends to settle in Rhodesia. Mr. Addison served in the 1914-18 war with the Black Watch and was awarded the D.C.M. and the M.C. From 1923 to 1926 he was editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* and for the next three years he edited the *Rhodesia Herald*. A director and manager of the Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., he received the O.B.E. for his services during the recent war, in which he was Chief Recruiting Officer and Controller of Industrial Man Power in Southern Rhodesia. Later he became Director of Demobilization and Rehabilitation.

## Sudan Administrative Service

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS in the Sudan Administrative Service recently gazetted include the following:

MR. D. C. CUMMING to be Deputy Civil Secretary, vice MR. E. W. THOMAS, retiring. MR. G. HAWKESWORTH to be Governor, Kordofan, vice MR. D. C. CUMMING; MR. J. ROWLEY to be Deputy Governor, Kordofan; MR. P. B. BROADBENT to be Governor, Kassala, vice MR. G. M. HANCOCK, retiring; MR. A. PAUL to be Deputy Governor, Kassala; MR. F. D. CORFIELD to be Governor, Khartoum, vice MR. E. N. WALLIS, retiring; MR. J. LONG to be Governor, Upper Nile Province; MR. H. R. P. HARRISON to be Deputy Governor, Khartoum.

MR. A. C. BEATON will follow MR. G. D. N. CLARK (retiring) in the Finance Department, with governor status, and will later take charge of the new local government section in the Civil Secretary's office. MR. W. H. T. LUCE is to be deputy Governor, Equatoria, and MR. T. H. B. MINOR is to follow MR. C. A. G. WALLIS in the post of Assistant Civil Secretary (local government), with deputy governor status.

## Public Appointment

### UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY

CHIEF CHEMIST required for new cement factory in Uganda. Should have sound scientific training and industrial experience. Experience in cement manufacture advantageous. Salary £1,000 to £1,500 per year according to qualifications. Good prospects of advancement, possibly to managership. Three-year engagement in first place. Free accommodation and medical attention. Home leave and paid passages. Healthy climate. Moderate income tax. Applications in Uganda Electricity Board, P29 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

## Obituary

### Mr. Hugh Charlie Marshall

OF MR. HUGH CHARLIE MARSHALL, C.M.G., who has died in his home near Bournemouth at the age of 82, H. A. B. writes:

On page 66 of the *Times* South Africa Company Administration of Northern Rhodesia Civil Service and General List, 1921, 12 lines are taken up with the bare details of the service of Hugh Charlie Marshall, or rather of the titles and honours and appointments held by him during his long and distinguished career.

It is to-day of particular interest to note the first of such appointments was that of Police Officer and Guardian of Natives, Nyasaland Protectorate, March, 1890, and there follows the somewhat significant supplementary statement "approved by the Foreign Office".

Those of the present generation may open their eyes to be told that in those days Nyasaland was known as the British Central Africa Protectorate, a familiarly B.C.A., and included the present Nyasaland and North Eastern Rhodesia, and was under the administration of the Foreign Office. The record also notes that Marshall served as a volunteer, Nyasaland Force, 1891, for which he received a medal.

### Taxes 'in Kind'

I happen to have come across a copy of Hugh Charlie's first letter of appointment to the Civil Service, dated July 31, 1891, in which Sir Harry Johnston proposed to appoint him customs officer, collector of revenue and postmaster for the district—the Ruo. He was told how the taxes might be paid—in English money, rupees, dollars, mitrei, or by the Natives, in ivory, gold, copper, limestone, salt, cotton, coffee, goats, sheep, fowls, oxen, ducks, pigs or potatoes.

The first of his appointments in North-Eastern Rhodesia under his own direct control was civil commissioner and magistrate, April 1, 1900, his headquarters being at Abercorn, where he spent many years of his official life.

The appointment of mining commissioner came to him on September 25, 1913, and that of visiting commissioner April 1, 1915. On no fewer than seven occasions he acted as administrator either of North-Eastern or Northern Rhodesia. It was while serving in the latter that he finished his 30-odd years of work in Africa, retiring on pension in 1921. Never did man enter upon a more well-earned retirement, nor receive, in terms of the purchasing power of the sovereign, a less adequate pension.

To those of us who knew him, or worked with or under him, Hugh Charlie Marshall was ever a loyal friend and wise counsellor, and will never be held in respectful, dearest remembrance.

He was a fine sportsman, excelling with both gun and rifle and with rod and line. To the Natives he was understanding and sympathetic, firm but eminently just. And by them he was regarded almost with reverence. A veritable father to his people.

The body of MR. GEORGE ROBERTSON, a 71-year-old prospector who is known to have lived in the Bulawayo area for several months last year, was found recently in an oil drum by three children. He had a gunshot wound in his head. The police are searching for an African believed to have been employed by Mr. Webb.

MR. WARREN WRIGHT, who recently retired from the appointment of resident magistrate, Nakuru, Kenya, has died in Dublin. An advocate in Uganda for many years, Mr. Wright had also farmed in Kenya.

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"The fundamental error of the Socialists is to believe that anything done by the State is perfect, and anything done by an ordinary citizen running his own business is bad." — David Maxwell Fyfe.

"When Labour took office the food subsidies amounted to £265,000,000, but by April, 1949, they had risen to £485,000,000." — *Labour Party Speaker's Handbook*.

"British European Airways intend to build an all-British fleet of 60 aircraft costing about £8,000,000 and able to earn about £12,000,000 a year." — Mr. Peter Masefield, chief executive.

"Unemployment in the United States has increased from 3,489,000 in December to 4,480,000 in January, the highest figure since the end of the war." — Mr. Sawyer, United States Secretary of Commerce.

"Advertising adds less than a penny in the pound to the selling price of those necessities of life which must be advertised if there is not to be a great waste of manpower and money by employing far larger numbers of salesmen." — Mr. Brian F. MacCabe.

"Whereas the strength of the Navy has increased 15% since 1939, 40% the staff of the Admiralty has increased 1202%. The relative increases in the case of the Army have been 196% and 267%, and of the R.A.F. 116% and 203%." — *National News Letter*.

"I am amazed that extensions are to be made to London Airport involving the destruction of at least 1,000 houses when the housing shortage is acute." — Judge Tudor Rees.

"Devaluation is failing. The dollar gap is widening, not closing. There will be no confidence in our money so long as the Socialists are in office. That is what the Conservatives should be saying." — Mr. Don Iddon, *Daily Mail* correspondent in New York.

"The British Customs has an international reputation for the politeness and integrity of its officers — and for the interminable delays caused by its rigid rules. A motor-car can be cleared in 15 minutes at Calais or Boulogne, but in the summer delays of up to four hours are frequent at Dover and Folkestone." — *Economic League*.

"It is their belief in the supposedly wise as well as all-powerful State that separates the Socialists from Conservative and Liberal doctrine. This was the creed of Hitler and his National Socialists, and it is the creed of the Communist to-day. In its theory Socialism is but a precarious and temporary halting-place on the road to totalitarianism." — Lord Woolton.

## on top... in top



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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# PERSONALIA

A son has been born to MR. and MRS. J. J. LEWIS of Kisumu, Kenya.

PRINCE ALAN KWAN has broken his leg in a skiing accident in Switzerland.

MR. G. H. SHREVE, Deputy Director of the British Council, has recently visited Khartoum.

MR. T. W. DEGAN, Deputy Commissioner of Police in Uganda, has been promoted Commissioner.

MRS. MARGUERITE KABULI is the first African to be appointed a Girl Guide Commissioner in Uganda.

CAPTAIN R. W. F. MOON, King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been appointed adjutant of the Kenya Regiment.

LORD ROWALLAN, the Chief Scout, after a month's tour of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has left for South Africa.

GROUP CAPTAIN W. E. V. RICHARD will leave Singapore early next month for Kenya on his way to England.

MR. BENJAMIN LEKA, M.L.A., is the first member of the Gordon Memorial College Council to be appointed from the southern Sudan.

MR. E. C. CHANDLER, who is on final leave, has served 30 years with the Sudan Railways, of which he has been traffic manager since 1946.

MR. RALPH ROLPH, lately chief engineering assistant of the Essex County Council, is to go to the P.W.D., Kenya, as a planning engineer.

MR. PHILIP H. MITCHNER, honorary surgeon to THE KING, has supervised the final examinations of the Kitchener School of Medicine in Khartoum.

MR. J. D. SAMPSON has been appointed manager of the new Government-sponsored fishery operating from Laguni Island, 30 miles from Jinja, Uganda.

MR. LEV. HALLIWELL, of 2 Chadleigh Road, Alington, Exeter, has formed a club for members of the forces who spent part of their war service in East Africa.

SIR DONALD FERROTT, deputy chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, has returned to London by air after a six-weeks' tour of the East African groundnut areas.

DR. GEARY, chief women's education officer of Northern Nigeria, is visiting the Sudan to obtain first-hand information about the education of Moslem women there.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTH AFRICA in London and MRS. LEIF EGELAND gave a luncheon in London last week at which SIR DOUGLAS MALCOLM was one of the guests.

MR. G. C. HALLAM, secretary of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., will retire at the end of next month, and his place will be taken by MR. M. S. SPOOKS, the present assistant secretary.

MRS. MARGARET DAKYNE, who has been appointed technical editor (periodicals) of the East African Literature Bureau, was for several years editor of the *Review of English Studies*.

MR. C. T. BEARE, bandmaster of the Uganda police, is expected in this country on leave in April, when he has been asked to appear in the "In Town To-night" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. E. J. BRUMPTON, who is to go to Tanganyika as labour officer, has held appointments with the British Sugar Corporation, Hawker Aircraft, and the London Passenger Transport Board.

MR. W. G. ALLIN, chairman and managing director of the Vacuum Oil Co. of South Africa, Ltd., has retired after 48 years' service with the company. He visited East Africa on several occasions.

MR. MICHAEL FRANCIS KISSANE, who served in the K.A.R. during the recent war in Tanganyika Territory and the Seychelles, has been appointed as administrative officer in the Gold Coast.

... served from 1941 to ... in the King's ... an assistant

... administrator to the ... in audience ... upon his

... The King ... and ... his appointments as Governor of the Bahamas

... Miss ... and Miss ... Chief

... Mr. ... and Mrs. ... Johannesburg

... The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry has been awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for his attempts to rescue a comrade from drowning in Mogadishu

... PRINCESS ANNE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and Major-General THE EARL OF ATHLONE will attend a ball to be held on Tuesday, May 9, at Claridge's Hotel in aid of the Rhodesia Foundation Memorial College special appeal for £75,000

... MAJOR-GENERAL R. E. UROHART, Commander Lowland District and temporary Commander-designate Malaya district, has been appointed G.O.C. Troops, Sudan, and Commandant of the Sudan Defence Force, with effect from October next

... MR. R. G. MARES, who is to become a veterinary officer in the Somaliland Protectorate, served in the Royal Navy from 1932 to 1944, for part of the time in Iceland, and was then transferred to the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, in which he served in Syria and Egypt

... MR. M. L. BERRIN, who is to join the veterinary research staff in Kenya, was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and the Royal Veterinary College. He has held appointments in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and at the Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge

... MISS DEBORAH KERR, MR. STEWART GRANGER, MR. RICHARD CARLSON, and other members of the film unit then engaged on "King Solomon's Mines" in East Africa, attended a ball in Nairobi sponsored by the major in aid of the Cathedral Building Fund and the Home for Backward Children

... MR. JOSEPH CLEMENT, appointed an education officer in Kenya, was born and educated in Waltham and at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. Last year, when he obtained his B.A., he was president of the Students' Union. He served in the Pioneer Corps and Royal Corps of Signals during the war

... MR. JOHN STORAR, son of Brigadier and Mrs. Storar of Mayfair Lodge, Warrington, Surrey, and Miss CATHERINE HENDERSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Henderson, of Edinburgh, have announced their engagement. Brigadier Storar is a director of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. and Trans-Zambesia Railway Co., Ltd.

... MR. H. C. FOULGER, who has been district commissioner in Gaborone, Bechuanaland, for the past two years, and who was previously in the Colonial Administration in Nyasaland from 1914 to 1946, and Mrs. FOULGER will sail from Cape Town in the PRETORIA CASTLE on April 28. They are returning to settle in Chipstead, Surrey

## APPOINTMENT WANTED

BRITON, age 40, 17 years in East Africa, seeks position: extensive managerial experience agricultural and development projects; accustomed handling large numbers African labourers; served East African Forces during war; lieutenant-colonel; awarded M.C.; Write Box No. 365, EAST AFRICA AND BOUTIQUE, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

MR. F. B. ROBERTSON, elected member for the North-East area, has appealed to the Northern Rhodesian Government "not to get into the habit of making every temporary taxation measure a permanent one." He was speaking on the ordinance to make entertainment tax permanent.

MR. H. A. BELL, who has experience in ranching cattle in French Guinea, the Belgian Congo, and Southern Africa, and MR. E. T. JOHN, for 25 years in the Sudan service and an expert in stock-raising, are visiting Tanganyika for the Colonial Development Corporation for three or four months to investigate the possibilities of the live-stock industry in the Territory.

MR. R. O. HENNINGS, representing the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Kenya, has been appointed chairman of a central co-ordinating committee to advise the Standing Committee for Local Government in Rural Areas on matters in connexion with resident labour. One representative each of the Member for African Affairs, the Commissioner of Labour, and the Conservator of Forests, and MR. C. W. ALLEN (Nakuru), MR. D. W. GHELETE (Naivasha), MR. S. E. HITCHCOX (Trans Nzoia), MR. R. PEARCE (Nyanza), MR. G. R. PAMBRIDGE (Uasin Gishu), MAJOR A. B. SHARPE (Aberdare), and MR. W. J. WEBB (Nairobi) complete the committee.

MR. WILLIAM ADDISON, since 1946 editor of the Johannesburg *Star*, will be retiring shortly. He is expected in this country in April on his way to Canada to attend the Imperial Press Conference as a South African delegate, after which he intends to settle in Rhodesia. Mr. Addison served in the 1914-18 war with the Black Watch and was awarded the D.C.M. and the M.C. From 1923 to 1926 he was editor of the *Bulawayo Chronicle* and for the next three years he edited the *Rhodesia Herald*, director and manager of the Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., he received the O.B.E. for his services during the recent war, in which he was Chief Recruiting Officer and Controller of Industrial Man Power in Southern Rhodesia. Later he became Director of Demobilization and Rehabilitation.

## Sudan Administrative Service.

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS in the Sudan Administrative Service recently gazetted include the following:

MR. D. C. CUMMING to be Deputy Civil Secretary, vice MR. E. W. THOMAS, retiring; MR. G. HAWKESWORTH to be Governor, Kordofan, vice MR. D. C. CUMMING; MR. J. ROWLEY to be Deputy Governor, Kordofan; MR. P. B. BROADBENT to be Governor, Karsala, vice MR. G. M. HANCOCK, retiring; MR. A. PAUL to be Deputy Governor, Karsala; MR. F. D. CORFIELD to be Governor, Khartoum, vice MR. E. J. N. WALLIS, retiring; MR. J. LONG to be Governor, Upper Nile Province; MR. H. R. P. HARRISON to be Deputy Governor, Khartoum.

MR. A. C. BEATON will follow MR. G. D. N. CLARK (retiring) in the Finance Department, with governor status, and will later take charge of the new local government section in the Civil Secretary's office. MR. W. H. T. LUCE is to be deputy Governor, Equatoria, and MR. T. H. B. MENORS is to follow MR. C. A. G. WALLIS in the post of Assistant Civil Secretary (local government), with deputy governor status.

## Public Appointment

### UGANDA CEMENT INDUSTRY

CHIEF CHEMIST required for new cement factory in Uganda. Should have sound scientific training and industrial experience. Experience in cement manufacture advantageous. Salary £1,000 to £1,500 per year according to qualifications. Good prospects of advancement, possibly to management. Three-year engagement in first place. Free accommodation and medical attention. Home leave and paid passages. Healthy climate. Moderate income. Applications to Uganda Electricity Board, P. 29 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

## Obituary

### Mr. Hugh Charlie Marshall

OF MR. HUGH CHARLIE MARSHALL, C.M.G., who has died in his home near Bulawayo at the age of 82, H. A. B. writes:

On page 66 of the *Bulawayo South African Company Administration* for Northern Rhodesia, Civil Service and General List, 1971, 12 lines are taken up with the bare details of the service of Hugh Charlie Marshall, or rather of the great and many appointments held by him during his long and distinguished career.

It is to-day of particular interest to note the first of such appointments was that of Police Officer and Guardian of Natives, Nyasaland Protectorate, March, 1890, and there follows the somewhat significant supplementary statement, approved by the Foreign Office:

"Those of the present generation may open their eyes to be told that in those days Nyasaland was known as the British Central Africa Protectorate & formerly B.C.A., and included the present Nyasaland and North Eastern Rhodesia; and was under the administration of the Foreign Office. The record also notes that Marshall served as a volunteer Nyasaland Force, 1891, for which he received a medal.

### Taxes in Kind

"I happen to have come across a copy of Hugh Charlie's first letter of appointment to the Civil Service, dated July 31, 1891, in which Sir Harry Johnston proposed to appoint him customs officer, collector of revenue and postmaster for the district—the Ruo. He was told how the taxes might be paid in English money, rupees, dollars, mtrics, or by the Natives, in ivory, gold, copper, limestone, salt, cotton, coffee, goats, sheep, fowls, oxen, ducks, pigs or potatoes.

"The first of his appointments in North-Eastern Rhodesia under his own direct control was civil commissioner and magistrate, April 1, 1900, his headquarters being at Abercrombie, where he spent many years of his official life.

"The appointment of mining commissioner came to him on September 25, 1913, and that of visiting commissioner April 1, 1915. On no fewer than seven occasions he acted as administrator either of North-Eastern or Northern Rhodesia. It was witness to the latter that he finished his 36-odd years of work in Africa, retiring on pension in 1921. Never did man enter upon a more well-earned retirement, nor receive, in terms of the purchasing power of the sovereign, a less adequate pension.

"To those of us who knew him, or worked with or under him, Hugh Charlie Marshall was ever a loyal friend and wise counsellor, and will ever be held in respectful, dearest remembrance.

"He was a fine sportsman, excelling with both gun and rifle and with rod and line. To the Natives he was understanding and sympathetic, firm but eminently just. And by them he was regarded almost with reverence. A veritable father to his people.

The body of MR. GEORGE ROBERT WEBB, a 73-year-old prospector who is known to have lived in the Bulawayo area for several months last year, was found recently in an oil drum by three children. He had a gunshot wound in his head. The police are searching for an African believed to have been employed by Mr. Webb.

MR. WARREN WRIGHT, who recently retired from the appointment of resident magistrate, Nakuru, Kenya, has died in Dublin. An advocate in Uganda for many years, Mr. Wright had also farmed in Kenya.

## Groundnut Scheme of Transport

105,000 Tons per Year Imported

The Groundnut Scheme of Transport is one of the most important projects in the history of East Africa. It is a scheme for the transport of groundnut products from the East African groundnut scheme.

The scheme, which is being presented by the Government, involves what is certainly the largest force of heavy machinery yet assembled together with their own electrical equipment, air spares, mechanical supplies, and fuel. Then there were the population, the domesticated agriculture, including the tractors, combine harvesters, and the like. But all these areas were totally undeveloped, and it was necessary to transport all the material needed to sustain a tolerable standard of life for Europeans in their hundreds and Africans in their thousands.

This meant building materials, road-making, and building plants, power supply equipment, generating plant, workshop machinery, and a host of other things, and many more. An impression of the scale of movement involved is conveyed by the fact that within two years of its foundation the Komboa settlement reached a population second in Tanganyika only to that of Dar es Salaam.

Supplies for the scheme to date have amounted to some 85,000 freight tons per annum from the United Kingdom and 20,000 from Commonwealth and foreign ports. About 11,000 tons of cargo per month have been loaded at Landi and Mkwaya since mid-1948.

### Mkwaya Line

The 62-mile railway from Mtwara to link up with the Mkwaya line is at present under construction, but the Mkwaya line reached Machingwa, 31 miles from Mkwaya, last October. The weekly capacity, limited mainly by rolling stock, has now reached about 2,000 tons. Transporters are used for the conveyance of heavy equipments forward from the railhead. This is the railway which it is hoped ultimately to link with the proposed north-south line from Northern Rhodesia across central Tanganyika to Kenya.

The port facilities at Dar es Salaam were on a small scale. The total length of the lighterage pier was 1,460 feet. The capacity of the lighter fleet at the beginning of 1948 approximately 4,900 tons, the capacity of the storage sheds approximately 2,000 deadweight tons, and the open space left for stacking and general quay handling was very small. Before the war the total traffic in and out of the port amounted to about 180,000 freight tons per annum. This figure rose to over 400,000 in 1947 and 1948, and to over 500,000 in 1949.

Especially as the groundnut scheme has been widely believed responsible for the whole problem, it is of interest to record that traffic for the scheme through Dar es Salaam amounted in the years 1947 to 1949 to no more than 65,000 tons per annum. What is more, no assurance had been given by the Railway Administration that this additional traffic could be undertaken.

Committees were set up in Dar es Salaam to regulate import traffic. But some of the sources of traffic were beyond control. Control over non-Conference traffic was tenuous. The port was committed by Treaty to carry a heavy burden of traffic to and from the Belgians, one via Lake Tanganyika. There were also shortcomings in the operation of the system for registration of cargoes for shipment from the U.K. A number of shippers endeavoured to improve their situation by registering more traffic than they actually had available.

This applied particularly in the case of motor vehicles, concerning which many fallacious and confusing views were expressed, the factors limiting shipment of these were generally speaking, not those of port capacity. Once a decision had been given at Dar es Salaam had been given in favour of C.P.C. and commercial vehicle traffic, there was little difficulty in this latter respect.

### Sea Freight

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This meant building materials, road-making, and building plants, power supply equipment, generating plant, workshop machinery, and a host of other things, and many more. An impression of the scale of movement involved is conveyed by the fact that within two years of its foundation the Komboa settlement reached a population second in Tanganyika only to that of Dar es Salaam.

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## Banditry in Eritrea

AN ITALIAN FERRY DRIVER is alleged to have been murdered in Eritrea on Sunday by two shifra, who were arrested after some resistance by local villagers. A native assistant of the murdered man, who had himself been seized by the bandits and later released, helped the police to make the arrest.

The force in question carried Native cloth which, though it is in great demand, had not been taken. Local officials state that Native authorities and police are reluctant to take sides against the shifra, fearing retaliation if Eritrea should later come under Ethiopian control.

Nevertheless, the anti-shifra operations, which are being conducted by Mr. H. V. Rose, are meeting with some success. A number of bandits have surrendered, and some leaders have offered to negotiate assistance in reconnaissance, is being given by the local flying club, and the parolling of the Pendergrew are intensified.

There has been some discussion of political affiliations. The Liberal Progress Party, formerly in the Independence bloc, has joined the United Party, and has produced a new programme, assuming a conditional union with Ethiopia, but providing for the essential integrity of Eritrea, recognition of Tigre and Arabic as official languages, local autonomy, representation in the Central Parliament in Addis Ababa, and the reservation of the office of Governor-General for Eritreans.

## Kenya Legislative Council

### Industrial Licences

ABOLITION OF PROVINCIAL OFFICES in Kenya, including the provincial commissioners and their entire staffs, was proposed by MR. D. O. FRSKINE (Nairobi South) in the Legislative Council in Committee of Supply. Except in the Northern Frontier Province, where communications were slow, he considered that district commissioners could deal more quickly with their problems directly with the secretariat.

While the provincial headquarters existed, he argued, there had to be a team of officers there, it possible senior to the district team, but his motive was not one of parsimony but of progress. The development of district councils only diminished the need for "that gailether inferior secretary, the provincial commissioner."

MR. G. C. A. SHIR (Mombasa) said that the 10 years between 1929 and 1939, in which the foundations of modern provincial administration had been laid, had shown the maximum progress and the greatest economy for the number of officers had remained the same.

MR. J. G. H. JOPKINS (Aberdeen) thought the "provincial team system most cumbersome. Administrative officers were too busy keeping in touch with African opinion because they were too busy keeping in touch with the provincial office."

MR. I. MAHE (Mogera member) pleaded for the Africanization of the administration, and considered that district commissioners should be relieved of legal work. The Chief Native Commissioner pointed out the danger of district officers becoming too parochial and the difficulties in the way of the proposal would involve.

In introducing the Industrial Licensing Ordinance, a member for Commerce and Industry stressed the necessity for the licensing authority to have power to grant sole licences in order to protect new industries from uneconomic competition in certain cases.

MR. W. B. HAVLOCK (Kiambu) objected to monopolies, and did not believe that industries could be attracted to Kenya only by freedom from competition for five years. That was a negative attitude. It would be better, he said, to provide cheap water, power and labour. Mr. Erskine supported the protection of new firms, as he had seen uneconomic competition in practice.

MR. I. NATHOO (Central Area) agreed so long as the powers were not used more than necessary.

MR. HOWE JONES said that uneconomic competition was where pioneer capital developed by courage and experiment a new industry and built it up only to find that there was a big fellow came along, and by undercutting and taking losses, forced the pioneer out of business, and would exploit the public with high prices. That had actually happened.

The Bill was passed, only Mr. Havlock dissenting. The 43-hour Commission gave some interesting figures in connexion with employment of Africans. There were at present in the Colony about 400,000 working Africans, of whom 85,000 were in Government Service, 100,000 in industry and 200,000 in agriculture. Their rations required annually 100,000 tons of maize, 15,000 tons of meat, 3,500 tons of ether or edible oil, 20,000 tons of vegetables and 4,000 tons of salt. Nairobi's African population was about 100,000, but 55,000 had no accommodation.

Housing and feeding of labour had improved, though wages had not risen greatly. It should be made clear to Africans that their total wages were nearly double the money they received. He praised the European employer for his initiative, enterprise and good will, which had made good relations possible.

### R.A.F. Apprenticeships

SONS OF R.A.F. men, who are overseas with their fathers, can now enter the R.A.F. as aircraft or administrative apprentices without first returning home for interviews or examinations. Suitable applicants will be nominated by Air Officers Commanding. Those who pass the entrance examination and preliminary stages will get free passages home, and will be guaranteed acceptance in the scheme of their choice. On arrival in the United Kingdom they will be given aptitude tests to find out the trade in the selected branch for which they are most suitable. Candidates who are found to be more suitable for the other apprenticeship scheme will be free to change their choice.

### Letter to the Editor

## Criticism of Colonial Judges

### Mr. Rees-Williams Act Resented

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—Since the *Seychelles Government Bulletin*, an official publication, has reprinted this week a letter from Mr. D. N. PRIT, K.C., which was published in *The Times* of December 1st, in reference to Mr. D. REES-WILLIAMS, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, may I comment further in your columns on this subject, which is of great importance to the Colonies.

The public here have been given a number of most certain observations by Lord ATKIN, in his dissenting judgment of Trinidad (Q36 A Q 322 (335) 1951), which do criticize fairly a court of judges. This has been pleaded in justification of Mr. REES-WILLIAMS' conduct in a judgment in our Supreme Court. But Lord ATKIN establishes this right of criticism only for a member of the public. As it seriously suggested that Mr. REES-WILLIAMS is "a member of the public" in the Seychelles case when, as Under-Secretary of State, he held part responsibility for the dubious practices of the local Administration, which caused dismay here in 1948, and as to some of which—as for example, the case in question—the Colonial Government was a defendant in relevant litigation, does Mr. PRIT suggest that in these circumstances Mr. REES-WILLIAMS is not a member of the public in Lord ATKIN'S sense?

### Mr. Prit's Claim

Mr. PRIT claims for the executive of the Colony the public to criticize on the ground that it is the responsibility of the Administration. It is the very reason why the rights should be denied it. Exercise of the right of the executive possessors would produce chaos in the Colonies. The Colonial Office is not a court of appeal.

The Lord Chancellor has agreed with the view, Simon that Colonial judges "are just as independent of the executive as is the case with judges in England." The independence of judges at Home is of significance, that if a member of the executive, even a minister, uttered a criticism of the findings of one of them, an immediate withdrawal and apology would be exacted.

Yes, Mr. REES-WILLIAMS has contradicted the findings of our Supreme Court—and so far with impunity.

When, for instance, he stated that the temporary Attorney-General in 1948 had been no more than "over zealous" in his official duties, he was directly contradicting the finding of fact by our court that the conduct of that temporary official clearly amounted to duress. I do not think it an exaggeration to suggest that everything that Mr. REES-WILLIAMS and his friends Lord LISTOWELL and Mr. PRIT have said or published on this question since May, 1949, has tended to "lower the authority" of our court.

Mahe,

Seychelles.

W. F. STEPHENS

Until he resigned in protest against the actions of the Government of the Seychelles, Mr. STEPHENS had been for many years the senior non-official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils. A debate in the Legislative Council for which he recently published a report proves that his views expressed above and in earlier correspondence, represents that of the most responsible non-officials in the Colony, and some of their criticisms of the Government have been supported by the findings in court of the Chief Justice.

Ed. E. W. R. J.

## Rice-Growing in East Africa

### Mission's Recommendations

**SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS** and observations by the East African Rice Mission cover 60 pages of the report, which was reviewed in *News* in its general aspect in a recent issue.

The areas in Kenya suitable for rice-growing are alluvial low-lying tracts of the coast and the low-lying flats around the Kavarondo Gulf and Lake Victoria.

In the coastal region the *irrigation* from the Tana and Galana or Sabaki (the Tana being the important).

Difficulties arise in connexion with schemes for Umba, for which many proposals have been made in the past, owing to its irregular supply of water, and to possible conflicts with Tanganyika in sharing the supply.

The total catchment area of the Sabaki River is about 1,000 square miles. An experimental agricultural farm is recommended for the Kakoneni region, with experiments in rice production being carried out by pumping installations.

The Tana River has a catchment area of 60,000 square miles. The authors write:

"No final conclusions could be drawn from the meagre evidence available from an aerial reconnaissance, but we found more than one straight stretch of the river of four or five miles in length which indicated moderate stability, and we consider that a complete hydrological and topographical survey of the middle reaches should be carried out at the earliest date."

"The Tana River is one of the finest water resources in Kenya Colony, and no costly exploitation of the river in its upper reaches should be contemplated until such time as it may be proved conclusively that there is no possibility of developing rice irrigation in the middle Tana, where the soil and terrain appear eminently suited to it."

### Cultivation at the Coast

The yield from the coastal rice fields was estimated to vary between 500 and 1,200 lb. of unhusked rice per acre. The objective should be at least 1,500 lb. In the Malindi district the potential area of rice was estimated at 4,250 acres, little more than half that acreage was cultivated in 1947.

Around Kavarondo Gulf conditions are similar to those of the coastal belt. The Kibos swamps, if adequately drained, would be excellent for rice. Ruanda swamp, of about 4,000 acres, has been cultivated in parts, and yields of paddy have reached 4,000 lb. per acre.

The estuarine swamp at the mouth of the Yala River is said to contain 40 square miles of land suited to rice cultivation. The estimate by the irrigation advisers for £125,000 for the cost of the necessary works was agreed by the mission.

Rice growing by peasant cultivators in North Kavarondo offers favourable prospects. In Central Kavarondo some 12,500 acres are suited to rice cultivation, but 1,867 acres were the maximum planted during the war.

In Uganda the area under rice rose from 11,023 acres in 1942 to 62,400 in 1945, but fell to 50,000 acres two years later. Yields average 900 lb. per acre.

Lake Kyoga is considered the best area for rice, and Serere in the Teso district, with its existing experimental station should form the centre of development. In a scheme prepared by the hydrological adviser, 12 units were envisaged, each of two square miles, terraced and banded to provide two blocks of 500 acres of irrigation in each. Two crops of rice a year could be grown. The estimated cost of this scheme for 2,000 acres of rice land is £84,000.

Aerial survey revealed a number of large swamps, all of which appeared to warrant early and detailed investigation. The Sabawa River embraces an area 60 to 65 miles long and three miles wide, which should provide some 100,000 acres of arable land.

Rice is grown in all provinces in Tanganyika except the Northern Province. The most important centres are the Rufiji Valley and the Lake Province. Nearly 67,000 short tons of paddy were produced in the Territory in 1941 (considered an average year). Greater output could be achieved by better methods of cultivation and by developing many of the large and apparently suitable areas which are at present uncultivated.

In the Lukuledi Valley, which the mission refers to as the Rovuma for early development, the rainfall varies from 40

to 20.4 inches, and it is possible to grow rice in a valley as far as 100 miles inland.

The climate of Malindi is suitable for a suitable area. For an irrigated area to be developed, the mission in the Northern Province has established a crop in the paddy belt, and has also planted European transplants. The population are generally poor and the report adds: "The people are industrious, capable, and willing to learn, and their mentality is not so different from that of the people near the coast." At Malindi, the rice station, yields up to 5,000 lb. of paddy have been obtained.

In Western Province 1,000 to 5,000 tons of paddy are produced annually in the Lake zone. The Luichia Province, above 6,000 acres of suitable land, from which one time more than 1,000 tons of paddy per year were produced, but since flooding has in recent years reduced the planted area to a few acres. A fully irrigated plot of 100 acres, under the Agricultural Department of not less than 100 acres, is recommended in the Luichia swamp.

### Opportunities in the Tanga District

An area with good communications which would repay development is the Uengeru Valley in the Tanga district, an area of 35 miles by 10 miles.

The fertile alluvial plain of the Rufiji River, a tract of roughly 80 miles long and from four to 15 miles wide, would repay costly works. The mission agrees with the Bedford Report that the best proposals for development by canal irrigation should be given priority, but the possibility of irrigation by pump is also considered.

The Kalambero Valley, closely resembling that of the Rufiji, extends over a distance of 110 miles for wide, ranging from seven to 50 miles. The mission agrees with Bedford's recommendation that, should the construction of a large irrigation canal show signs of being a reality, the small projects will be carried out. "Provided that the land is not too poor, and that the water is not too shallow, the paddy rice can be grown in the valley, and the rice can be sold to the Government for the purpose of export."

The establishment of any irrigation scheme in the Kalambero Valley, in the Tanga district, would be a major step, about 3,000 acres of paddy rice could be grown, and the yield would be 1,000 to 2,000 lb. per acre, which appears to be a considerable score. At present, the rice is grown in the small plots of the area, and the mission recommends for the area a pilot scheme for 3,000 acres in 1943 to 1948, out of an available area of 2,000 acres, plus another 3,000 acres in its country. The Tanga River area of 100 square miles, with a rainfall of 40 to 60 inches, must be taken into account.

Rice cultivation in the Kaporu swamp area, from 3,000 acres in 1943 to 1948, out of an available area of 2,000 acres, plus another 3,000 acres in its country. The Tanga River area of 100 square miles, with a rainfall of 40 to 60 inches, must be taken into account.

Rice cultivation in the small area in Northern Rhodesia, the mission was unable to obtain any statistics of areas planted or yield, but trials have been made at the agricultural station in connection with encouraging results. The approximate size of the most important large swamps and plains is estimated by the mission's geologist at 12,754 square miles.

## Blind African Doctor

### Career of Dr. Levi Lwanga

Dr. Levi Lwanga, who was well known in Uganda as the blind African assistant medical officer at Mulago Hospital, has passed his examination at a London medical school and is now a physiotherapist. The *Uganda Herald* says of him:

"The son of a chief in Baganda, Dr. Lwanga has had a brilliant career. He always wanted to be a doctor, and his parents, and his work, he achieved his ambition by attending a night school hospital. Then one day his great misfortune fell upon him, he suddenly became blind. For most men this would have been the end of everything. But Dr. Lwanga refused to be crushed by the blow, and set about training himself in a new career."

At first, he learned Braille. In two or three languages, and also in English, he has now learned to read, and is doing valuable work for the assistants for African patients, who attend the hospital. There is opportunity here for him to go to England for further studies. This opportunity came through Dr. John Wilson, who is his blind friend, who came to Uganda on a British Government survey of blindness in the African territories.

Now Dr. Lwanga's triumph over adversity is complete. In due course he will return to Uganda to continue his work of healing the sick, the work he always dreamed of since he was



## Future of Northern Rhodesia

Rhodesia's future is the subject of a speech by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the Northern Rhodesia Party, recently addressed to the Rhodesia Club in London. He said that the problems of the country are of housing, that the population is increasing rapidly, and that the Government must take steps to deal with these problems. He also mentioned the need for a more efficient system of housing, and the need for a more efficient system of education.

Mr. Welensky also mentioned the need for a more efficient system of housing, and the need for a more efficient system of education. He also mentioned the need for a more efficient system of housing, and the need for a more efficient system of education.

### Non-Official Opposition to a Team

Northern Rhodesia was not a democracy, but there were obvious problems in the present type of constitution. At the moment, there were working a team, and working extremely well.

Mr. Welensky contended that the population reached 1,000,000. Northern Rhodesia had a population of 1,000,000. Northern Rhodesia had a population of 1,000,000.

A communique issued at the conclusion of the 11th meeting of the Central African Council in Salisbury stated:

At the instance of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the composition and functions of the Central African Council were discussed. As a result of such it was agreed that some inter-territorial organizations needed, inter-territorial co-operation were to be based on an inter-territorial comprehensive as possible.

A recommendation was made to the Governments for the formation of a committee of the Council which will examine the existing machinery and alternatives to it. Such a committee will report to the Governments and the Council as soon as possible and pending consideration of its report, full support will continue to be given to the Central African Council, whose machinery will remain in being.

It was agreed that a period of 12 months would be adequate for proposals to be considered and implemented.

### Sabi-Lundi Scheme

Southern Rhodesia has spent £200,000 this year on an experimental station in the pilot scheme area of the Sabi-Lundi Valley irrigation plans, which will then develop from the experiment, said Mr. Whitehead, Minister of Finance.

Mr. Whitehead, Minister of Finance, in announcing this said that an E.C.A. team of scientists were impressed by the project and he had asked for more American irrigation experts. The Colony's crop supply would be greatly improved by the full implementation of the scheme, which might take 25 years to complete. Plans for the main dam would be on so large a scale that there would still be water running down stream even if no water entered the dam for two years.

### Fisheries Appointment

DR. ALEXANDER MAAR, who is a fisheries biologist in the Institute of Fish and Water Fisheries Research in Sweden, has been appointed fisheries officer of Southern Rhodesia, and will take up his appointment in June. Announcing this recently, I. H. W. Beale, Minister of Internal Affairs and Man of the Colony, said that Dr. Maar was recognized internationally as an authority on freshwater fisheries. Mr. Beale added that the Director of Fisheries will consider the creation of fish ladders.

## One of the Founding Fathers

### Tribute to Mr. Cyril Allen

The words of the O.E.B. Mr. Cyril Allen, a member of the Rhodesia Executive Council, were the occasion of the following tribute in the New Rhodesia.

The present generation of Rhodesians is not aware of the inside story of the days when Mr. Allen did his greatest work for Rhodesia in 1922, when the country had before it the issue of possible independence. It is a fact that Mr. Allen, who went flat out for Rhodesia, during the time of the independence struggle, was the able leadership of Mr. Allen, was the voice of the responsible government movement. The B.S.A. Company, which was the Government's big mining companies (the B.S.A. Company, which was the Government's big mining companies) all were for independence, almost impossible for R.G. should win.

Yet what he did, and in no small measure, was due to the independence. One of the most interesting contributions of Mr. Allen, was when he was in the Rhodesia Press, but he then went to support the Government of the Day. Mr. Allen, however, was too good a sportsman not to have seen the light on a little in a case in which he had to give up.

In a list of the Founding Fathers of Rhodesia, such as a self-governing Dominion, Rhodesia, then will always be the name of the land, for the yeomanry he did in the uphill fight of 1922. Men such as he are an ornament to the Order of the British Empire.

### Two New Union-Castle Lines

The Union-Castle Steamship Co. has announced that they have placed on order with Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., of Belfast, for two passenger and cargo liners, each of about 17,000 tons gross, for their round Africa service. The cost is estimated at nearly £4,000,000.

## Tribute from the Tropics



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# Barneys

## African Drunkenness and Crime

### Anxiety of Bishops' Conference

THE EAST AFRICAN BISHOPS' CONFERENCE, which met in Dar es Salaam late in January, each day the participants in a formal Church Prayer Service. At the end of the conference, the bishops expressed the opinion that the moral problems of the East and Central African dioceses in one great province should be abandoned in favour of the formation of dioceses in each province.

A pastoral letter, which is to be read at all church services, dealt mainly with the moral problems of drunkenness, race relations and provincial organization. Resolutions of the 1948 Lambeth Conference on remarriage were adopted.

We view with deepest apprehension the undoubted increase of drunkenness [among Africans], leading to serious crime and general demoralization. The bishops wrote. In order to combat this evil and secure a better public opinion on the matter, we urge that instruction be given by sermons and other means condemning drunkenness, and stressing the fact that the real solution lies in true conversion and Christian witness. We also urge that Christians should co-operate in schemes which provide healthy recreation. We regard recreation in the proper use of leisure as an essential means of combating this evil.

On the subject of racial relations, the conference called upon all Church people to recognize the truth that all men and women, of whatever race, are made brethren in Christ by baptism, and to face fairly the implications of this truth.

The conference was attended by the Bishops of Mombasa (chairman), Zanzibar (secretary), Uganda, Nyasaland, Upper Nile, Northern Rhodesia, Malawi, and Central Tanganyika. Bishop Balya, the African Assistant Bishop of Uganda, is the first African bishop to have attended one of the conferences, which have been held at regular intervals during the past 24 years.

## Agricultural Society Wound Up

ALLEGING that the Northern Rhodesian Government had failed to provide suitable land for a new show-ground and race-course, the Agricultural Society in that territory recently decided to wind up its affairs temporarily and go into recess. The Government is being asked to compensate the society for buildings on the existing temporary show-ground, which is required for town planning purposes. The president, Mr. R. W. Dean, said that the Government's offer of an alternative site had been entirely unsuitable, and he criticized their dilatoriness in negotiations which had lasted almost three years. In the Legislative Council a few days later Mr. A. A. Davies, a non-official, described the society's decision as "childish and irresponsible."

## Trustee Dept. Council's Report

### A New Dawn for East Africa - Progress

THE TRUSTEES' DEPARTMENT COUNCIL, which met in London in January, has issued its report on the progress of the Trustee Department in East Africa during the year 1948. The report is a comprehensive one, covering a wide range of subjects, including the general situation in East Africa, the work of the Trustee Department, and the progress of the various schemes and projects which are being carried out. The report is a valuable document, which will be of great interest to all those who are concerned with the development of East Africa.

The report is a comprehensive one, covering a wide range of subjects, including the general situation in East Africa, the work of the Trustee Department, and the progress of the various schemes and projects which are being carried out. The report is a valuable document, which will be of great interest to all those who are concerned with the development of East Africa.

It is suggested that inter-racial primary and secondary schools should be established in urban centres in order to prevent the segregation of European and non-European children. A greater share in the economic activities of the Territory, the Council considers, should be given to Africans, and secondary industries encouraged. The subsidies of the Colonial Development Fund are noted with satisfaction.

The establishment of a public corporation to operate government estates is recommended. It should apply profits to the common benefit of the inhabitants and eventually be made over to Africans as a co-operative concern.

It is hoped that the bond of up to £150 required for the founding of a newspaper in the Territory will be modified as soon as possible, and that it will not act as a restraint on the freedom of the Press in the meantime.

## Maize Production Rises

SOUTHERN RHODESIA achieved self-sufficiency in maize production in the 1948-49 crop year, states the latest annual report of the Maize Control Board. Total European production was 1,912,005 bags from 323,432 acres, and the yield 5.90 bags per acre. Although the latter was far below that of the peak year—19367—when 7.40 bags per acre were produced, the figure has risen in the past year by 2.30 bags. European producers registered with the board numbered 3,213, of whom 1,574 sold maize to the board, compared with 496 in the previous season. The cost of the subsidy on imported maize consumed in Southern Rhodesia during the 21 months ended November 30, 1948, was £1,852,199. During the season under review the costs of working the board's depots fell from 4.72d to 2.15d a bag in spite of higher labour costs. Native growers produced 619,380 bags of maize during 1948-49.

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# NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The second session of the Legislative Assembly of the Sudan will meet on March 6.

Forty students from the King Farouk secondary school in Khartoum are on a six weeks' visit to Cairo.

Planting in the Kongwa groundnut area in Tanganyika is now near completion. The long rains are so far promising.

The Tanganyika Council has rejected the claim of the Belgian Government of Burundi, Belgian Congo, to the Bugiri area of Tanganyika.

By means of pest eradication, borsholes, drains, dyes and new roads the Kayafungo district of Kenya is to be opened up at a cost of £20,000.

A dress chain is to be presented by the Kamukapu Municipal Council for the Lady Mayoress of Nairobi in commemoration of the elevation of the town to city status.

A proposal to impose a rate of 30s a head on adult European males in the area has been made by the Trans Nzoia district council in Kenya to service a loan for hospital extensions.

As a result of a board of inquiry's findings following a major air accident in October, 1948, operators of game-viewing aircraft in Southern Rhodesia must now use twin-engine aircraft.

The Kabaka's cup for association football was won for the first time since its presentation in 1925 by a team from the Buganda when Busoga beat United Budonians by three goals to one.

## Fairbridge Pupils

Of the 77 children who left this country last month for Fairbridge College, Harare, in Southern Rhodesia, have arrived at the school. Their ages range from six to 12 years, and there are two girls in the party.

Newspaper reports indicate that the new Wafdist Government of Egypt will send a fact-finding commission to the Sudan to ascertain the present conditions there, and "to discover the true wishes of the people."

The Sudan Government's third secondary school has been opened in El Qbeid in the Kordofan Province. Built at a cost of £E175,000, it will provide for 480 pupils, who will be accommodated in eight boarding houses.

The Central African Defence Committee met recently in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. This committee is composed of the Governors of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, the Prime Minister and Commander, Military Forces, Southern Rhodesia, and the General Officer Commanding and Air Officer Commanding in East Africa. Its work is purely consultative.

... African Muslim ... the three bur ... the ... Institute of Muslim Education in ... electrical engineering and ... the selected candidates for ... recently announced.

Mr. F. J. G. ... of the United Nations Commission for Africa, has invited written statements relating to the future status of the territory from individuals and groups to be submitted before the end of the month. Invitations to inhabitants for consultations may also be issued.

Fees for the ... education corresponding course for children between the ages of five and seven are being raised from £7 10s to £9; according to age, to a flat rate of £42 a year. The only course of the kind available in East Africa, was open to children resident in the other territories.

A solar battery-powered radio, selling at between £6 and £10, may soon appear on the market as Southern Rhodesia's first radio product. The designer is Mr. A. Letington, of Bulawayo, who claims for his set a performance as good as many larger and more expensive models. AHE believes that it will sell well to Africans.

## Industrial Building Restriction

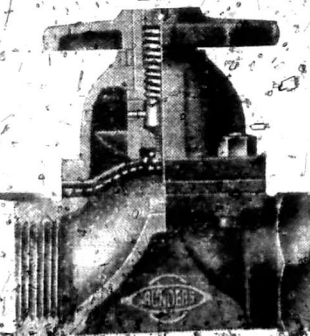
Permission is being refused by the Southern Rhodesian Government for the city councils of Salisbury and Bulawayo to sell further industrial sites until schemes for the accommodation of Native employees have been evolved. This unprecedented action has been taken on account of the rapid growth of industry in the cities and the acute shortage of housing for Africans.

Since controls were relaxed at the end of last year in Southern Rhodesia, the building industry has experienced little change. The demand for contracts has been lower than expected, and architects have confirmed that little work is being done on residential building. Now that the cost of labour and materials has risen even higher, reports state that money is the dominating factor.

## Italian Troops in Somalia

### Banned Demonstrations

NO INCIDENT occurred when more than 1,000 Italian troops landed in Mogadishu on Monday morning to take over the Somalia mandate. Until the transfer is completed, Lieut. General Sir Arthur Dowler, G.O.C. East Africa, will be responsible for the general supervision of the Italian garrison, which will comprise four battalions of infantry and one of carabinieri. General Arturo Ferrari, leader of the Italian expeditionary corps, and the British authorities had taken strict precautions against any sort of demonstration. In Italy left wing newspapers report that the landing took place in a atmosphere of preoccupation and alarm.



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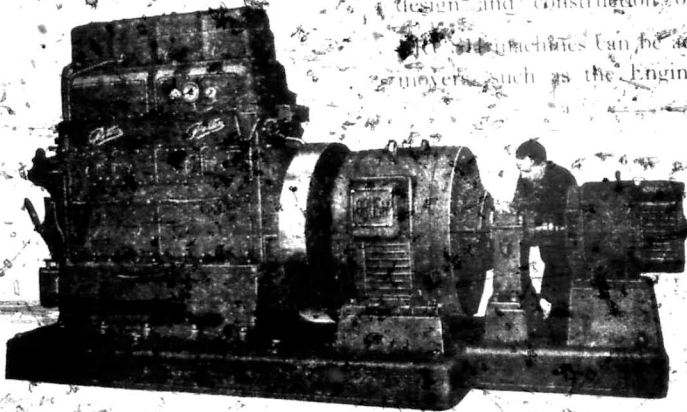
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## Of Commercial Concern

Owing to serious delays to vessels in Beira in spite of repeated representations, the Conference Lines have imposed a surcharge of 60% on the gross outward rates of freight to the port from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe. The gross rates (including surcharge) will be subject to the customary deferred commission where applicable. The decision appears to have come as a complete surprise to the Government of Mozambique, and strong protests have appeared in the local Press.

The East African Statistical Department has estimated that wages in Kenya in 1948 totalled rather more than £7,000,000. The public services (including Government departments and the Railways and Harbours) and private industry, excluding agriculture, disbursed about £2,500,000 each, and agriculture rather less than £3,000,000.

Prices of wheat and flour in Kenya have been raised for the first time since 1939. Bran has risen from 4s. to 6s.5s. per bag of 100 lb. retail; broad bran from 3.55s. to 4.80s. per 50 lb.; and pollard from 6.50s. to 10.25s. per 150 lb. Reductions of between 20 and 50 cents per bag are made for lots of 7½ tons and over.

Government control of cement distribution in Southern Rhodesia has ended. Additional plant now being installed is expected by the middle of this year to close the gap between demand and local production. The Rhodesian Cement Company's new works at Colleen Haven are now virtually in full production.

### New Brewery in Bulawayo

A new six-storey brewery 91 ft. high and more than 100 yards long, now being erected near Bulawayo, will be one of the largest industrial buildings in Central Africa. The commercial manager, Mr. G. S. A. Ogdén, has said that the brewery will be in full production before the end of this year.

Seven international air lines now provide regular services through the Sudan and land in Khartoum. In addition, Sudan Airways operate internal air services. A number of air charter companies contribute to the 450 planes which, on the average, land in Khartoum each month.

Erlangers, Ltd., who have had African interests for many years, report total assets of £9,324,036, compared with £9,513,359 a year ago. Profit for 1949, after making provision for contingencies, was £60,407, against £65,781 in the previous year.

The need for a Milk Marketing Board in Southern Rhodesia and the advantages of co-operative dairying were stressed by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. B. Fletcher, when he opened the Gatooma Dairymen's Co-operative dairy.

Discussions, which have been taking place in London since February 8 between the representatives of Rhodesian tobacco growers and the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade, are expected to finish to-day.

### Rice Imports

Applications for licences to import rice into Kenya and Uganda from soft currency areas may now be submitted to the Import Controller. The quantity authorized will be limited.

Average daily landings from Mombasa during the week ended February 10 amounted to 2,255 tons. Import cargo in the port totalled 12,278 deadweight tons.

Timber exported from Kenya, Uganda, of Tanganyika is henceforth to be graded. Grading will, however, not apply to trade between the three territories.

The chartering of British aircraft to carry Italian administrative staff from Rome to Mogadishu is being considered by the Italian Government.

With the cancellation of two price lists, some types of cotton grown in Uganda, Nyasaland and the Sudan are a halfpenny dearer.

Cotton export tax collected in Uganda during 1949 amounted to £2,563,609 from 392,587 bales exported.

## Sisal Estates Report

SISAL ESTATES, LTD. and its subsidiary, Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. after providing £122,095 for taxation, earned profits amounting to £232,095 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £193,266 in the previous year. In the year under review Bird and Co., Ltd., contributed £181,425 of the total and the parent company £50,670. Tax adjustments of the total and the parent company £2,930, general reserve of Bird and Co. previous years absorb £2,930, and dividends totalling £50,000, and preference shares needs £6,600, and dividends totalling 30% on the ordinary shares require £41,750, leaving a balance of £224,106 to be carried forward against £172,791 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £100,000 in 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £4 each, and £250,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. each. Capital reserves stand at £100,000, revenue reserves at £422,211, taxation reserve at £122,095 and current liabilities at £297,881. Fixed assets are valued at £858,699, subsidiary companies not consolidated at £16,460 and current assets at £1,517,044, including quoted investments at £9,430 (since realized at £9,877), unquoted investments at £20,000, tax certificates at £35,000 and £197,988 in cash.

Output for the year (including 1,045 tons from a leased property), amounted to 40,350 tons, compared with 9,040 tons in the previous year. Since the last report 1,594 hectares have been planted and 50 hectares cleared. The total area under sisal, excluding leased land, is 9,297 hectares, of which 4,124 hectares are immature. A further area of 2,852 hectares of the reserve land is suitable for development.

The directors are Colonel O. E. Ponsoby (chairman), Major R. D. K. Curting, and Messrs E. F. Hitchcock, H. G. Judd, S. I. E. Crouch, and A. A. Lough. The secretaries are Messrs. John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd.

The 13th annual ordinary general meeting will be held in London on March 15.

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## Liebig's Extract of Meat New African Subsidiaries

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD., and its subsidiaries, after providing £610,364 for income and profits taxes, earned a net profit of £385,742 in the year ended August 31 last, compared with £524,381 in the previous year. The amount brought into the accounts of the parent company was £362,227. Contingencies reserve receives £150,000, interest on the preference shares absorbs £30,479, and dividends on the ordinary shares amounting to 9% per £5 ordinary share require £186,000, leaving a balance of £196,989 to be carried forward against £195,241 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,000,000 in 5% cumulative preference shares of £5 each, £1,000,000 in 4% cumulative redeemable second preference shares of £1 each, and £2,000,000 in ordinary stock units of shares of £1 each, and £2,000,000 in ordinary revenue reserves £5 each. Capital reserves stand at £1,054,680, revenue reserves at £873,549, provisions at £225,535, amounts owing to subsidiaries at £249,168, and current liabilities at £1,382,089. Fixed assets are valued at £568,097, shares in subsidiaries, at £2,577,078, amounts owing to subsidiaries at £818,489, investments at £8,220, and current assets at £3,873,137, including six certificates at £776,800 and £253,841 in cash.

### New Rhodesian Products

In Rhodesia supplies of cattle have been restricted, but the factory has been kept in operation by the production of new lines, including canned vegetables, soups, spreads, and pastes. Conditions on the ranch are favourable, and calving this year promises to be the best since 1926.

The partnership company, Tanganyika Packers, Ltd., is expected to begin operations in the first half of this year, and it is intended to erect a small cold storage works in Arusha to meet the demands of the area. The factory at Athi River has been sold to the Kenya Government for the Meat Marketing Board.

Sudan Meat Products, Ltd., has been formed with a capital of £400,000, and a factory is to be built in Kosti. The directors are Mr. Kenneth M. Carlisle (chairman and managing director), Mr. Alfred Grisard (Eastman Bell, Mr. K. R. M. Carlisle, Mr. Francis M. G. Glyn, and Mr. William J. Gunther.

The 85th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 2.

## Mining

### Mining in Tanganyika Departmental Review of 1949

THE VALUE OF MINERAL EXPORTS (domestic production) from Tanganyika reached a new high record in 1949, the provisional total for the year being £2,554,000, an increase of 52.1% above 1948. The previous highest figure was £1,680,000 in 1943.

In 1949, in addition to exports, minerals provisionally estimated to be worth about £120,000 were produced and consumed locally.

Features of the year were an increase of more than £650,000 in the value of diamond exports (which exceeded £1,695,000), a continued expansion of gold production, and the sustained attention paid to the search for base metals, non-precious minerals, and to the coal potentialities of the Territory.

The Colonial Development Corporation, under agreement with Government and assisted by Government geologists, began extensive investigations of coal deposits in the Ruhuhu coalfield in the Songea district, and initiated a diamond-drilling programme. The drilling by Government of the Mhukuru coalfield was completed, the results indicating that this field is not worthy of further attention in present circumstances.

The devaluation of the pound sterling enabled reconsideration to be given to the economic possibilities of known low-grade deposits. By the end of September, 1949, before devaluation could have had any effect on production, the export of refined gold showed an increase of more than 23% by weight compared with the same period of 1948.

The discovery made in 1948 of wolfram in the Karagwe tinfield in the Bukoba district was actively exploited, and a tinfield of over 38 tons resulted in 1949. The discovery production of over 38 tons resulted in 1949. The discovery was made in a field which had been intensively prospected for more than 20 years, and serves to show how even the best-known mining areas may still contain much of profit to the intrepid prospector.

### China Clay Deposits

The investigation of extensive china clay deposits in the Pugu region near Dar es Salaam by New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., continued, and a pilot plant was prepared for a pilot treatment plant.

The Union Corporation, Ltd., and their associated company, Central Mineral Exploration, Ltd., continued their prospecting operations in the Western Province, to the east of the northern part of the Ruhuhu trough. Areas totalling between 800 and 900 square miles are under examination by these companies. The most modern prospecting methods are being employed, including the use of aircraft for mapping and geophysical surveys. Results so far obtained show that the region is a mineralized one. A large unprospected area between the companies' holdings and the mineralized Lupa goldfield still awaits investigation.

Diamond production by Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., the chief producers, was extended. The largest stone recovered during the year weighed 147 carats, and was valued at more than £22,000.

Exports of most minerals showed an increase over those of 1948, with the exception of mica. Greater interest was, however, being evinced in this mineral during the latter part of the year, at the end of which mica melting factories were being established by Messrs. F. J. Christian & Co. (Tanganyika), Ltd., at Morogoro in the Eastern Province and at Ikola on Lake Tanganyika. These factories will make use of the mica from waste dumps accumulated during many years of mica mining.

At the Mpanda lead mine of Uruwira Mines, Ltd., the main shaft was sunk to 1,100 feet and development pushed ahead at various levels. The pilot concentrator plant was completed. The construction of the Kaluu-Mpanda branch railway continued, and by December 31 the track had been laid for a distance of 138 kilometres from Kaluu to the Central Line. This left 72 kilometres to complete to reach Mpanda mine. It is expected that work on the line will be finished by mid-1950.

The Territory's capacity for salt production was increased by the establishment of three new coastal salt works to provide for growing consumption and to enable exports to be expanded. Some 3,000 tons are exported annually, mainly to the Belgian Congo.

During 1949 there were inquiries from overseas concerning graphite, gypsum, and corundum, of each of which there are deposits in the Territory which may prove profitable to work. It would be of advantage if prospective buyers would state

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the price they are willing to pay for specified qualities of the product.

At the close of the year there were extant 6,648 registered mining titles conferring authority to prospect for and/or win minerals in an aggregate area of approximately 1,059 square miles.

Mineral exports for 1949, with figures for 1948 in brackets, were as follows: gold, 3,368 (99,621) oz., valued at £798,277 (£500,875); diamonds, 191,768 (144,104) metric carats, £1,695,706 (£1,040,459); tin ore, 34 (132) long tons, £63,655 (£51,793); salt, 2,967 (2,937) metric tons, £27,195 (£24,682); mica sheet, 131,459 (158,401) lb., £44,472 (£60,227); mica, ground, 36 (3) long tons, £73,777 (£96); kaolin, 86 (302) metric tons, £521 (£1,115); bryonia ore, 1 (1.33) long tons, £50 (£73); and tungsten ore, 39 (1) long tons, £13,482 (£2,214).

### To Manage Kalembe Mine

Mr. HENRY N. LIGHTBODY, who has been mine manager of the Rhodesia Iron and Steel Commission's iron ore, limestone, fluorspar, and dolomite deposits at One One, Uganda, appointed manager of the Kalembe copper mine, Uganda. After graduating at Edinburgh University in mining and metallurgy, with first class honours in all major subjects and medals for mining, engineering and economic geology, he was elected a fellow of the Edinburgh Geological Society. During 14 years on the Rand, Mr. Lightbody was underground manager and acting general manager of Witwatersrand Deep and Gold Mines Ltd., and after serving as mining engineer and mine manager of the Rhodesia Gold Mining Co., Ltd., in Rhodesia, he joined the Risco.

### Tin Purchase

UNITED STATES REQUIREMENTS of Empire tin will be bought through "the existing market mechanism," according to a statement by the Customs Office in commenting on the results of discussions in Washington with a delegation representing the British Government and the Malayan tin industry. Although negotiations for a long-term contract failed, the American tonnage objective has not been reduced. Bilateral talks between the United States and Belgian producers are continuing.

### U.S. Seeks Chromium Ore

THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES in Southern Rhodesia has been asked by the United States Federal Bureau of Supply to inform chrome miners that they want quantities of type A refractory grade chromium ore, suitable for the production of plastic monolithic refractory in marine boilers, stationary boilers, furnace hearths, and linings. The chrome must conform to the following chemical specifications: chromic oxide, minimum 44%; iron, maximum 12%; silica, maximum 8%.

### Mica

PRODUCTION of from 8,000 to 9,000 lb. of mica monthly is now being achieved at the Tanganyika mica sorting depot which was recently moved from Dar es Salaam to Morogoro. The operating company's name has been changed from Associated Insulation Products Ltd. to F. F. Christien and Co., Tanganyika Ltd., after the parent organization. A small amount of mica has been sent from Kenya for sorting.

### Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Co., Ltd.

TANGANYIKA DIAMOND AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., have concluded an agreement with General Exploration Orange Free State Ltd. to prospect certain farms in the Bothaville district. The relative contracts have been ceded to General Exploration, the Tanganyika company retaining 20% vendors and subscription rights interest in any company formed to exploit the farms.

### Company Progress Report

ROSTERMAN—902 oz. gold were produced in January from 2,320 tons of ore milled and 1,344 tons of waste sorted. The estimated working deficiency was £100. No. 1 footwall reef No. 12 level: S. drive 190 ft. W. begun off W. drive 55 ft. N. on No. 1 footwall reef, and advanced 47 ft. hoisting to No. 2 footwall reef. Values averaged 20.9 dwt. over 17 in.

### Uranium in S. Rhodesia

MR. A. J. GURNEY, who last year discovered large deposits of monasite in Northern Rhodesia, has claimed that he knows the whereabouts in Southern Rhodesia of deposits of radio-active minerals, including pitchblende and uranium. He does not intend to undertake further investigations until his development work in Northern Rhodesia is completed.

### Devaluation

GENERAL SMUTS said in Cape Town recently that it would have been better to devalue the dollar than the pound. "The dollar," he added, "is immensely over-valued. Devaluation of the dollar might still come."

## S. Rhodesia's Record Mineral Output

RECORD PRODUCTION of minerals was achieved in 1949 by Southern Rhodesia. The total value for the year was £11,293,201, the previous highest total of £9,377,166 having been reached in 1942.

The increased price paid for gold in the last four months of the year made the substantial contribution of £760,025 to the sharp increase of £2,389,732 over 1948. Total gold output was valued at £5,197,074, topping the £5,000,000 mark for the first time since 1943. In terms of production, however, the 528,180 oz. produced last year represented an increase of only 15,740 oz. over the previous year.

Wankie Colliery raised more than 2,000,000 tons of coal in the year, a record since it began operations nearly 50 years ago. Of the 2,114,015 tons raised, 1,709,023 were sold, 132,262 converted into coke, and 11,844 tons used in the Wankie brick kilns.

Asbestos output increased from 68,897 tons in 1948 to 79,638, the value showing a sharp rise from £2,604,623 to £3,986,703. Chrome ore production rose slightly to 628,421 tons, valued at £986,351.

Other output values for 1949 were: tin, £35,255; limestone, £29,774; iron pyrites, £18,703; silver, £16,888; and magnesite, £12,403. Block mica production declined from 303 tons (£130,988) to 96 tons (£52,285).

### Mine Bought for Water

IN ORDER to obtain an adequate water supply from underground workings, Bulawayo Golf Club has bought the Deric mine, situated between Suburbs and Hillside, for £1,270. The water level is 75 ft. from the top of the main shaft, which has a depth of 143 ft., and recent pumping tests have proved successful. The mine is a small gold-producing property of many years' standing, but the owner decided to sell because of the difficulty of keeping it free of water.

### Coal Research Fund Suggested

A COAL RESEARCH FUND, financed by a levy of 3d. a ton on all coal sold in the Colony, plus a similar contribution by the Southern Rhodesian Government from the royalties it receives from coal mining, is urged by the Wankie Coal Commission. Such a fund would have an annual revenue of £12,500 on each 1,000,000 tons sold.



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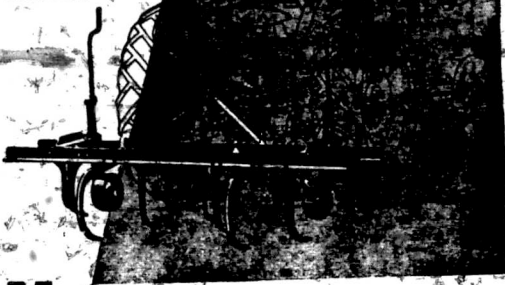
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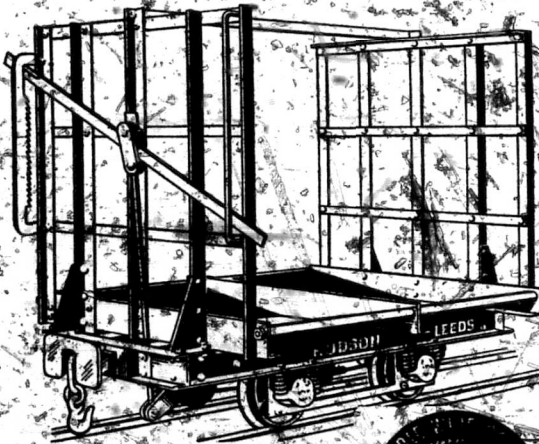
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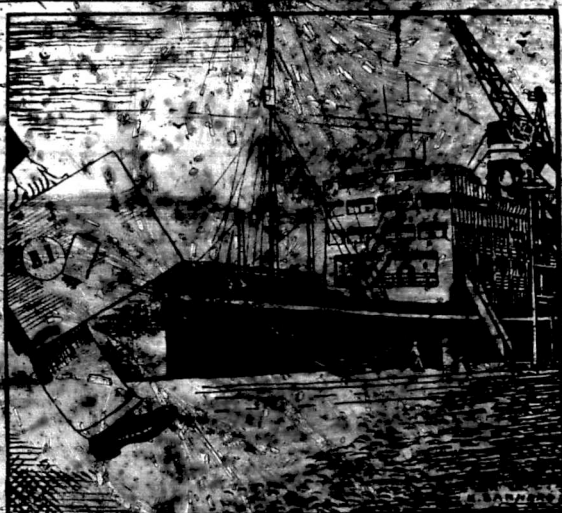
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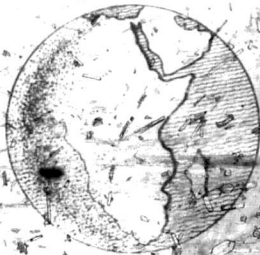
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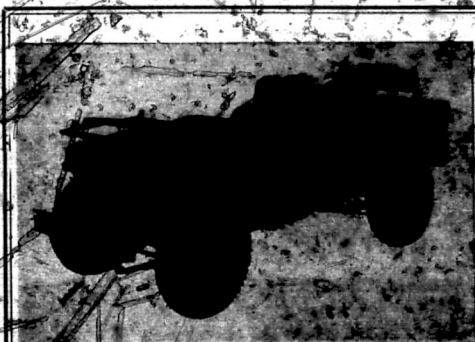
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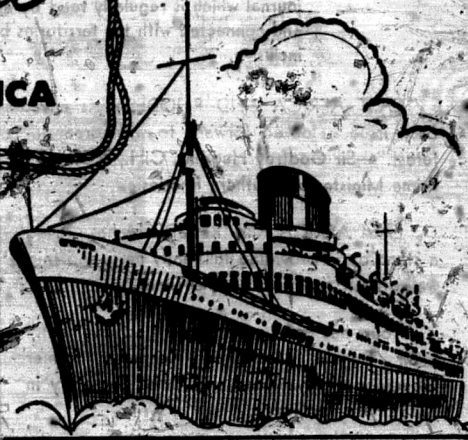
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**SOCIALISM HAS BEEN REJECTED** by the people of the United Kingdom. In an election at which a record proportion of the registered voters went to the polling stations, a clear majority cast their votes against the Socialist doctrine. Socialism, its aims and practices which they have seen in operation during the past five years. As a result of the intervention of the Liberal Party, Mr. Attlee and his colleagues have a majority of seven over all other parties combined (with one result still to come); but for the Labour Party that is even worse than outright defeat would have been, for, being now in office without power, they must bear the responsibility, and in some circles the odium, of introducing measures of a sufficiently moderate character to be acceptable to the new House of Commons. Since about sixty Ministers have departmental duties which require their frequent absence from Parliament, and since some Members must be expected to be away through illness or other unavoidable causes on any day, it is usually considered that no Government can count on freedom of action with a majority below forty. The present Socialist Administration will consequently be at the mercy of a strong and critical Opposition, which could at almost any time stage a snap division, which would catch the Government supporters at a disadvantage. Such a

policy is, however, unlikely to commend itself to the Conservatives, who know that another general election must be held within a few months as a result of a clash on some issue of prime importance, or of a split within the Labour Party itself, which cannot now survive any dissension within its own ranks, any abstention from voting, or, in other words, any effective expression of Left Wing opinion, which in the last Parliament so often directed the actions of the Government.

Unless the Government Front Bench should deliberately invite defeat in the House in order to placate the extremists behind them—and that manoeuvre, being obvious to everyone, would almost certainly cost them many votes at the ensuing election—the Cabinet will have to accept financial and economic arrangements which will be unpopular with many adherents of Socialism, arrangements which they would prefer to see sponsored by a Conservative Government. It is poetic justice, and advantageous from the national standpoint, that Socialists should have to take measures to correct the results of their own past action and inaction, for if a Government of any other party had been left in that position, Socialist propaganda would ever afterwards have declared that the good work of five years had been undone by ill-advised

successors. It is far better that the Socialists should themselves have to present a new budget, face the end of the sellers' market throughout the world and the dire results of the devaluation of the pound on which they gambled, find some accommodation with the trade unions on wage stabilization, and provide acceptable incentives for greater personal effort, higher output at less cost, initiative, and thrift. These great issues demand urgent attention, and for the Government to ignore them would be to trifle with the fundamental affairs of the country — which was not made to realize during the election that consumption is still far in excess of production, that Great Britain is not paying her way in the world, and that there was never greater need for national unity.

Indeed, the chief charge to be laid against the Socialist Government over the past five years is, we believe, that they did not put first things first, and, in particular, that they encouraged sectionalism when their evident duty was to

**Revolt against Totalitarianism.** promote national solidarity. When the obvious

requirement was maximum concentration upon courses which would restore the economic health of the country, after the ravages of war, Cabinet Ministers themselves went out of their way to create disharmony. It was not merely the Aneurin Bevan and the Shinwells who hurled insults at that half of The King's subjects who had not voted Labour — calling them "vermin," and affirming that they did not care "two hoots" for them; even a senior Law Officer chortled that "we are the masters now." It was against that spirit of intolerance, of dominance, of incipient totalitarianism, far more than against bad and extravagant administration, that the country revolted — and that despite the fact that throughout the campaign the Socialist leaders vied with one another in the boldness of their statements, while the immoderate men of the Left were kept in the background and off the air. Those belated precautions and the splitting of votes by the Liberals (more than 300 of whom forfeited their deposits) did not suffice to avert disaster. The Socialist Party, which had 390 members in Parliament at the time of the dissolution, has now no more than 315; and of that number 68 were elected on a minority poll.

The Socialist majority in the Commons has sunk from 140 over all parties to seven. Such a narrow majority is without parallel

in the past century, and the wholly unexpected nature of the blow is exemplified by the fact that **Liberties in Jeopardy.** when the Socialists had a lead of 60 seats in the early morning after polling day, their spokesmen jubilantly predicted that the final majority would lie between 140 and 150. Up to the time of writing the total votes cast for Labour have numbered 13,331,682, whereas the anti-Socialist poll has totalled 15,393,072. By rejecting the Liberals, the Communists, the Independents, and a score or more of freak candidates of various kinds, the country has declared itself for moderation, for more prudence and less posturing in Parliament, for a halt to nationalization, for a check to extravagance, and for a revitalized two-party system of government. There will be more vigour in debate, more clarity and honesty, and a term to the cynical subordination of national interests to party theories and nepotism, backed by so large a majority, that criticism could be smothered by the Whips. If the country has not yet been provided with that strong and unifying leadership which its circumstances require, it has shown its own sober common sense when fundamental liberties stood in jeopardy.

Taking the long view, we regard the result as providential, and, indeed, as better than a non-Socialist victory, for, as we have suggested, that outcome would have enabled the Socialists to leave others to rectify their sins of omission and commission and criticize their every act as misguided or worse. It is salutary from every standpoint that the Socialists should still be in office when some of the grave difficulties which have been visible on the international, political, and economic horizons should come into full public view. Even a few months under such conditions must chasten a party which has been dangerously addicted to theory and class-consciousness, but within which there are many men imbued with generous, humane, and patriotic sentiments, which will now have more favourable opportunities of development than they had up to the dissolution. It would seem that the way is being prepared for the transfer of power within a few months to a government which will not be national in outlook, not sectional, whether the portfolios be held exclusively by Conservatives and their close allies, or by some Socialists and Liberals also. At the moment a Coalition Government would be acceptable to nobody, partly because large

numbers of the electorate, while dissatisfied with the Socialists, are far from persuaded that the Conservatives would make the best use of their best men. If that fear could be overcome by encouragement of able backbenchers in the House, and by the elimination of weak candidates, there would be a marked advance in public confidence.

This attempt at an impartial survey of the results and the causes leading up to it is made in a newspaper which regards everything from the East and Central African standpoint because the political position and background in the

**Agreement on Colonial Policy.** United Kingdom of great importance to the Empire as a whole, and by no means least to the African territories, which are tremendously dependent upon sound public policies in the Mother country. Broadly speaking, there was general agreement between the parties in the last Parliament on Imperial and foreign policy; indeed, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for the Colonies were often under heavier attack from their extreme Socialist colleagues than from the Opposition, and on several occasions Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones were embarrassed rather than helped by the approbation of Conservatives, who were honest enough to recognize that they were doing their best without fear or favour.

No candidate receives greater sympathy than Mr. Creech Jones, who failed to secure re-election at Shillon by 31 votes in a poll totalling 41,956; his Conservative opponent gained 18,390, and Mr. Creech Jones 18,309.

**Defeat of Mr. Creech Jones.** A Liberal candidate received 5,021 and a Communist 237 votes. Mr. Creech Jones was the only Cabinet Minister to fall a victim in this way. We believe that the news will be widely regretted in East and Central Africa, for no Socialist Minister could have been more ready to disregard his earlier preconceptions and misconceptions and judge fairly in the light of the real facts. He was indefatigable in seeking those facts, both by travel within the Colonial Empire, and by study and personal contacts in London, and he had the political courage to make the decisions which he honestly believed to be required by the circumstances. If some of those decisions were unpalatable to the Colonial communities concerned, they were more often more unpalatable to members of his own party. Almost throughout his whole

term of office he was the subject of intrigue and whispering campaigns from the Left. Next week we shall review his term of office. He was, we believe, a Colonial Secretary who was sincerely anxious to do his best for the Colonies.

The defeat in Croydon West of Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, lately Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will, on the contrary, give pleasure in Colonial circles, for he had shown himself opinionated, aggressive, extravagant and reckless in some of his statements in and out of the House, and deplorably prone to introduce party bias at the slightest opportunity. Though he went to a good deal of trouble to get to know people prominent in Colonial affairs, his contacts were vitiated by the knowledge that few Ministers were so ready to suggest in their speeches that almost everything in the Colonies had been wrong before the 1945 election, and that Labour's accession to power at that time wrought marvellous and almost instantaneous changes. Lord Listowel, who ceases to be Minister of State, had not made much impression on the Colonies. There will be regret that Mr. Ivor Thomas, who was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for a year, should have lost his seat; standing as a Conservative on this occasion, he was beaten in Newport by nearly 10,000 votes.

Proven friends of East and Central Africa who will sit in the New House include Mr. Archer Baldwin, Mr. Brendan Bracken, Mr. G. B. Craddock, Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker, Mr. Walter Fletcher, Mr. L. D.

**Friends in the House.** Mr. F. W. Harris, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Mr. Kinghorn, Mr. Harold MacMillan, Sir Peter Macdonald, Mr. S. H. Marshall, Brigadier Prior-Palmer, Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn, Mr. Duncan Sandys, Mr. Oliver Stanley, Lady Tweedmuir, Sir George Harvie Watt, Colonel M. J. Wheatley, Sir Herbert Williams, and Earl Winterton. Amongst the candidates who were defeated was Mr. Skinnard, who had shown a disposition to develop for himself within the Labour Party the kind of status created by Mr. Creech Jones in his years in Opposition. An old member who did not seek re-election and who will be much missed in the House is Colonel Charles Ponsonby, for many years chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, a director of various East African and other companies, a frequent visitor to East and Central Africa, and a friend of many good causes.

## THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY

Mr. James Griffiths, has not made a special study of Colonial affairs, and cannot, of course, have qualifications for the post approaching those possessed by Mr. Creech Jones, but those who know him well credit him with a full measure of good will. Starting life as a collier, he became president of the South Wales Miners' Federation. His political advancement has been largely due to his ability as a speaker with a popular, emotional, forceful and good-humoured style. Like his predecessor, he is approachable and friendly. In view of his inexperience of Colonial affairs, however, the tendency to postpone major decisions would not be surprising.

Mr. John Dugdale, his second-in-command, who replaces Lord Listowel, was at one time a professional journalist, serving on the staffs of *The Times* and the *Spectator*, and when Mr. Attlee was Leader of the Opposition, he was his private secretary. A graduate of Oxford University, who served in the Forces during the last war, he did well as Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, impressing the House of Commons by his candour and his grasp of the affairs of his Department. He is forty-four years of age. As we close for press, Mr. Aidan Crawley is regarded as the most likely candidate for the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. His appointment would be generally welcomed, for he has knowledge, judgement, background, and wide-spread friendships.

Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, who has been in Parliament for less than five years, and is only forty-two years of age, was at one time history tutor at Christ Church, Oxford, and the first secretary of the Oxford University Labour Party. During the 'thirties he maintained close contact with anti-Nazi Germans, and at the outbreak of war was given charge of B.B.C. broadcasts to German workers. Southern Rhodesian affairs, with which he became acquainted during his term as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will now be one of his responsibilities, and his views on Central African federation must have an important bearing on developments in that direction. Unhappily, these changes in Ministerial offices will almost certainly cause further procrastination on the part of the Imperial Government, and thereby intensify the disappointment of Rhodesians.

The East African groundnut scheme, in connexion with which Mr. Strachey made so many grave blunders and earned mounting unpopularity, is now the constitutional responsibility of Mr. Maurice

**Groundnut Scheme.** Webb, who, although chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party for the past four years, has none the less been a candid critic of the Labour Government when he felt that he ought to take that course. That proves that he has at any rate the moral courage and decision which are required in his new office. Born of poor parents, he did many jobs before becoming a professional journalist. In Fleet Street and the Press Gallery he was well liked and respected, as he quickly became when elected to the House of Commons. His physical courage when he had to have his leg amputated four years ago won universal admiration among his fellow Members of all parties, who will welcome his preferment and hope that he will reveal administrative ability.

## Savage Riots in Asmara Total Curfew Imposed

A BAND of 300 Copts, armed with rifles and hand-grenades, attacked the Muslim quarter of Asmara last week. After a scuffle in which the Muslims had only swords with which to defend themselves, the police arrived, but ran out of ammunition, having killed 12 of the rioters. This raises the total deaths in fighting between Copts and Muslims to more than 40. Nearly 100 persons were seriously injured in this latest incident alone.

Fighting and sporadic bomb-throwing are reported from the Acra zone, accompanied by looting and arson. Patrolling by police and military units with armoured cars has prevented several large-scale disorders. A total curfew has now been imposed on the Native quarter of Asmara, and troops have formed a cordon between the Native and European sections of the city. No attacks have so far been made by the Copts on the European areas.

*The Times'* correspondent comments on the situation: "It would appear that these riots dramatically answer the question posed by the United Nations Commission, whether Eritrea is fit to govern itself."

### Troops Ambushed

On Monday one British soldier and one Eritrean policeman were wounded when an army and police "ferret force" group was ambushed by a large party of shifta in Dorfu Valley, some 20 miles from Asmara. One section from the 1st Battalion, The South Wales Borderers, 10 policemen and a number of armed tribesmen were involved. The bandit force included 40 riflemen. Fighting was still in progress when the last reports were received.

The curfew, by which the population were confined to their homes except from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m., proved effective in reducing incidents, and was later relaxed.

An inquiry into the causes of the disturbances opened on Monday under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Pearce, the Chief Secretary. On the same day the U.N.O. Commission began its inquiry in the rural areas.

# Sweeping Changes at the Colonial Office

## Many M.P.s. with East and Central African Interests

**A CLEAN SWEEP AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE,** so far as the political chiefs are concerned, is one result of the General Election, the Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones and Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams having been defeated at the polls, and Lord Listowel having been replaced by the Prime Minister in his reconstructed Administration.

The new Secretary of State for the Colonies is the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, lately Minister of National Insurance.

Mr. John Dugdale, lately Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, becomes Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

The new Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was not named in the list issued yesterday. The vacancy is expected to be filled almost immediately.

Mr. Patrick Christian Gordon-Walker is the new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, in succession to the Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker, who leaves the Cabinet and becomes Minister of Fuel and Power.

Mr. Maurice Webb, who replaces Mr. Strachey (now War Minister) as Minister of Food, will have close East African connexions through the groundnut scheme.

The three Ministries with which the East and Central African Dependencies are most closely concerned—those

for Commonwealth Relations, the Colonies, and Food—are thus under new political leadership.

### GENERAL ELECTION SUMMARY

SEATS*		
	1945	1950
LABOUR	394	315
CONSERVATIVES AND SUPPORTERS	210	296
LIBERALS	12	9
OTHERS (INCLUDING SPEAKER)	24	4
VOTES		
	1945	1950
LABOUR	11,974,464	13,248,997
CONSERVATIVES AND SUPPORTERS	9,938,679	12,850,403
LIBERALS	2,282,197	2,634,482
OTHERS	804,565	395,161

(One result to come: Moss Side, Manchester, polls on March 9.)

Since redistribution affected the vast majority of constituencies, no attempt has been made to compare separate votes with those cast in 1945.

Among the successful candidates were the following:

#### CONSERVATIVE

**Amery, Julian** (Preston, North, 938 majority) against Labour, Liberal, and Communist opponents). A son of Mr. L. S. Amery, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Dominions, and India, he was educated at Eton and Oxford, and organized the first military mission to the Yugoslav Resistance Movement in 1941. He was wounded in action in 1944, and subsequently became Mr. Churchill's personal representative with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

**Ashton, The Rt. Hon. Ralph** (Blackburn, West, 1,879 majority). M.P. for Rushcliffe from 1934 until 1945, he re-entered Parliament as member for the City of London soon after his 1945 defeat. In this election he defeated the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. J. L. Edwards. Mr. Ashton was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1943-45, and was chairman of the Conservative Party in 1945. A member of the Royal Commission on the West Indies, 1938-39.

**Baldwin, Archer E.** (Leominster, 9,638 majority). A farmer and stockbreeder, he has shown a keen interest in Colonial affairs, particularly since his visit in 1946 to East Africa, where a brother is a settler. Mr. Baldwin is a Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

**Beamish, Major T. V. H.** (Lewes, 15,407 majority). A nephew of the late H. H. Beamish, a former M.P. in Southern Rhodesia, he won the M.C. at Dunkirk, and also fought in Singapore, North Africa, and Italy.

**Bennett, Sir Peter** (Edgbaston, 4,892 majority). Head of a large manufacturing concern in Birmingham, he represented the British motor industry at the Imperial Conference in Ottawa in 1932. During the war he held the positions of Director-General of Tanks and Transport and chairman of the Automatic Gun Board.

**Bowett, R. F. B.** (Gosport and Fareham, 10,384 majority). Served during the war as surgeon-lieutenant-commander, being twice torpedoed, and then became a medical officer in the Fleet Air Arm in Ceylon and Tanganyika.

**Bracken, The Rt. Hon. Brendan** (Bournemouth East and Christchurch, 14,887 majority). M.P. for North Paddington from 1929 to 1945, when he lost his seat, re-entered Parliament as M.P. for Bournemouth a few months later. In 1939 he became Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty and later as Prime Minister. Minister of Information, 1942 to 1945, when he became First Lord of the Admiralty for a few months. Chairman of the Union Corporation, which has undertaken prospecting in Tanganyika Territory, and of the *Financial Times*, the African coverage of which has been considerably increased under his impetus.

**Churchill, The Rt. Hon. Winston S., C.H., F.R.S.** (Woodford, 18,535 majority). Leader of the Conservative Party and Opposition. Prime Minister of the war-time Coalition Government, 1940-45. Was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1921-22, 1906-8, and Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1921-22. Has held more Ministerial posts than any other Parliamentarian.

**Craddock, G. B.** (Spekthorne, 31 majority) is a former general manager in Uganda of the Uganda Company, Ltd., and a past president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. He unsuccessfully contested Lichfield as a National in 1945. He spent 17 years in industry and commerce before entering the legal profession, and has travelled extensively in the Empire. During the last war he was Assistant Director at the Ministry of Supply.

**Cranborne, Viscount** (Bournemouth, West, 13,072 majority). Heir to the Marquess of Salisbury, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords and a former Secretary of State for the Dominions. Viscount Cranborne served with the Guards Armoured Division from 1939 to 1945. He was later Military Assistant to Mr. Harold MacMillan when he was Resident Minister in North Africa.

**Croschwaite-Eyre, Colonel O. E.** (New Forest, 12,441 majority) is chairman of Eyre and Spottiswoode, the publishers, and a director of the *Financial Times* and of the *Investor Chronicle*.

**Darling, Sir William** (Edinburgh, South, 14,156 majority). Has always taken a keen interest in Empire affairs, on which he has written and broadcast. Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1941 until 1944.

#### War Correspondent in Ethiopia

**Deedes, W. F.** (Ashford, 6,147 majority). A Fleet Street journalist who was a war correspondent in Ethiopia in 1935. He served with the Queen's Westminster in North-West Europe in the 1939-45 war.

**De la Beche, Rupert** (South Worcestershire, 11,280 majority). A managing director of Hay's Wharf, Ltd., and other companies, and an alderman and past sheriff of the City of London, he has long been interested in East African affairs.

**Digby, S. Wingfield** (West Dorset, 6,804 majority). A barrister, he was a member of the Tory Reform Committee from its formation until he became a Conservative Whip in 1948. He visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1948.

**Dodge-Parker, Colonel A. D.** (Banbury, 19,571 majority). Was for many years in Government service in the Sudan, and served in the last war in North Africa, Italy, and the Middle East. Went to the Kordofan Province in 1931 as an A.D.C.; was assistant private secretary to the Governor-General in 1934-35 and then went to the Fung frontier district of the Blue Nile Province. Is chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board and of the East African Producers' Association, and a director of the British Central Africa Co. Ltd.

**Donner, Patrick W.** (Basingstoke, 4,894 majority). A member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board. Was for a few months in 1944 Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies from 1939 to 1941. Served as Fighter Command H.Q. on radio-location work in the 1939-45 war. Son of the first Finnish Minister to Great Britain.

**Douglas-Hamilton, Group Captain the Lord Malcolm**, who was successfully returned as Conservative member for Inverness, served in Southern Rhodesia and East Africa during the last war.

**Dugdale, Sir Thomas L.** (Richmond, North Riding, 14,305 majority). Was first returned for this division in 1929. A past chairman of the Conservative and Unionist Party, and now chairman of the party's Agricultural Committee. He was Parliamentary private secretary to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister while the latter was Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1931-35. Sir Thomas frequently takes part in Colonial debates.

#### Well-Known Back Benchers

**Eekes, David** (Chippenham, 4,097 majority). One of the best-known Conservative back-benchers, he was before the war associated with the Central Mining Corporation in London and Africa. Took charge of the Spain and Portugal departments of the Ministry of Economic Warfare on the outbreak of war, was later economic adviser to the British Ambassadors in Madrid and Lisbon.

**Eden, The Rt. Hon. Anthony** (Warwick and Leamington, 8,814 majority). M.P. for this division since 1923. Deputy Leader of the Opposition during the 1914-18 war, when he served with The King's Royal Rifle Corps on the Western Front, he had under his command a Rhodesian platoon. Was Secretary of State for the Dominions from September, 1939, until May, 1940, when he went back to his old post of Foreign Secretary in Mr. Churchill's war-time Government.

**Elliot, The Rt. Hon. Walter**, regained the Kelvingrove (Glasgow) seat which he lost by a narrow margin in 1945. This time he polled 15,197 votes and had a majority of 5,224 against the Labour member. Mr. Elliot visited East Africa some years ago, and was chairman of the war-time Commission on Higher Education in West Africa. In pre-war Governments he held a variety of Ministerial posts, including Agriculture and Health. In the last Parliament he represented the Scottish Universities, that seat now being abolished.

**Erroll, F. J.** (Albionham and Sale, 14,299 majority). A director of four engineering companies, he was first elected to this division in 1945, and has taken an interest in Colonial affairs, being a member of a delegation to West Africa. Served in S.F.A.C. during the last war.

**Fletcher, Walter** (Bury and Radcliffe, 780 majority). Was in business in East Africa for some time after the 1914-18 war. He is chairman and managing director of a large firm of rubber merchants, a past chairman of the Rubber Trade Association, and a farmer in Hertfordshire. As an artist, Mr. Fletcher has exhibited at the Royal Academy. Keenly interested in Colonial affairs.

#### Former Colonial Civil Servant

**Gammans, Captain L. D.** (Hornsey, 11,093 majority). Was in the Colonial Service in Malaya from 1920 to 1934, and from then until the outbreak of war director and secretary of the Land Settlement Association. He has studied agricultural conditions in India, America, and Europe, and frequently participates in Colonial debates.

**Gridley, Sir Arnold B.** (Stokepoth, South, 2,182 majority). President 1946-48 of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. Has been engaged in the electrical industry all his business life.

**Grimston, J. St. Albans**, 2,382 majority). Has recaptured a seat which he held from 1943 to 1945. A brother to the Earl of Verulam, Mr. Grimston spent two years tobacco farming in Southern Rhodesia, and is now general manager of an Enfield company.

**Harris, F. W.** (North Croydon, 9,304 majority). Managing director of Marshall Food Products, Ltd., with interests in Kenya, Mr. Harris owns a farm in that Colony, which he has visited on several occasions. He won this division in a by-election in 1948.

**Hill, Dr. Charles** (Luton, 1,086 majority). Well known as the "Radio Doctor," Dr. Hill is secretary of the British Medical Association and of the Commonwealth Medical Conference.

**Hudson, The Rt. Hon. Robert S.** (Southport, 15,607 majority). M.P. for this division since 1931. Mr. Hudson owns a farm in Southern Rhodesia, which he has visited on several occasions, and is a member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society. Has held many Ministerial appointments, and was Minister of Agriculture in Mr. Churchill's war-time Government. From 1911 to 1923 he was in the Diplomatic Service.

**Hurd, Anthony** (Newbury, 6,236 majority). Agricultural correspondent of *The Times*, he has twice visited East Africa, including the groundnut areas, and has been prominent in Parliamentary debates on that scheme. From 1939 to 1943 he was an assistant agricultural adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, and has travelled extensively in Europe, South Africa, and the Americas.

**Hinchingsbrooke, Viscount** (South Dorset, 2,543 majority). Founder and first chairman of the Tory Reform Committee. Has shown a keen interest in Empire affairs. Went with Lord Baldwin as his private secretary to the Ottawa Conference in 1932.

**Lennox-Boyd, As T.** (Mid-Bedford, 2,159 majority). M.P. for this division since 1931. Always prominent in Parliamentary discussions on Empire affairs, he has visited East and Central Africa. Has held the offices of Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministries of Labour, Home Security, Food, and Aircraft Production.

**Lindsay, March** (Salisbury, 14,017 majority). M.P. for this division since 1945, he commanded the 1st Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, in the last war, was wounded, twice mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the D.S.O. Before the war he undertook exploration work in East Africa and the Belgian Congo and led the British Trans-Greenland Expedition of 1934.

**Lucas, Sir Jocelyn** (Portsmouth South, 13,579 majority). Has represented the division since 1939. Chairman of the Welcome Committee of the Over-Seas League, 1938-40, and founder and chairman of the Allies' Welcome Committee.

#### Minister of Production in War

**Lytelton, The Rt. Hon. Oliver**, D.S.O., M.C. (Aldershot, 6,172 majority). Was President of the Board of Trade and Minister of Production in Mr. Churchill's war-time Government. Formerly managing director of British Metal Corporation, Ltd., and now chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., both of which have extensive African interests.

**Macdonald, Sir Peter**, K.B.E. (Isle of Wight, 11,488 majority). M.P. for this division since 1924. Founder and chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Imperial Affairs Committee, he has participated in numerous Parliamentary debates on the Colonies.

**Macpherson, Major Niall** (Dumfries, 8,243 majority). Commissioned in the Territorial Army in the last war, he went on a military mission to Madagascar. He had previously managed a British firm in Turkey.

**Macmillan, Harold** (Bromley, 10,688 majority). A former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Minister Resident in North-West Africa from 1943 to 1945, he was Air Minister in Mr. Churchill's "Careless" Government in 1945.

**Manningsham-Buller, R. E.** (South Northants, 1,760 majority). A barrister, who was M.P. for Daventry from 1943 to 1950, he has shown considerable interest in Empire affairs. Served in the Judge Advocate-General's department during the war.

**Marshall, S. H.** (Sutton and Cheam, 11,494 majority). Has played a prominent part in local government affairs in Surrey, and is chairman of Marshall Food Products, Ltd., which has subsidiaries in East Africa. Has paid several visits to Kenya since the end of the war.

**McCorquodale, The Rt. Hon. Malcolm S.** (Epsom, 17,847 majority). Chairman of a number of printing companies, including one operating in the Sudan. Was M.P. for Sowerby 1931-45 and for Epsom from 1947.

**Nield, Basil**, Major, M.C. (City of Chester, 7,639 majority). Called to the Bar in 1925, he served with the Judge Advocate's Department during the last war in East Africa, Palestine, Persia, and Iraq.

#### Son of Lord Harlech

**Osmsby Gore, W. D.** (Oswestry, 9,006 majority). Son and heir of Lord Harlech, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, he farms in the Oswestry district. Served during the last war in the "Phantom" reconnaissance unit, working with airborne units.

**Orr-Ewing, I. L.** (Weston-super-Mare, 13,473 majority). M.P. for this division since 1934. Was a member of the Royal Commission to Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1939, and has been Parliamentary private secretary to five Ministers. During World War I he was A.D.C. to the General commanding the 20th Division in France, where he was wounded.

**Pickthorn, Kenneth** (Carlton, Notts, 395 majority). Was M.P. for Cambridge University from 1935 until the recent abolition of university seats. A lecturer in history, he has spoken and written widely on Imperial affairs.

**Price-Palmer, Brigadier G. L.** (Worthing, 19,447 majority). Visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation during the last Parliament. Commanded an armoured brigade in Italy during the recent war. A member of the Royal Air Force Squadron.

**Rassau, R. S.** (Wembley, South, 3,669 majority). One of the new Conservative members who captured the seat from Labour, he is research secretary of the Empire Economic Union and a London County Councillor.



**Sandys, The Rt. Hon. Duncan** (Streatham, 11,339 majority). M.P. for Norwood from 1935 to 1945. A son-in-law of Mr. Churchill, he is well-known for his pre-war policy of resistance to appeasement of German demands for the return of former Colonies. Has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, and was Minister of Works in the "Caretaker" Government. After being disabled in 1944, he was appointed Finance Member of the Army Council, and was subsequently chairman of the Inter-Governmental Council for Empire Prisoners of War. Has played a prominent part in the organization of the European Assembly.

**Smiles, Sir William** (Ulster Unionist, North Down, 30,974 majority). Was Conservative M.P. for Blackburn from 1931 to 1945. A member of the Parliamentary delegation to East and Central Africa in 1944. Lived in India for several years, where he was a member of the Assam Legislative Council from 1922, to 1930.

**Snadden, W. McN.** (Kinross and West Perthshire, 8,116 majority). Was chairman of the British Livestock Export Group, and is a well-known Scottish farmer and stock breeder.

**Stanley, The Rt. Hon. Oliver, M.C.** (Bristol West, 12,243 majority). Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1942 to 1945. A son of the late (7th) Earl of Derby, he has held many Ministerial posts, including the portfolios for Transport, Labour, Education, Board of Trade, and War. Has sat in the House of Commons since 1924.

**Stanley, Captain R. (North Yorks, Lanes., 13,023 majority).** A new member, he is a brother of the present Earl of Derby and a son of the late Lord Stanley. Joined the staff of the Conservative Central Office after the war.

**Thomas, J. P. L. (Hereford, 7,129 majority).** Vice-chairman of the Conservative Party. M.P. for this division since 1931. Was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions and for the Colonies, between 1932 and 1936, and to Mr. Eden when he was Dominions Secretary in 1939-40. Mr. Thomas was Financial Secretary to the Admiralty from 1943 to 1945.

**Thorp, Brigadier R. A. F.** (Berwick on Tweed, 4,544 majority). Defeated Sir William Beveridge in this constituency in 1945. A regular soldier with over 30 years' service, he was with the 11th East African Division in Ethiopia in 1941; G.S.O.I., H.Q., East Africa, 1941. Colonel in command, Northern Rhodesia, 1942; and Brigadier commanding 31st Brigade, Ethiopian Frontier, 1943-45.

**Tweedsmuir, Lady** (South Aberdeen, 8,826 majority). Won this seat in a by-election in 1946. Her first husband, Sir Arthur Grant, was killed in action with the Grenadier Guards in France, and in 1948 she married Lord Tweedsmuir, who was for some time in the Colonial Service to Uganda and is a vice-chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board and a director of Dalgety & Co., Ltd., and other companies.

#### Former England Rugby Football Captain

**Wakefield, Sir W. Wavell** (St. Marylebone, 13,420 majority). Always interested in Commonwealth matters, he was Parliamentary private secretary to the Marquess of Hartington when Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1936-38. A member of the Church of England Advisory Council on Empire Settlement, and a former England Rugby football captain, Sir Wavell visited East Africa and the Rhodesias with a Parliamentary delegation in 1945. He was M.P. for Swindon from 1935 to 1945, and then elected for his present constituency.

**West, Brigadier Sir G. S. Harvey, K.C.** (T.D. Richmond, Surrey, 13,669 majority). Has represented the division since 1937, and was previously M.P. for Keighley. Commanded the 31st Batt., Royal Engineers, early in the 1939-45 war, and then the 6th A.A. Brigade. Was Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Churchill from July, 1941, to July, 1945, being made a baronet for his services. A barrister and a director of mining companies operating in Rhodesia and East Africa.

**Wheatley, Colonel M. J., C.B.E.** (Poole, 6,513 majority). Served in the Sudan Defence Force and the Sudan Political Service from 1917 to 1928, being for four years private secretary to the Sirdar, the late Sir Lee Stack. During the 1914-18 war he was twice mentioned in despatches for services during operations in the Sudan. He was Governor of the Bah-el-Ghazal Province from 1921 to 1928. After his retirement he became Mayor of Poole.

**White, J. Baker** (Canterbury, 11,928 majority), was elected to this seat in 1945. He worked as a farm labourer and cigar hand in his youth and during the immediate pre-war years was on secret service in Germany. He later served in the Political Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office. He is a director of the Economic League, and has been keenly interested in Colonial affairs.

**Williams, Sir Herbert G.** (East Croydon, 8,581 majority). M.P. for Reading 1924-29 and for South Croydon from 1932 until 1945. Honorary secretary of the Empire Economic Union. He has always taken an active interest in Imperial affairs, and is associated with many trade and industrial organizations. A former chairman of the London Conservative Union.

**Winstanley, The Rt. Hon. the Earl, P.C., G.C.** (Horsesham, 10,423 majority). Father of the House of Commons M.P. for Horsesham since 1904. Keenly interested in Imperial affairs, he visited Northern Rhodesia as a young man, and has since owned property in that country. Has held Ministerial posts, including that of Under-Secretary of State for India.

#### LABOUR

**Attlee, The Rt. Hon. Clement Richard** (West Walthamstow, 12,107 majority). Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury since 1945. An artillery officer in the 1914-18 war, he served in the Gallipoli expedition, Mesopotamia, and France. Leader of the Labour Party since 1935. Has held many Ministerial posts, including that of Secretary of State for the Dominions, 1942-43. Deputy Prime Minister in Mr. Churchill's caretaker Government. Was M.P. for Limehouse, 1922-45.

**Bottomley, Arthur George** (Rochester and Chatham, 477 majority). Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1947-50; Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, 1946-47. In the former capacity he has visited Southern Rhodesia and the Union.

**Brookway, Archibald Fenner** (Eton and Slough, 4,393 majority). Journalist and author, has written and lectured extensively on Commonwealth matters. M.P. for East Leyton, 1929-31.

#### P.P.S. to Mr. Strachey

**Champion, Arthur J.** (South-East Derbyshire, 5,250 majority). Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Strachey, 1949-50. An ex-railwayman; member of several Parliamentary financial sub-committees.

**Cooper, Geoffrey** (Middlesbrough West, 3,833 majority). Served as wing commander in the recent war. Has participated in many Colonial debates. Before the war was managing director of a woodworking and furniture factory. Now a business adviser.

**Crawley, Alan M.** (Buckingham, 1,654 majority). After leaving Oxford, became a journalist and educational film producer. Parliamentary private secretary to the Colonial Secretary, 1945-47. Served in the R.A.F. during the war; was Air Attaché in Sofia in 1941, and acting commander of No. 73(F) Squadron. Shot down in Germany and imprisoned. Awarded M.B.E. for services in prison camps. Frequently participates in Colonial discussions.

**Crossman, R. H. S.** (Cventry East, 43,453 majority). Assistant editor of the *New Statesman*, which is frequently critical of East Africa and the Rhodesias. Specializes in foreign affairs. A member of the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine in 1946. During the last war he was director of propaganda to the enemy in the Psychological Warfare Department, and served on the executive. (Foreign Office), 1940-42, then transferred to General Eisenhower's staff at Algiers and S.H.A.E.F.

**Davies, Albert E.** (Stoke-on-Trent, North, 22,249 majority). M.P. for Burslem, 1949-50. A former railway clerk who completed his education at Manchester College, Oxford. Interested in Colonial affairs, and went to West Africa with the Estimates Committee in 1948.

**Davies, Harold** (Leek, 4,224 majority). A teacher and lecturer who often takes part in debates on Colonial affairs.

#### British Delegate to U.N.O.

**De Freitas, Geoffrey** (Lincoln, 3,753 majority). M.P. for Nottingham Central, 1945-50. Under-Secretary of State for Air since 1946, in which capacity he has visited the Rhodesias. A barrister, he was president of the Union at Cambridge, and won his Blue for athletics. Was British delegate to the U.N.O. Assembly at Lake Success in 1949. Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Attlee, 1945-46. Served in the R.A.F. as a squadron leader during the war.

**Donovan, Terence N., K.C.** (Leicester North-East, 10,397 majority). Entered the Civil Service in 1920 and was for many years on the Inland Revenue Staff at Somerset House. Called to the Bar in 1924. Resigned in 1932 to enter legal practice. Called to the Southern Rhodesian Bar in 1937.

**Drüberg, Thomas E. N.** (Maldon, 1,728 majority). After leaving Oxford, became a journalist and was the first "William Hickey" columnist of the *Daily Express*. Frequently takes part in Colonial debates, and is chairman of the Labour Party Commonwealth Group.

**Dugdale, John** (West Bromwich, 14,867 majority), formerly Financial Secretary to the Admiralty and now Secretary of State for the Colonies, replacing Lord Listowel, was educated at Wellington and Oxford and served as Attaché, British Legation in Peking. He covered the Chinese War in 1929 for *The Times*, and has also served on the *Spectator*. He is 44.

**Field, William W. J.** (Paddington, North, 3,790 majority). Former departmental manager of food manufacturing firm. Interested in Colonial affairs. Served as a captain in the recent war. Governor of Latimer Upper School.

(Continued on page 810)

# BACKGROUND

## Answer to Communism.

"Nationalization does not constitute an answer to Communism. Indeed, under certain conditions it favours Communist plans and intentions. The conception of State ownership is fundamentally Marxian; it attains its most complete form in the Communist States. In a democracy the Communists find it easier to operate inside a nationalized industry or service, because centralization of control, loss of individuality, and lower-level leadership favour their cause. So do the delays in dealing with grievances that arise in State-owned concerns. Centralized inertia is no answer to Communism. It is an aid to it. In contrast, healthy free enterprise is an answer to Communism. The most infertile ground for the Communist agitator and cell-planter is the works where there is a sturdy spirit of independence, where management and employees work together as a happy team, and where everyone knows what is going on. The answer to Communism becomes all the stronger when firms of this kind break down their income and expenditure accounts to show their employees and the public how each figure of income is allocated. One of the reasons for the spread of Communism in French and Italian industry was the bad relations between employer and employee that existed in many enterprises. In the case of France there was the added factor of Polish, Italian, and Spanish émigré workers, mostly of the extreme Left in politics. In Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, and particularly Denmark, where industrial relationships have been good over a long period, Communism has made but little progress. Good relations in industry, with the workers in the picture, are certainly one of the answers to Communism. British industrial history over the past 30 years tells us that, if there had been the same tolerance, spirit of co-operation, and desire to see one another's point of view in industry in 1919 as there was in 1949, the Communist Party in this country would have little or no influence in trade unions to-day." — *The Economic League.*

**University M.P.s.** — "At the dissolution of Parliament there were 12 university members. It would be difficult to find another group of 12 M.P.s. of equal distinction. This group comprised two ex-Cabinet Ministers, three ex-Parliamentary Secretaries, Fellows of the Royal Society and the Royal College of Physicians, a front-rank historian lecturer at Cambridge, a back-bencher who has had the unique distinction of adding a new Act to the Statute Book, and professors of the highest distinction." — Sir Ernest Graham-Little.

**Alternatives.** — "The vote was cast on what manner of Britain the electorate wished for themselves, their children, and their children's children. The people voted either for a return to the thousand-year-old, traditional, emergent British way of life or for the continuance of an artificial State with all its slavery, a State conceived in the muddled mind of the German Marx. The true choice was between that Britain which for centuries was the leader of the world in material, cultural, and spiritual progress; and a Britain which would be either the economic lackey of Wall Street or the political catamite of the Kremlin. The mass electorate went to the polling booths to register its choice between Socialist totalitarianism and Tory democracy, knowing that Socialist totalitarianism, if triumphant, would mean an abandonment of that national culture, that mode of life, which has been painfully built over many generations of struggle against natural disabilities and foreign pressures, and the adoption in its place of State serfdom, with the imminent probability that the new mode would fail in a very few years even to keep the nation physically alive." — *Truth.*

**Cut Expenditure.** — "A substantial cut in Government spending is the first requirement of future economic policy. It is absurd to suggest, as Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Morrison, and other Labour Ministers have done, that economies are out of the question. The real reason why the country now has a budget that is five-times as great as pre-war in money terms, and twice as great even in real terms, is to be found in the rapid increase in civil expenditure at home. The first duty of the next Government must be to undertake a thorough probe of departmental expenditure. The second step must be to re-examine all policies involving large expenditure to see where modifications can be made with least disturbances to the national economy. The indefinite continuance of a situation wherein almost 40% of the national income is siphoned off by the tax collector is unthinkable and intolerable, for it would involve the indefinite continuance of powerful inflationary pressures which no physical controls could wholly suppress and which would again price our goods out of the world market, and lead once more to currency devaluation. When Sir Stafford says that Government expenditure cannot be cut, he is, in effect, turning deliberately away from the path of financial sanity." — *Financial Times.*

**Economic Democracy.** — "Just think how enormously the power of the State has been increased in recent years, as a result of Socialist administration. Think of all those delightful country mansions with their flags proudly flying where coal boards and electricity boards and gas boards and railway boards function, and of all those officials licensing, authorizing, zoning, controlling, planning. The ultimate objective of Socialist administration, according to that very astute politician, the Lord President of the Council, is economic democracy, which is not simply a business of securing a Parliamentary majority, and using it to put through legislation for socializing industries. It is a matter of achieving revolutionary changes in the distribution of power. In effect, that it to say, the State is to own everything and employ everyone; the people are to be sovereign, not only in the sense that they vote their Governments into and out of office, but in the sense that these same Governments, on the people's behalf, control and operate the national economy. In Russia and the countries which have been forced into the Russian mould, it is freely recognized that for economic democracy to work the judiciary must be subservient to the State, that thoughts must be directed as well as labour, and that trade unions, along with the Press and the universities and all other such formative institutions, must be brought under direct and absolute State control." — Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge, in the *Daily Telegraph.*

**Total Socialism.** — "Once you substitute for the natural law that the consumer governs the market, the artificial law that the planner governs the market, you must go the whole hog and establish a consistent principle that the consumer is to get not what he wants, but what the planner thinks he wants or ought to want, even if it be undrinkable Algerian wine, or inedible snook, or astringent pomegranates. In short, you cannot half-plan an economic system any more than you can half-plan a house. State-socialism must be total or it is bound to fail, even according to its own standards. What is true in the economic sphere will ultimately prove true in the sphere of opinion. As Socialism spreads its tentacles—if it is allowed to do so—the tolerance of minority opinions will become more and more difficult. Already there are many signs that the present Government is resentful of opposition or criticism to an unprecedented degree." — Mr. C. K. Ahen, in *Time and Tide.*

# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R.-marked.**—"Even in June the Government might well have to hold the election during a financial crisis as devastating as that which swept Labour from office in 1931."—*Manchester Guardian*.

"Free trade for critics, within just and reasonable limits, is the only wise course."—*The Times*.

"Mr. Attlee speaks as though he were the mildest man that ever scuttled ship."—Lord Simon.

"The National Coal Board are selling £50,000,000 of stone, slate and other rubbish each year."—Mr. Richard Phillips.

"Britain will be rationed in meat and fats for many years to come."—Sir Leslie Plummer, chairman of the Overseas Corporation.

"A Chancellor of the Exchequer who says flatly that a 5% saving is impossible when taxation is 8s. in the pound of the national income is not fit for office."—*Sunday Times*.

"The award of free or concessionary coal to some 7,000 Coal Board officials who enjoy salaries up to £1,500 a year, provides another example of the utter falsity of this Government's 'fair shares' argument."—Mr. C. M. Woodford.

"Net savings by individuals have all but disappeared owing to heavy taxation."—*Barclays Bank Review*.

"There are nine Rugby internationals in residence at Oxford University."—Lieut. Colonel L. E. L. Maxwell.

"Hatrow is almost the only really great public school which has not provided a single member of the present Government."—Mr. Colin Brogan.

"The imported mutton which is being foisted on the London housewife is rubbish. It was worth 3d. to 4d. a lb. before the war. Now it is 17d. a lb."—London Retail Meat Traders' Association.

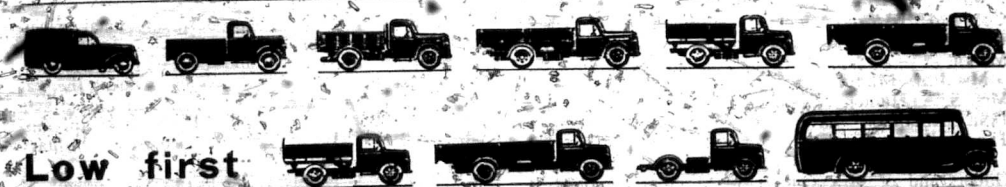
"At the end of the war the world was producing 24.9 million bags of coffee and consuming 25.5 million a year. For the current crop year production is estimated at under 28 million, but consumption will reach about 31.5 million. The vast surpluses previously accumulated in Brazil are now near exhaustion, and will have disappeared by June next."—Pan-American Coffee Bureau.

"So distorted has our national pattern become that to be successful is almost a social offence, to work hard is reactionary, to be thrifty is to invite a capital levy, to go fast is to upset the plan to go slow."—Mr. P. B. Gilbert.

"Before the war a daily packet of cigarettes and pint of beer cost £30 a year. To-day they cost £88; of which £64 is tax. Before he can spend that £88, however, a single man with £500 a year must earn £105 to allow for income tax."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"The threat of unemployment comes from German and Japanese competition and from a British Socialist Government which, by unparalleled expenditure, hobbles our free enterprise industry in its constant endeavours to sell our goods abroad."—Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

"Fifty million bushels of potatoes are due to be destroyed by the American Department of Agriculture because they cannot be sold, made into starch, given away or fed to animals. These spuds have cost the Government two dollars per cwt. under a scheme whereby producers were guaranteed a market. The total cost to the taxpayer in the United States will be about 100,000,000 dollars, less than half the loss of the 1948 crop."—*National News Letter*.



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# PERSONALIA

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. PEARSON GREGORY in Nakuru, Kenya.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. MOY-THOMAS in Dar es Salaam.

A son has been born in Kampala to Mr. and Mrs. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL of Soroti, Uganda.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. YELF in Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. V. MADDOX has joined Messrs. H. G. Radford and Partners, architects in Kampala and Jinja.

A daughter has been born in London to the wife of Mr. DAVID SLEATOR of the Tanganyika Administration.

SIR FRANCIS and LADY FETTERSTON-GODLEY are expected in the country from Kenya early in May for a visit.

A daughter has been born in Kondoia, Tanganyika, to Mr. P. H. W. BAILE, of the Colonial Administrative Service, and Mrs. BAILE.

MR. I. J. LOVDELL, of the Kenya Administration, and Miss D. R. SLATER, of the O.E.C.N.S. in the Colony, have announced their engagement.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL F. J. FRÉSANGES has left this country to take up the appointment of Air Officer Commanding British Forces, Aden.

A son has been born in Nairobi to Mr. and Mrs. JULIAN WAGHEN. Mr. Waghen is on the staff of the local branch of Barclay Bank (D.C. & O.).

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MASPERO, of Nairobi. Mr. Maspero is commercial supervisor of the East African Airways Corporation.

MR. S. GILLET, Director of Agriculture in Kenya, has been appointed a Museum Trustee in the Colony, in the place of Mr. J. C. RAMMELL, Conservator of Forests.

MR. F. H. RÖHNE, of the British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., has recently made a tour of East Africa with the general manager in the territories. Mr. I. MALO.

MR. JOHN MICHAEL HUNTER, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hunter, of Faringdon, Berkshire, and Mrs. JANE ROBINSON have been married in Arusha, Tanganyika.

MR. LEONARD ALAN GILBERT, son of the late Alan Gilbert and Mrs. Gilbert, of Mombasa, and Miss E. M. SCARBOROUGH of Ilford, have announced their engagement.

MR. A. L. GUYER, editor in chief of a group of newspapers supporting the present Government in the Union, has been appointed to follow Mr. LEIF EGELAND, a South African High Commissioner in London. Dr. Geyer is 55.

CAPTAIN RICHARD DOUGLAS MORRIS, formerly of the Sudan, and Miss EM. MAJORIE WHITE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. White, of Cambridge and Tanganyika, will be married in Zanzibar Cathedral on April 22.

LORD CROMER, a member of the Justices and executive committee in London of the Gordon Memorial College in the Sudan, and LADY CROMER visited Khartoum recently. They were the guests of the Governor-General and Lady Evelyn.

MR. L. H. C. KENNEDY and Miss MARY ELIZABETH KING were married on Saturday in the Royal, Hampton Court Palace. Miss King was a well-known Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, Miss Shearer, a well-known ballet dancer.

MR. C. A. G. WALLIS, who has retired after 25 years' service in the Sudan, has been appointed to the African studies branch of the Colonial Office. He was at one time a tutor in the Gordon Memorial College, and had a special interest in local government.

MR. DONALD HUTCHINSON, who is to join the P.W.D. in Northern Rhodesia as an executive engineer, was born in Malaya, educated in England, and served during the recent war in India. He has held appointments in Reading and Hastings.

Claimants for payment of debts or for succession to landed properties, titles or dignities of the late Sir HENRY ST. JOHN MILDMAY, who died in Uganda last November, should communicate with the Rev. Sir Neville Milman, care of A not, Dingwall.

THE REV. PATRICK ASHE, youngest son of the late Rev. R. P. Ashe, of Uganda, and Mrs. Ashe, of Croydon, was married last week in Southwark Cathedral to Mrs. MARION BAMBER, daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. F. F. Johnston, of Egypt.

MR. A. N. J. GORDON, youngest son of Lord Dudley and the late Lady Dudley Gordon, and Miss ANNE BARRY, eldest daughter of Lieut-Colonel Gerald and Lady Margaret Barry, of Bulawayo, have been married in London. The BISHOP of LICHFIELD officiated.

LORD ROTHCHILD, an executive director of the Overseas Food Corporation, who gave Rushbrooke Hall near Bury St. Edmunds, to the West Suffolk County Council for a farm institute, has had the property returned to him as the council cannot find a farm.

MR. J. CHEYNE, Member for Local Government in Tanganyika, is shortly retiring and will be followed in that office by Mr. R. DE Z. HALL, who first went to the Territory in 1936, becoming a district officer in 1936, deputy provincial commissioner in 1945, and provincial commissioner two years later.

MR. COLIN CLARKSON, who is to go to Northern Rhodesia as an administrative cadet, was educated at Hensworth Grammar School and Reading and London Universities. While in the Royal Artillery from 1942 to 1946, he served in India, Persia, Iraq, Egypt, Italy, and Germany. For the past three years he has been an area superintendent for the Imperial War Graves Commission.

MR. ALEXANDER PERRY has been appointed principal of the Indian Education Department in Tanganyika. He was born in Scotland and educated at Glasgow, Birmingham, and Oxford Universities. During the war he served in the Royal Artillery, being demobilized as a major. He has held a number of scholastic appointments, including one at the Lawrence Royal Military School in India.

MISS ELEANOR H. SLIFER, a lecturer in Zoology at Iowa State University and an authority on locust control, is spending a year in this country to work with Dr. B. P. UVAROV, director of the anti-locust research centre of the Colonial Office. The dollar cost of the visit will be borne by the U.C.A. under the technical assistance programme, and the results of her work will be made available to all Marshall Aid countries.

## Obituary

COLONEL ANTONIO BROWLAS DE MELO, who has died in Lisbon at the age of 71, did much travelling in Portuguese East Africa many years ago, and founded the Companhia de Angola.

Mrs. EILEEN ST. STEWART DAWSON, who has died in Walsbyre, was the widow of Brigadier-General Frederick Stewart Dawson, who was killed in East Africa in 1917, while on the hunt.

SHEIKH AHMED EL-ID, whose death is reported, was a former mufti of the Sudan, and one of the early graduates of the Sharia section of the Gordon Memorial College.

LIEUT. COLONEL W. F. CAMPBELL, resident governor of the Tower of London from 1833 to 1945, has died in Nairobi at the age of 67.

MR. W. J. CHANDLER has died suddenly near Mombasa at the age of 33.

## New Radio-Telephone Link East Africa and India

DIRECT RADIO-TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION is shortly to be established between East Africa and India through stations in Nairobi and Poona. This was announced by the Postmaster-General for East Africa, Mr. H. C. Wellbourn, when he paid a farewell visit to the Uganda Chamber of Commerce before his retirement. The chamber was meeting for the first time in the new rooms of the Uganda Cotton Association, and there were only 15 members present.

As soon as India was ready, Mr. Wellbourn declared, Cable and Wireless would introduce the new service for a trial period of six months. Possibly calls from London would be relayed through Nairobi to obviate interference on the direct London-India service.

Mr. Wellbourn said that much of his department's work had been delayed by shortage of materials, but the target for the new Kampala telephone exchange, which would cost £40,000, was 1952. He agreed to the establishment of a small advisory committee on telephone priorities.

It was the deliberate policy of the London G.P.O. and the shipping companies to load the mail under heavy cargo on mail ships on which the crew-room accommodation was insufficient for the mail to prevent suffering. This sometimes resulted in delays in unloading.

## Broadcasting Delay

DELAY BY SOUTHERN RHODESIA in implementing her part of the tripartite broadcasting agreement with the Central African Council has been alleged by the Northern Rhodesian representative. At a recent meeting of the public relations committee of the Council, it was pointed out that African broadcasting for the area has been conducted by Northern Rhodesia at considerable expense, but that Southern Rhodesia, which has accepted responsibility for European broadcasting in the Central African region, had not fulfilled her undertaking. The acting Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia said that the delay was due to difficulties in obtaining and installing the necessary equipment, but that a 12 kW transmitter was now in operation. He hoped that European broadcasting for the territories would become technically possible by mid-March.

## Bulk Fuel Storage Needed

THE TOWN COUNCIL of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, have urged the oil companies to supply bulk fuel storage installation in the area, so reducing the fluctuation caused by periodic shortages of petrol and power paraffin supplies. The council of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union have endorsed a resolution of their Midlands branch to the same effect. Mr. E. E. Hadley, Mayor of Gwelo, said that the situation had now become so tense that the slightest hitch in the supply of petrol threw the whole district into confusion. The companies have stated that it will be two or three years before even Salisbury can get the new tank storage, since not enough dollars are available to buy steel plating for the tanks. Lack of railway tank cars is blamed for the recent shortage.

## Tuberculosis in Kenya

PROBLEMS OF TUBERCULOSIS in Kenya have been discussed at a two-day conference in Nairobi, at which lectures were given by Drs. T. F. Anderson, Director of Medical Services, Kenya, E. M. Clark, medical officer, Fort Hall, G. Drury, medical adviser to the Labour Department, A. J. Walker, Medical Department, and W. H. Kirkaldy Willis, and by the M.O.H., Nairobi, and Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Deputy Labour Commissioner. A non-racial body, similar to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in the U.K., is to be established in Kenya.

## More Comment on 'Kenya Plan' Faith Better Than Paper Promises

UNDER THE TITLE "Land of Hope and Waffles," a contributor to the *Kenya Weekly News*, one who "believes that human kindness goes further than any amount of material benefits," has commented approvingly on our criticisms of "Kenya Plan," published by the Electors' Union of the Colony.

The writer says, *inter alia*—

"The editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, always a good friend to Kenya, has a lot of stern things to say about 'Kenya Plan.' He seems to think that we are tying ourselves up with words, and forgetting to be real citizens with a self-made future.

"If we think again, we may agree with him that 'permanency' cannot be guaranteed by any Government of any party in London, but only by the work and determination of Kenyans in Kenya. The fact that we have a lot of ill-wishers does not mean that we cannot deal with them, and the best way of dealing with them is to show ourselves of permanent value.

## Written Guarantees A Fallacy

"In any case, written guarantees are a fallacy nowadays. Nobody seriously guarantees anything any more. Permanency is a wan hope unless we hold on to it in a practical manner and foster it continuously by our own efforts. The Doubting Thomases will never have it, while the determined realists will work for it with no other idea entering their heads. Certainly will not come by asking for scraps of paper and guarantees. Our lives, example, and the use we make of our land are worth more than any party guarantee.

"There are many black East Africans who trust white East Africans more than they would trust anybody else, but whose faith may be a little shaken by some of the slogans in 'Kenya Plan.'

"Take 'paramouncy.' That hated word comes up again to stir up the waters—although it was a hateful word to settlers when used exclusively on behalf of Native interests, and is equally loathed by Africans when used exclusively in respect of European interests.

"Paramouncy, if there is such a dreadful thing, will come naturally and historically to those who produce most goods and services—especially services to those—to every race who are loyal to it.

"Although 'Kenya Plan' did not seem to forget to mention Native interests and co-operation with the Natives for their own advancement and well-being, there was a lot left unsaid, and it is time that sentiments were off the paper files and put into action. Government is not the only body that messes things and forgets them."

The battle against malaria in Mauritius is proceeding successfully. Not only houses, but churches, temples, warehouses, factories, outhouses, stables and sheds are sprayed with a lethal dose of D.D.T. In the 15 years from 1934 to 1949 the island's malaria death-rate was 28 per 1,000. In 1949 it was under 17 per 1,000, in spite of the unusually wet season.



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## Successful Candidates

(Continued from page 805)

**Follick, Mont.** (Loughborough, 3,755 majority). Founder and proprietor of Royal School of Languages, London. At one time Secretary to the Aga Khan. Speaks seven languages, and has a working knowledge of 14. An advocate of English spelling reform. Professor of English at Madrid University for four years before the recent war. Has visited East and Central Africa, and often participates in Colonial debates.

**Foot, Michael** (Devonport, 3,483 majority). Son of the Rt. Hon. Isaac Foot. President of the Oxford Union in 1935. Well known as a journalist and author; former editor of the London *Evening Standard*, and now editor of *Tribune*. Member of the National Executive of the Labour Party since 1947. Has often written and spoken on Commonwealth affairs. His Conservative opponent in this election was Mr. Randolph Churchill.

**Freeman, Peter** (Newport, 9,992 majority). Defeated Mr. Ivor Thomas, the former Labour M.P. and Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who stood in the Conservative interest. Mr. Freeman, retired tobacco manufacturer, has taken a keen interest in Ethiopian affairs, and is an extensive traveller.

**Gordon-Walker, Patrick** (Smethwick, 11,197 majority). Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the last Parliament, and now appointed Secretary of State for that Department. Was a history tutor at Oxford; in charge of European workers' programmes of the B.B.C. during the war.

### New Colonial Secretary

**Griffiths, James** (Llanelli, 31,626 majority), the new Colonial Secretary, was born in 1890. A former miner and president of the S. Wales Miners' Federation, he completed his education at the National Labour College, London. A former chairman of the Labour Party Executive, he has since 1945 been Minister of National Insurance.

**Haire, John E.** (Wycombe, 4½ majority). Schoolmaster and journalist. Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1946-47. Served in the East Indies in the recent war. Air Liaison Officer, Admiralty, 1943-45; air historian, 1945-46.

**Hall, The Rt. Hon. William Glenvil** (Colne Valley, 2,084 majority). M.P. for this division 1939-50. Financial Secretary to the Treasury since 1945. A barrister, he served in the Buffs during the 1914-18 war, was wounded, and mentioned in despatches. Visited the Rhodesias in 1945 with a Parliamentary delegation.

**Huggins, Dr. Somersville** (Barking, 20,030 majority). M.P. for Reading, 1923-24 and 1929-31. Retired consulting-surgeon. President of Socialist Medical Association since 1930. Has participated in Colonial debates.

**Henderson, The Rt. Hon. Arthur** (Rowley Regis and Tipton, 18,896 majority). M.P. for this division (formerly known as Kingswinford) 1935-50. Secretary of State for Air since 1947. Was Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations for a few months in 1947. Is a K.C., the son of the late Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Minister in the 1929-31 Labour Government.

**Hynd, John B.** (Asterfield, Sheffield, 18,541 majority). Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1945-47; Minister of Pensions, 1947. Chairman of the Parliamentary delegation to East Africa, 1948. Speaks frequently on Colonial subjects.

**Innes, The Rt. Hon. George** (Southwark, 22,378 majority). M.P. for North Southwark, 1929-31, and 1939-50. Minister of Labour and National Service since 1945. A former Mayor

of Southwark, he was Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1924, and to the Dominions Secretary, 1929-31.

**Jenkins, Roy Harris** (Stechford, Birmingham, 12,378 majority). M.P. for Southwark Central, 1948-50. After leaving Oxford, he worked for the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, Ltd., 1945-48. Served in the Royal Artillery, 1942-46. Lately Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

**Jones, Frederick Elwyn** (West Ham, South, 31,332 majority). M.P. for Plaistow, 1945-50. A barrister, journalist, and author. Recorder of Merthyr Tydfil. At the end of the war he was a deputy judge advocate, and was assistant British prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials. In 1948 appeared before the Supreme Imperial Court of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa.

**Kinghorn, E.** (Yarmouth, 3,162 majority). A Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, he has represented the constituency since 1945. Formerly a languages master and lecturer on economics, he served in the last war as an intelligence officer in the R.A.F.

**Lewis, John** (Bolton West, 5,048 majority). Rubber technologist and chairman of Rubber Improvement, Ltd. During the war he was responsible for research and development in rubber substitutes. Interested in Colonial matters, is a member of the Colonial Sports Club Committee appointed by the Secretary of State, and of the Advisory Committee on the welfare of Colonial People.

**Maitwaring, William** (Rhodesia East, 22,182 majority). M.P. for this division since 1945. Was a member of the pre-war Royal Commission on Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

**Mallalieu, Joseph P. W.** (Huddersfield, East, 5,233 majority). Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Strachey, 1945-49. President of Oxford Union, 1930. Served in the R.N.V.R. during the war. Journalist and author.

**Marquand, The Rt. Hon. Hilary** (East Middleborough, 16,783 majority). Previously M.P. for East Cardiff since 1945. Minister of Pensions since 1948; Secretary for Overseas Trade, 1945-47; Paymaster General, 1947-48. In that capacity he visited East Africa and the Rhodesias in 1948. Became Britain's youngest professor in 1929, when at the age of 28 he was appointed to the chair of Industrial Relations at Cardiff. Was at one time Professor of Economics at Wisconsin University, U.S.A.

**McAllister, Gilbert** (Rutherglen, Scot., 895 majority). Public relations consultant and author. Former secretary of the Town and Country Planning Association. Was a member of Parliamentary delegation to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar in 1948.

**McNeil, Hector, the Rt. Hon.** (Greenock, 8,910 majority) was in 1945 appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and later Minister of State. In the latter capacity he has often deputized for Mr. Ernest Bevin at meetings of the United Nations. A former journalist, Mr. McNeil visited East Africa and the Rhodesias with a Parliamentary delegation in 1945. Now appointed Secretary of State for Scotland.

### Mr. Noel-Baker Moves

**Noel-Baker, The Rt. Hon. Phillip** (Derby, South, 12,960 majority). M.P. for Derby, 1936-50. Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1947-50; Minister of State, 1945-46; Air Minister 1946-47. Has been vice-principal of Ruskin College, Oxford. Dodge lecturer at Yale University and Professor of International Relations at London University. Chairman of the Labour Party, 1946-47. Now Minister of Fuel and Power.

**Parker, John** (Dagenham, 21,735 majority). General secretary of the Fabian Society, 1939-45, and since then vice-president. Governor of London School of Economics Trust, and of Paisfield Trust. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office, 1945-46.

**Pearson, Arthur** (Pontypridd, 21,896 majority). M.P. for this division since 1938. Treasurer of the Household, 1946-50. Member of Parliamentary delegation to East Africa and the Rhodesias in 1948.

**Proctor, William Thomas** (Eccles, 5,223 majority). Since 1948 Parliamentary private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1948 he accompanied on a visit to East Africa.

**Pursey, Compton** (Warrington-on-Hull, East, 12,915 majority). Served in the Royal Navy for 30 years for part of the time in operations in the Far East and was then a naval officer promoted from the lowest rank to become an M.P. Rankin, obtained Adeston, Glasgow, 1894 majority. A school teacher, he has shown a considerable interest in Colonial matters.

**Rhodes, James** (Aston, and Lough, 924 majority). Managing director of a firm doing agricultural work in farming and public works during the 1914-18 war, he was seconded as an officer in the R.A.F. and was awarded the D.F.C. and bar. A member of the Parliamentary delegation to the Sudan, East Africa, and the Rhodesias.

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**Reid, Thomas** (Swindon, 8,279 majority). From 1905 to 1931 he served in almost every administrative branch of the Ceylon Civil Service. Was Mayor of Colombo and chief executive officer of the city for five years. In 1933 he was appointed to visit the Seychelles as financial commissioner.

**Robertson, John James** (Berwick and East Lothian, 1,728 majority). Was chief labour officer of the Ministry of Supply, 1941-44. Joint Under-Secretary of State for Scotland in October, 1947. Chairman of the Commonwealth Group of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

**Snow, Juliana Ward** (Lichfield and Tamworth, 4,518 majority). M.P. for Portsmouth Central, 1945-50. A Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1946-49; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1945-46; Government Whip, 1945-49. Worked for nine years with the Dunlop Rubber Company in England, India and East Africa. A great-grandson of William Hazlitt, the essayist.

**Sorenson, the Rev. Reginald W.** (Leyton, 11,650 majority). Keenly interested in Colonial affairs; a member of the Advisory Committee of the Fabian Colonial Bureau and of the Colonial Office Committee for the Welfare of Colonials in Great Britain.

**Stokes, R. R.** (Ipswich, 7,393 majority). Chairman and managing director of Ransomes and Rapier, Ltd., a company with extensive African interests. Served in France in the 1914-18 war, reaching the rank of major, and being awarded M.C. and Bar and the French Croix de Guerre. Now Minister of Works.

**Strachey, The Rt. Hon. John** (Dundee, West, 4,701 majority). Minister of Food, 1946-50; Under-Secretary of State for Air, 1945-46. Has revisited East Africa in the past two years in his capacity as the Minister responsible for the much criticized groundnut scheme. Now appointed War Minister.

**Webb, Maurice** (Bradford Central, 11,447 majority), who replaces Mr. Strachey as Minister of Food, is 45, and was chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party in the last Parliament. From 1929 to 1935 he was Propaganda Officer to the Labour Party, and is a former political correspondent of the *Daily Herald*.

**White, General Edward Cecil** (Dudley, 13,031 majority). Polled 32,836 votes, against 19,825 cast for Major Roy Farran, and 7,470 for a Liberal candidate. Born in 1900, he joined the Tank Corps at the age of 19 and served in the Army for 23 years, for part of the time in the Sudan and West Africa, attaining the rank of colonel.

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## LIBERALS

**Davies, Clement, K.C.**, was again returned as Liberal member for Montgomery. He is a former director of Lever Bros. and Unilever, Ltd.

**Granville, Edgar L.**, was re-elected as Liberal member for Eye, Suffolk, which he has represented since 1929. He had a majority of only 627 over his Conservative opponent. Mr. Granville has been keenly interested in African affairs.

**Morris, R. Hopkins, K.C.**, a barrister, 187 majority, visited East Africa in 1948 with a Parliamentary delegation. From 1936 to 1945 he was regional director for Wales of the B.B.C. He was the only candidate in the 1945 General Election to defeat a sitting Socialist member.

Defeated candidates included the following:

**Abrahams, Lady Ruth**, who unsuccessfully contested Orpington, where she polled 4,523 votes against 14,161 for the Labour candidate and 24,450 for Sir Walden Smithers (Conservative), is the wife of the Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney Abrahams, who was attorney-general in Zambia, 1922-25, and in Uganda, 1925-28; and Chief Justice of Uganda Protectorate, 1933-34, and of Tanganyika Territory, 1944-5. Lady Abrahams has had extensive experience of social welfare work, and after the liberation of Europe she served for a time as welfare officer in the Belsen concentration camp.

**Astor, the Hon. W. W.**, failed by the narrow margin of 476 votes to defeat the Labour member, Mr. J. E. Haird. As M.P. for Fulham/East from 1935 to 1945, he showed an interest in Colonial affairs.

### Former Deputy Chairman of Cotton Board

**Barlow, Sir John, K.C.M.G.**, Liberal National M.P. for Eddisbury, Cheshire, now merged into another constituency, stood unsuccessfully with Conservative support at Walsall. He was chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for 18 years, and during the last war was deputy chairman of the Cotton Board. He has twice visited the groundnut scheme areas in East Africa, and frequently participated in debates on that subject in the last Parliament.

**Davies, Hynds**, lost the seat at York for Labour by 77 votes; three recounts were taken. Mr. Davies, M.P. for South West St. Pancras, 1945-50, is a journalist and former schoolmaster who has shown an interest in Colonial affairs. He is a governor of University College Hospital for Tropical Diseases.

**Day, J. Wentworth**, who stood unsuccessfully as a Conservative at Hornchurch, a former editor of *Field*, and visited the Sudan some years ago.

**Dumpleton, Cyril W.**, who showed a keen interest in Colonial affairs in the last Parliament, failed to hold the seat at St. Albans for Labour. He polled 22,827 votes against 24,733 cast for Mr. J. Grimston, his Conservative opponent, who formerly farmed in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Dumpleton, a printer's manager, is a former Mayor of St. Albans.

### Served in German East African Campaign

**Emaden, Leslie G.**, a retired officer (batt. colonel) of the Regular Army, who stood in the Labour interest at Eye, Suffolk, was third in the poll, being defeated by the Liberal (who was elected) and the Conservative. He served during the 1914-18 war in German East Africa, and is keenly interested in Colonial matters. He was Assistant Military Secretary Eastern Command, 1940-41.

**Farran, Major Roy**, who until recently was mining in Southern Rhodesia, was unsuccessful at Dunbar, where he polled 19,825 votes for the Conservatives against 32,837 for Labour.

**Grant-Ferris, Wing Commander Robert**, who was M.P. for North St. Pancras from 1937 to 1945, was unsuccessful at Waddow Central, polling 28,853 votes against 27,582 for his Labour opponent. Wing Commander Grant-Ferris visited East Africa and the Rhodesias with a Parliamentary delegation in 1945.

**Hughes, H. D.**, a prominent member of the Fabian Society, who frequently participated in Colonial discussions in the last Parliament, was defeated at Southampton, South West. He polled 19,548 votes against 20,239 for Mr. J. E. Powell (Conservative), a former professor of Greek in Australia. Mr. Hughes was a member of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Mass Migration.

Continued on page 814

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An African Tanganyika game scout has been killed by a buffalo in Tukuyu.

An automatic telephone exchange has been installed in Port Sudan at a cost of £E50,000.

M.V. BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, the new vessel of the Union-Castle Line, will leave London on her maiden voyage to South Africa on April 6.

Astronomers from various parts of the world are expected to visit the Sudan to observe the total eclipse of the sun at 11 a.m. on February 25, 1952.

When extensions to existing buildings are completed towards the end of April, Gwelo will have the most modern council offices of any municipality in Southern Rhodesia.

A 30,000 cinema, one of the most up-to-date in southern Africa, is to be built in Umhali. It will have waiting rooms, a café, an arcade of showrooms, and a soft drinks bar.

Two Europeans recently broke into a secluded cottage near Mornitz and brutally attacked the European occupier. The leader of the pair has been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

A piece of land on Table Mountain has been given to General Smuts by the Cape Town City Council as a site for a house to be erected as a gift on his 80th birthday, May 24.

Three Africans have been charged in Dar es Salaam with the attempted murder of assistant superintendent of police, J. McLoughlin, and Inspector Bennet in the recent disorders at the port.

There are now about 5,000 private motor cars in Dar es Salaam, 800 motor lorries, and 10,000 bicycles. There were nearly 900 road accidents in the town last year; of 550 people injured, 10 died.

### Dental Clinic for Africans

The first municipal dental clinic for Africans in Southern Rhodesia has been opened in Umhali. The charges are 3s. 6d. for extractions and 7s. 6d. for fillings. The town's dental surgeons work in the clinic in rotation.

Responsibility for policing the most thickly populated areas outside townships in the Uganda Protectorate is being assumed by the Government. Chiefs will be left to deal with other parts of their districts and, to expand the Police Service Unit, a mobile force for use in case of civil disturbances.

In 1949 1,060 officers for the higher branches of the Colonial Service have been trained in this country almost double the figure for the previous year. Colonial Governments have met the cost of 644 courses, while the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund helped to pay for the remainder.

Mr. J. Lamb, political liaison officer for Tanganyika, has told the United Nations Trusteeship Council that Great Britain intends to end racial discrimination in the Territory, that attempts will be made to accelerate education, and that inter-racial schools and the introduction of the electoral system will be considered.

Owing to delays extending over seven months in appointing a surgeon in Dar es Salaam, no Government specialist was available to attend assistant superintendent of police, J. McLoughlin, when he was injured in the recent riots. A surgeon of the Overseas Food Corporation was promptly flown from Kongwa to deal with the case.

European officials in the service of the Uganda Government number 892 according to a recent statement by the Acting Chief Secretary. Married male officers number 578, single male officers 165, female officers 142, and recently appointed male officers (some of whom had not then arrived and whose civil state was uncertain), 69.

### Conservation Day

Wednesday, March 8, will be "Conservation Day" in Southern Rhodesia, and schools throughout the Colony will each plant a tree to mark the occasion. Essay competitions are also being held among school-children. The scheme was planned by the Natural Resources Board in collaboration with the Department of Education and the Conservator of Forests.

The 172,000 square yards of macadam of the new Livingstone airport, Northern Rhodesia, have been tested exhaustively by engineers from the Air Ministry and pronounced fit to take the strain of the largest aircraft in the world. The airport has the largest main runway in Africa, more than a mile and a half long and 200 feet wide. The first large aircraft is expected early in August.

In order to ascertain the views of the inhabitants of Tanganyika on the future constitutional development of the Territory, a committee will visit the following centres on the dates stated: Mbeya, March 8 and 9; Iringa, March 11 and 12; Dodoma, March 13 and 14; Moshi, March 28 and 29; Arusha, March 30 and 31; Tanga, April 3 and 4; Tabora, April 19 and 20; Mwanza, April 23 and 24; and Buloba, April 25 and 26.

The proportion of European married women to total female population is said to be higher in Southern Rhodesia than in any other country in the world except Northern Rhodesia. Of every 1,000 white women in the Colony in 1948 no fewer than 468 were married, whilst 44 were divorced and 76 widowed. In Northern Rhodesia 489 were married, six divorced and 58 widowed. The proportion of married men in Southern Rhodesia is exceeded only in Northern Rhodesia, France, and Germany—460 out of every 1,000 men in the Colony being married, and 43 divorced.

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## Flood Damage in N. Rhodesia

Extensive FLOODS have done much damage in Northern Rhodesia, where the railway bridge of the Zambezi Saw Mills has been carried away. Three washways on Rhodesia Railways delayed trains for 24 hours, and the causeway on the new Kwe road bridge was severely damaged.

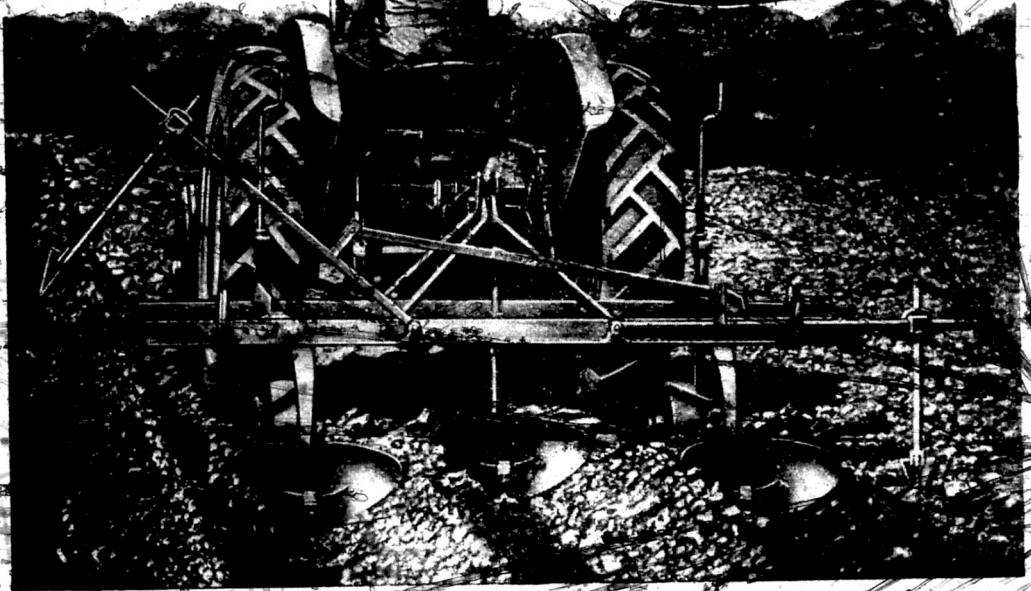
On the Ngwez River, a tributary of the Zambezi, large areas have been devastated. Mr. T. A. G. Phillips, the district commissioner, says that 100 Africans and dead cattle floating down the great Zambesi river when he flew over the affected area.

Airports and main roads have been rendered impassable and in the main reaction in Zambia and Northern Rhodesia are homeless.

24 hours rainfalls as high as 10 inches were recorded in some districts.



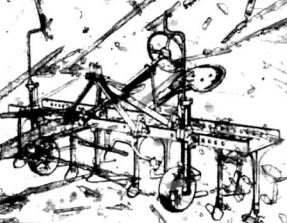
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# Defeated Candidates

(Continued from page 2811)

**Jones, The Hon. Philip Creech**, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1946, lost his seat at Ripley, Yorkshire, by the narrow margin of 81 votes after 42 years. His Conservative opponent, Mr. C. A. N. Hirst, is Chairman and managing director of a League of Chemical Manufacturers. Mr. Creech Jones was an official of the Transport and General Workers' Union from 1923 to 1930, then organizing secretary of the Workers' Travel Association, and chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau before the war. Governor of Woking College, Oxford, and vice-president of the Workers' Education Association and the British Institute of Adult Education.

**Jones, W. H.**, who stood unsuccessfully as a Liberal at Barnet, is a well-known shipper to East Africa and other markets, and a member of the executive committee of the Australian and New Zealand Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the British Eastern Merchant Shippers' Association.

## Trains Colonial Students

**Ludd, Mrs. Helen Osborn**, a university lecturer and member of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, unsuccessfully contested Sutton and Cheam, polling 17,706 votes for Labour against Mrs. Marshall, the Conservative member since 1935, who has had African interests. Mrs. Ludd has since been engaged in training Colonial students for social work.

**King-Hall, Commander Stephen R.N., (Retd.)** who was Independent member for Ormskirk from 1939 to 1945, stood unsuccessfully at Bridgewater, in place of Mr. Vernon Bartlett. He polled only 6,708 votes against 16,073 for the Labour candidate and 21,732 for the Conservative member of Lloyd's.

**MacPherson, Tom**, chairman and joint managing director of MacPherson, Traill and Co., Ltd., importers of foreign and Colonial produce, lost his seat at Stamford, polling 26,387 votes against 27,656 for the Conservative, a barrister.

**Nicholson, Miss Marjorie** who was unsuccessful at Windsor, where she polled 14,300 votes against 23,342 for the Conservative and 4,495 for the Liberal, is assistant secretary of the Fabian Colonial Bureau. After teaching at a girls' grammar school in London, she became an adult education tutor and has also taught in Nigeria. She is a member of the Labour Party Imperial Advisory Committee.

**Noel Baker, Francis Edward**, a son of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, lost his seat at Brentford and Chiswick by 834 votes. He is editor of the *United Nations World*.

**Rees-Williams, David Rees**, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1946-49, was defeated at West Froyton. He polled 20,424 votes against the 21,811 cast for the Conservative, Mr. H. M. Thompson, a 37-year-old director of two publishing companies. Formerly an advocate and solicitor in the West Indies settlements, Mr. Rees-Williams served in the Army during the last war, reaching the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Artillery. As Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies he visited East Africa.

## Partner in Long-Established Cotton Firm

**Reynolds, John**, who was surprisingly defeated at Exchange, Liverpool, by the Labour member, Mrs. Braddock, is a partner in the firm of Reynolds and Gibson, the oldest cotton firm in Liverpool. He is also associated with several other businesses.

**Scott, Lieut. Colonel and William**, who had been Conservative M.P. for Roxburgh and Selkirk since 1935, was defeated as a Liberal, he polled 15,991 votes against 15,347. Lord Strathairn is a brother of the Duchess of Gloucester and the Earl of Duke of Buccleugh and a nephew of Lord Francis, the well-known King's settler.

**Seaton, Mr. Samuel**, polled 20,957 votes for Labour at Preston, North Lancashire, he was unseated by 938 votes by Mr. Julian Amory, of Seaton, who has a considerable interest in Colonial affairs.

**Skellern, George T. G.**, lost the Bedford seat for Labour by a margin of 2,448 votes to Captain C. Soames, a son-in-law of Mr. Churchill. Mr. Skellern-Lodge was prominent among Labour questions on Colonial topics in the last Parliament. He is a member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Skellern-Lodge, who lost his seat in 1945, took part in debates on Colonial matters and visited East Africa with a Parliamentary delegation in 1948. During the war he was Assistant Director of Production of Medical Supplies.

**Skinner, Frank William**, a former schoolmaster and journalist, who participated actively in debates on Colonial matters in the last Parliament, was unseated at Harrow East; he polled 22,210 votes against 23,680 for the Conservative, an advertising agent. Mr. Skinner is a member of the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

**Smith, Captain G. G. P.**, lost the Colchester seat, which he entered for Labour in 1945; he polled 26,472 votes against his Conservative opponent's 21,403. Captain Smith was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1947-49, and has been assistant secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association since 1939.

## Solicitor-General

**Smiles, the Rt. Hon. Sir Frank K.C.**, who was defeated in the new constituency of Bebbington by a Conservative, was Solicitor-General in the last Government. He was called to the Bar in 1922, joined the Inner Temple, and practised in London until 1940. He is a grandson of Ford Madox Brown, the artist, and during the war he served in East Africa, the Middle East and France, reaching the rank of major. Sir Frank is now in office in the new Government.

**Taylor, Stephen**, was unseated at Barnet, where his Conservative opponent had a majority of 10,534. He has shown a keen interest in Colonial affairs, particularly in tropical diseases, and is a governor of University College Hospital. During the war he was a surgeon lieutenant-commander in the R.N.V.

**Thomas, Ivor**, was unsuccessful at Newport, where he polled 21,866 votes against 31,858 cast for the Labour member, Mr. Peter Bennett. Mr. Thomas was returned unopposed as Labour member for Kewghley, Yorkshire, in 1942, and held that seat in the 1945 general election. He became Parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation and for a year was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1949, however, he resigned from the Labour Party in protest against their decision to nationalize the steel industry, and a few months later joined the Conservative Party.



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## AIR EDITION

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### Changes in Tanganyika Chief Mbatia on Race Relations

CHIEF KIDAHU MBATIA, one of the first Africans to be appointed a non-racial member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, who is now a student at Lincoln College, Oxford, is quoted in *The Times* on the subject of the proposed constitutional changes in that Territory.

"I am a Tanganyika African, and have had the privilege of serving on the Legislative Council for the past four years. There is little doubt that only by racial co-operation can Tanganyika be developed on sound lines, and this is the view held by all responsible leaders of the European, Indian, and African communities. Co-operation and the necessary sacrifices it entails do not come easily, but come they must."

"European politicians in East Africa have no reason to fear either Indians or Africans, and what is feared causes them to distrust co-operation, then they are marching blindly. I am convinced that every thinking African accepts that non-Africans are and must remain an integral part of the community as a whole, and this view is shared. I am sure, by my fellow Africans in Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar, that all Africans ask is fair treatment for all races. Can this be asking too much?"

"Racial discrimination in East Africa has its home in Kenya. The problem has scarcely arisen elsewhere in East Africa as yet. The formation in Tanganyika last year of a European political organization, presumably based on its counterpart in Kenya, may bring with it the racial discrimination that we wish so much to avoid. *Apartheid* is not valid in Tanganyika, though it is possible to be heading for it."

"No unrepudiated political party in Tanganyika would enter in for one mode of the rule of a Kenya-Europeans Electors' Union since the proposed constitutional changes in Tanganyika may mean the end of British rule. On the contrary, the proposed reforms will serve to strengthen British rule, and in the right direction. Kenya-Europeans Electors' Union means white-ruled rule, and that is why the union is so vociferously opposed."

"I do not share the pessimistic view of some white settlers that with large African and Indian populations in Tanganyika it is more than likely under the proposed system that not a single European would be elected to the Legislative Council. Indeed, it is interesting to note that a European member was elected by Tanganyika's Legislative Council who was elected by his fellow members to represent them in the East African Assembly. Also the Mayor of Dar es Salaam is a European elected by his fellow councillors, and many of the thirds are non-European."

"We who live in East Africa do not want inter-racial oppression and not inter-racial strife. Each race must realize that it is dependent on the other, and to the extent that it attempts to perpetuate political domination by any artificial racial group is bound to fail."

"In conclusion, I believe that I welcome the proposed changes? Both the Government and the Tanganyika Government are prepared to make fair play, and there is no reason to believe that a Government which has always been impartial in its dealings with the people, will change its policy."

### African Medical Practitioner Call to a Sense of Service

THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES in Uganda said in the Legislative Council recently—

"The man holding a Makerere College medical diploma who is appointed an assistant medical officer in Government service can be licensed to practise medicine. If he retires after having performed meritorious service and is a person who can be relied upon to practise medicine satisfactorily without supervision, he can be licensed as an independent medical practitioner."

"I look forward to the standard of the Makerere medical diploma being raised to a level which will enable it to be recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom for registration purposes. This has been the aim of the medical school for many years."

"A representative of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom came on some years ago, specially to ascertain the level of training which had been attained. He made certain recommendations for the improvement of the teaching arrangements which were put into effect as far as possible. Another representative is likely to visit Uganda in the near future for the purpose of re-examining the Makerere medical school and advising on what additional measures are needed to bring the diploma to a standard which could be approved by the General Medical Council. This would automatically lead to the holders becoming registrars in the United Kingdom."

"There have been demands for the hastening of registrability for the Makerere medical diploma. I can sympathize fully with the desire to achieve a standard which is recognized everywhere as an indication of good professional ability. But the possession of a registrable qualification, with the accompanying freedom to practise medicine independently, is a matter of value to Uganda which the holder of the diploma is a professional adviser where it will do most good."

"We all know that the number of doctors is much below the country's needs, but we must be sure that if all those who possessed registrable qualifications set up their practice in the towns. There is no doubt that they would practise especially in many places by dealing with the better off members of the community, while the country's chief need—a good distribution of doctors practising both curative and preventive medicine—would remain unmet."

"Ideal persons leaving Makerere College as fully qualified doctors were to take up private practice in order to obtain higher incomes than the public service can afford to offer, the poorer sections of the population would find it hard to get proper medical assistance."

"The only way in which a private practitioner working in a rural area could earn an income comparable with that earned by his colleagues in the towns would be by dealing with large numbers of patients at small fees. In fact, he would have to take on so many patients that his ability to give each individual proper attention would be seriously affected and the standard of practice would be certain to deteriorate."

"I hope therefore that when the Makerere College medical diploma becomes registrable, as it is bound to do before long, the doctors who obtain it will not make their ambition to get into private practice at the first opportunity. If they do so, the poorer sections of their fellow-countrymen are bound to suffer. I hope, rather, that they will continue to play their part in the public service, which endeavours to raise standards of health throughout the country, and to treat as many people as possible, irrespective of whether they are rich or poor, or whether they live in the country or in the towns."

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## Of Commercial Concern

On Saturday, Mr. R. ("Dick") Robinson, representing Nissen, Ltd., and Cragoe, Ltd., the London confirming house, is due to leave London by air for Kenya to begin a business tour of East and Central Africa. He may be addressed at Barclays Bank (E.C. & O.) in Nairobi, Bulawayo, or Salisbury.

Tobacco growers in Southern Rhodesia have planted 157,000 acres, a record total. With an average yield of 635 lb. per acre, the season's crop of Virginia flue-cured tobacco will approach 100,000,000 lb. Last season's crop of 92,000,000 lb. was reaped from 128,500 acres.

It is estimated that the value of Tanganyika's sisal crop for 1949 will reach nearly £12,000,000. Total production at 123,296 tons was 2,674 higher than the figure for the previous year.

### New Canning Factory

Kenya Cannery Ltd. expect to open their factory in Thika for canning tropical fruit in the next fortnight, and to achieve a turnover of £1,000,000 in the next few years.

Messrs. Lehmanns (East Africa), Ltd., has been registered in Dar es Salaam with a capital of £150,000 to take over the interests of Lehmanns (Africa), Ltd.

Average daily railings from Mombasa for the week ended February 17 were 2,252 tons. Import of ores in port were 17,859 deadweight tons.

Prices of sawn, standard quality timber in Kenya have been raised by 10% above those which have been in force since November, 1947.

Northern Rhodesia has restored the petrol cuts which were in operation in December and January.

Fanti Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 6½% (the same).

## Groundnut Scheme Medical Services

### Problems for Inadequate Staff

DR. JOHN C. WINTERER, consulting physician in East Africa to the Overseas Food Corporation, has written in the *East African Medical Journal*—

"The medical personnel engaged in the groundnut scheme consist mostly of people straight from England, many with no tropical experience at all, and with no developed immunity to tropical disease.

"In the headquarters organization there is a chief health officer and a deputy chief. There is also a senior hygiene officer. In each of the chief areas there is a health staff and a hospital staff. The health staff consists of an area health officer, his sanitary inspectors, and health visitors. There is an enormous amount of work for this staff to carry out, in the inspection of housing, labour camps, water supplies, latrines, food inspection and food handling, together with the instruction of new arrivals in the care of their children, food problems, and elementary hygiene. This work should decrease with time as conditions became more settled, but with a developing area and community it is no small problem.

"In the four areas there are hospitals. Until March there was no hospital in a building, but all were tented, with an occasional building for stores, the theatre, and X-ray departments. On March 1 the new hatted hospital at Kongwa was opened; two years after the hospital was first started in tents. The Kongwa hospital has 306 beds, 46 of them for Europeans. At Ufambo there are 100 beds; at Nachingwea in the Southern Province 200; and at Mkwaya on the coast 100 beds.

"The hospital at Kongwa provides for 1,200 Europeans and about 12,000 Africans; Europeans in hospital average 30 and Africans about 200. In the old hospital with 230 inpatients the weekly turnover was often over 200. The daily European out-patient attendance is about 25 persons, whereas the Africans number between 400 and 500 daily, with a labour parade of anywhere between 30 and 150.

### Good Staff Rather Than Costly Equipment

"Success has always been in the medical department that good staff could be obtained rather than lavish and expensive equipment, always provided that the latter is adequate. Even so, the staff has often been very much overworked. The present staff at Kongwa consists of a surgeon and physician, four general duty medical officers, and a pathologist who also combines the duties of supervising the other laboratories in the scheme with being medical officer in charge of the hospital. Also attached to the hospital is the eye specialist, who visits the other areas in the same way as the dental officer does. There is an x-ray unit, and the nursing sisters number about 12. In charge of the dispensary is a European dispenser. There are also a radiographer and two laboratory technicians.

"The other hospitals, to which many difficult cases are referred, are at Ufambo, Nachingwea, and Mkwaya.

"Amongst the Europeans there has been very little malaria, owing to the prophylactic use of paludrine. There has been the usual incidence of bacillary dysentery and some endemic amebiasis, mainly due to the bringing out to the tropics of an organism common to conditions of primitive hygiene.

"Amongst the Africans there has been a large incidence of malarial, most cases of which respond very favourably to sulphonamide. Malaria shows a considerable seasonal incidence; a routine course of 15 paludrine tablets has been given with very good results. Venereal disease has not shown such a high incidence as might have been expected with the unsettled life of African who has been working in the scheme. Of trypanosomiasis there has been very little, and little leprosy. Yaws is common in the Southern Province, but not in the other areas.

"Tropical ulcers show a high seasonal incidence and cause a large amount of disability. Cases of ankylostomiasis and filariasis are present in their usual numbers. There has been a large number of cases of chicken pox, measles of both types, and mumps.

"Research work of any sort has been most greatly hampered owing to the difficulty of identifying the African. Accurate statistics are not possible when three different men appear on consecutive days with the same *kpapa*.

"The chief projector and a generator have been given respectively by the Eastern District Council, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and the Bulawayo branch of the British Legion to the Medical Service Council for their own use.

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## East African Sugar

AS PART of general Commonwealth arrangements for sugar, the East African Governments have accepted the offer of a total annual quota of 10,000 tons over a five-year period beginning January 1, 1953, subject to the provision that East Africa shall notify the British Government before the end of 1952 that sugar will be available for export.

Of this annual quota of 10,000 tons the British Government guarantee to purchase 5,000 tons at a reasonably remunerative price to be negotiated each year, and East Africa may expect to dispose of the balance of 5,000 tons at a competitive price in the preferential markets of the United Kingdom and Canada.

It appears that the requirements of the preferential market will be larger than at present estimated and that other producing countries of the Commonwealth will be unable to fill their quotas, the British Government undertakes, if necessary, to consider increasing the total East African quota up to 20,000 tons.

The growing population of the territories, the greater purchasing power of the Africans and their desire for a more varied diet, have led to a considerably increased local demand, and on the basis of existing production East Africa will require to import sugar.

The East African Governments are concerned that local production should be developed as far as possible so that the territories may one day become self-supporting, and are anxious to interest in reciprocal investment in the sugar industry.

The quota given East Africa by the British Government will provide a safeguard in the possible event of any large rise in production temporarily outstripping the internal demand.

## Bee in the Groundnut Scheme

A TYPE OF BEEHIVE to be used in the groundnut scheme is depicted in the *Farmers' Weekly*. The official journal of the Beekeepers' Association *Beecraft*, comments: "The bee of that area has a reputation, and is normally kept in log or wicker hives at the top of tall trees. If the expert is to use this new hive with *apis danisaniitii*, we seriously urge him to make his will and take out a very large life insurance. Only one premium will be necessary. If he will deposit a photograph, before he leaves England we will have the block made ready for an illustrated obituary notice."

## East African Currency

PROGRESSIVE EXPANSION in the currency of the East African territories from £6,499,776 in 1949 to £20,857,680 in 1946 received a slight check in the years 1947-48, but the report of the East African Currency Board, just received, shows that by June 30 last it had risen to £23,944,721. On the same date the figure for the occupied territories and Ethiopia was £2,389,453. The surplus in the balance-sheet was £866,472, an increase of £63,006 for the year.

## Cotton Production and Prospects

WORLD PRODUCTION of commercial cotton for 1949-50 is estimated in an article by Mr. Dudley Windel in the *Empire Cotton Growing Review* at 29,110,000 bales of 478 lb. each, of which East Africa's contribution is shown as 350,000, the Sudan's as 250,000, and the Belgian Congo's as 230,000 bales.

Turning to prospects of the present season Mr. Windel writes:

**Sudan.**—Acreage planted to Sakel-type cotton last autumn is believed to be little changed from the 1948 figure, but an increase is reported of the planting of American-seed types in the raw-grown areas. Total production is expected to approximate to last season's out-turn of 1,239,670 kantars.

**British East Africa.**—Planting of the 1949 crop in Uganda was delayed about a month by drought, but good rains fortunately relieved the situation in time, and the area sown was slightly larger than last year. The 1948-49 season was unusually favourable, and it is thought unlikely that the harvest will reach the 400,000 bales of 400 lb. each then attained. The Tanganyika crop experienced mixed weather conditions, and the out-turn is not expected to equal the 1948 yield of 50,000 bales of 400 lb.

**Belgian Congo.**—Drought has somewhat marred prospects for the 1949-50 crop, and it is thought doubtful if the harvest will reach 48,000 metric tons.

## Central African Airways

DURING THE LAST HALF OF 1949 passenger traffic carried by Central African Airways increased by 23.6% compared with the previous six months, this being attributed to more attractive schedules introduced in June, including "family travel" fares and holiday tickets. The number of passengers carried has risen from 14,100 in 1946 to 47,561 last year, whilst total traffic expressed in ton-miles has more than doubled since 1947 (1,171,324 and 2,424,859). Passenger mile flown have increased from 12,093,559 in 1947 to 19,981,533 in 1949, and the weight of revenue cargo from 162,176 kilos in 1946 to 690,265 kilos last year. European staff in 1949 totalled 400, a drop of 45 compared with 1948, but an increase of 196 over 1946.

## Governor Lays Foundation Stone

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, when he laid the foundation stone of the new building of the Pandya Memorial Clinic in Mombasa, paid a tribute to the late Mr. J. B. Pandya, who, he said, was "of humble origin, and came to East Africa, where by his industry, thrift and business enterprise and acumen he made substantial commercial position for himself, as, indeed, many of his countrymen have done under the generous opportunities provided for all where the Union Jack flies."

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## Company Meeting

## Falcon Mines, Limited

## Mr. Papenfus's Statement

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF FALCON MINES, LIMITED, was held at Exchange Buildings, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, on February 28, Mr. E. B. PAENFUS, chairman of the company, presiding.

The chairman, in the course of his speech submitting the accounts for the year ended September 30, 1949, said, *inter alia*: "The net profit for the year amounted to £55,136 compared with last year's profit of £29,116, which latter figure included the profit on sale of certain farms and investments of £3,976.

"The profit for the year did not attract any liability to taxation, as your company is allowed to offset against this profit the expenditure incurred in bringing the Dalny mine to production.

## Dalny Mine

"I will first deal with the results of operations on the Dalny Mine for the four months ended January 31, 1950. The total development footage advanced during this period was 4,400 ft., of which 3,564 ft. were on the Dalny section. This work continues to give encouragement, and I give you below a summary of results:—

"On the 5th level a payable strike length of 225 ft. was proved, averaging 5.4 dwt. over 65 in. On the 6th level a payable strike length of 95 ft. was proved, averaging 6.2 dwt. over 75 in. On the 7th level a payable strike length of 225 ft. was proved, averaging 6.0 dwt. over 79 in.

"The values given above have been reduced, but further adjustments necessary before the calculations of the corresponding ore reserve have not been applied.

"The estimated ore reserve at the Dalny, Turkois and Branchpath sections at September 30, 1949, was 341,000 tons valued at 4.2 dwt. over a width of 111 in.

"With regard to construction work on the Dalny mine, I am pleased to be able to report good progress. The compressor houses at both Dalny and Turkois have been completed, and the erection of the permanent steel headgear and hoist at the Rix shaft is well advanced.

"In view of the strong ore-reserve position at the Dalny mine your technical advisers have recommended that we proceed at once with the equipment of the mine for production and the erection of a reduction plant with an initial nominal capacity of 12,000 tons per month.

"The preliminary work in connexion with the design of the reduction works has been completed and some orders for plant have already been placed. It is not possible to give an exact date when production might commence, but your board hopes to reach that stage by the middle of 1952.

## Increase in Issued Capital

"At last year's annual general meeting I indicated to you that the erection of a reduction plant and the provision of other equipment and facilities necessary for production would necessitate further capital and it has accordingly been decided to increase your company's issued share capital by a further 778,119 shares of 5s. each. These shares will be offered to members registered on March 8, 1950, at a price of 7s. per share in the ratio of three new shares for every four shares held at that date and forms of application will be posted to all members on or about March 15. The issue has been underwritten by Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., for a cash commission of 2½% on the issue price of the shares.

"The United Kingdom Treasury has given its consent to the issue. The gross proceeds of the new issue will amount to £272,341, which, together with your company's existing cash resources and the profits from the Sunace and Bay Horse mines, should be sufficient to bring the Dalny mine to the production stage."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

## Tractor Prices in N. Rhodesia

## Committee to Investigate

PRICES OF TRACTORS and agricultural implements in Northern Rhodesia are to be investigated by a committee. This was agreed recently in the Legislative Council, after Mr. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN had asked Government to control such prices on the basis of a gross profit mark-up not exceeding 25%.

He said that the question had first been raised nearly two years ago by Mr. G. B. Beckett, and since then by other members at frequent intervals. The Government had replied that it would be dealt with at an early date, but this was another case of all promise and no performance. Tractors were not in free supply, and normal trade competition had not brought down prices. Some traders were making a profit of more than 40%.

MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Economic Secretary, said that the principal reason for the delay in coming to a decision had been that the Price Control Advisory Board had failed to reach an agreement.

"Where you get a number of types of the same article on sale, one of which is vastly preferred to the others on account of its special features," he said, "and when the consumer gets to know that a higher mark-up is being carried on that article, it is quite natural for consumers to want the price reduced."

"They therefore make a case for the price controller to scale down the mark-up on the favourite type of tractor to the level of that on the less favoured machine. If Government pays attention to this application, is that good for trade and enterprise? Is that sort of action going to attract industrialists and traders to this country? Is it going to be in the best interests of the consumer in the long run? I suggest that the answer is 'No,' unless the goods are in restricted supply.

## Difficult to Assess Profits

MR. VAN EEDEN: "Which they are."

ECONOMIC SECRETARY: "... and can be proved to be bearing an excessive profit."

MR. VAN EEDEN: "Which they also are."

ECONOMIC SECRETARY: "I wished to express the opinion that to justify control you have to prove restriction in supply and non-operation of competition and excessive profits."

It was difficult, he continued, to assess whether the profits in question were excessive, because many of the firms had not yet completed their first financial year.

Salesmanship was an important item in the cost of tractors: they were sold mostly on farms, and salesmanship was naturally more expensive than in the case of cars. Moreover, service for tractors was steadily improving. One firm had five trained mechanics travelling through the country to service tractors. Government also knew that the net loss on the servicing department of one tractor firm—not a large one—was £2,000 in six months.

MR. WELNSKY considered that Mr. van Eeden had proved his case, and moved an amendment proposing the appointment of a committee to investigate the question. This was accepted.

## Another Groundnut Scheme

A PILOT GROUNDNUT SCHEME has been launched in the Mumbwa area of Northern Rhodesia, after investigations over the last two years had indicated favourable chances of success. The cost is estimated at £20,000 for the first year and £55,000 over five years. About 400 acres are to be planted this year, and the total proposed area will be 1,400 acres. Mechanical harvesters will reap the crop, and experiments are to be undertaken to discover the value of the groundnut crop residue as cattle feed. Rotation experiments will also be made. Clearing methods are expected to be different from those in force in the Tanganyika groundnut scheme.

Sugar production in Mauritius in 1949 totalled 415,500 metric tons, of which 304,478 tons were exported. The United Kingdom took 209,792 tons, Canada 32,876 tons, East Africa 9,905 tons, and the Seychelles 508 tons.

## Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA report in its review received a few days ago on commercial and economic conditions in East Africa:—

**Kenya Colony.**—As was to be expected, after the seasonal buying rush in December the general level of January retail business fell considerably lower.

The bazaars throughout the country report that trade has been quieter and duller in the first month of 1950 than for any January since the war. This has been due in the main to stock congestion and the illiquidity of capital, the effects of which are cumulative. Although trading profits which escaped E.P.T. during the war and afterwards were considerable, there is a very large amount of capital formerly used in trading now frozen in properties and other investments.

The amount of capital to day required to conduct a given volume of business (by bulk) is three or four times the capital that would have been needed in 1939. The initial cost of goods is greater, duties are higher and overheads and wages much swollen whilst delays in shipping, clearing and transposing by rail seem to be interminable. In some lines competition has grown very keen and losses are inevitable.

On the other hand automobile distributors reported an all-time sales record for January. The question is now frequently asked when saturation point in Kenya is likely to be reached.

There is little scope for expansion building and development but work proceeds all the time on road and railway systems. In particular, the new highways between Mombasa and Mackinnon Road and between Nairobi and Limuru are now taking shape.

There is still a shortage of business accommodation both for offices and shops, the provision of both is retarded by the restrictions upon owners who wish to extend or develop their properties. Cement again is in short supply.

General harvesting came to an end in January and crop yields are reported to be mainly satisfactory. Some rain has fallen East of the Rift Valley benefiting coffee and grazing, but generally the whole country is parched and dry.

### Coffee Sales

At coffee sales in Mombasa 1,500 tons of Uganda Robusta 1st q. fetched from £13 1/5s. to £14 1/9s. p. cwt.; a further 2,550 bags from £13 1/2s. to £13 1/3s. and 10,370 bags of Uganda 1st q. undergrade from £14 2/5s. to £14 10s. In Nairobi 5,021 bags Kenya coffee realized from £21 1/4s. to £25 6s.

**Uganda.**—In the Eastern Provinces the cotton season has been in full swing for the whole month, and the cash sent into circulation has created a brisk demand for trade goods.

On the Kampala side of the Nile cotton buying began late in the month.

It is reported that stocks are normal and that commitments are being regularly met.

Buildings activity, so are road and electrification schemes. There is nothing of outstanding interest to report.

The produce season has given way to the cotton season now in full swing throughout Uganda. In some areas a hot dry spell of weather has accelerated the ripening of the crop.

Coffee demands have continued heavy during the month. The Bukoba coffee crop is practically harvested.

**Tanganyika Territory.**—Business has not been very active during the month, nor is this unusual at this time of year. It would seem that merchants are more than amply stocked and ready money continues to be scarce. There has been some difficulty in meeting commitments.

From Dar es Salaam we hear of new water supply plans to cost £200,000 and a town sewerage project which may cost £250,000. Tenders for the Dar es Salaam-Ruvu River section of the Morogoro road have been called for.

Rainfall is reported from Lindi, Tabora, Dodoma, Mwanza and Bukoba.

The Bukoba coffee crop has not yet reached the stage of final deliveries. The Kilimanjaro coffee crop has more or less been completed.

Planting of food crops has been active in the areas south of the Rufiji.

**Zanzibar.**—More active trade conditions are reported from Zanzibar; money however remains tight, and two small insolvencies have been notified. The "Vuli" clove season has begun, and the crop is coming in satisfactorily. Principal clove exports during the month have been 4,410 bales to U.S.A.

None of the winchmen of the port of Dar es Salaam have returned to work after the recent strike, and very few of the experienced headmen. Other Africans are being trained. Though more labour is offering than is required, the work is slower than formerly.

## Blantyre and East Africa, Ltd.

### Profits Maintained Despite Drought

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., a company with tea, tobacco and tung plantations in Nyasaland, earned a profit of £80,667 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £80,858 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £37,000 special reserve receives £30,000, interest on the preference shares amounts to £250 and a dividend of 15% on the ordinary shares requires £9,900, leaving a balance of £16,208 to be carried forward, against £14,768 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £7,656 in 6% preference shares and £120,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserve stands at £2,670, revenue reserves at £125,708, special reserve at £53,344 and current liabilities at £37,556. Fixed assets are valued at £133,018, shares in a subsidiary at £1,569 and current assets at £212,344, including £71,548 in Government securities (market value £67,290), tax certificates at £25,760 and cash at £47,965.

Despite the serious drought in the year under review, tea production amounted to 1,990,862 lb., an increase of 5,611 lb. over the previous year. A total of 392,922 lb. of tobacco (including purchases) were delivered to the factory, and the crop of tung, of which the company has 1,000 acres, also increased.

The directors are Messrs. J. W. E. Steedman (chairman), R. R. Stark, G. Elmslie, A. R. Stark and L. Errington.

The 51st annual general meeting will be held in Edinburgh on March 17.

### Landslide Causes Four Deaths

MESSRS. E. BELLAMY, H. LUCAS, A. E. REID and G. P. WARD, four officials investigating a hydro-electric scheme in the Kariba Gorge on the Zambezi, were killed last week when earth and rock fell on their dwelling in a landslide caused by torrential rain. Police and other officials are trying to reach the scene of the accident. Messrs. Bellamy and Ward arrived from England two years ago.

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## Rhodesian Tobacco Production *Mining*

### Agreement Extended to 1954

Talks, which have been taking place in London between a delegation of the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board and the United Kingdom tobacco manufacturers, represented by the Tobacco Advisory Committee, were concluded in London last week. They were mainly concerned with the extension to 1954 of the present five-year agreement, which is subject to annual review, and under which the United Kingdom manufacturers contract to take some two-thirds of the Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco crop.

The Southern Rhodesian 1949 crop amounted to just over 80,000,000 lb., of which some 52,000,000 lb. came to the United Kingdom. In the opinion of the Southern Rhodesian growers, the maximum practicable expansion in the crop is of the order of 100,000,000 to 15,000,000 lb. a year, which means that by 1954 a crop of 135,000,000 or 140,000,000 lb. may be achieved. The Tobacco Advisory Committee, on behalf of British manufacturers, has agreed—subject to necessary provisos as to quality and price—to take two-thirds of each crop up to 1954.

Many important matters of detail relating to the machinery of export control in Southern Rhodesia were fully discussed and a number of problems settled.

The talks were most helpful, both to the Southern Rhodesian delegation and to the U.K. manufacturers. The Southern Rhodesian growers have a firm basis on which to plan future expansion, and the U.K. manufacturers have a clearer picture of the possible increase in supplies which they can hope for from their principal source in the sterling area.

An agricultural census, part of a world scheme to ascertain areas and production for the Food and Agricultural Organization, is to be taken in East Africa this year. It will include particulars of the numbers and simple characteristics of the Native population.

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Dar es Salaam and Tanga

**The Dar-es-Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.**

Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza

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## Mining Share Prices

CROSSED PRICES of Rhodesian and East African mining shares on the London Stock Exchange are as follows:

Bechuanaland, 11s. 9d.; British Central Africa, 1s. 10½d.; British South Africa, 51s. 9d.; Bushbuck, 5s. Cam & Motor, 32s. 2½d.; Charlestown, 4s. 3½d.; Eileen Alannah, 1s. Falcon, 1s. 7½d.; Globe & Phoenix, 2s. 6d.; Gold Fields, Rhod., 10s. 4½d.; Kenia, 3s. 3½d.; Kenya Consol., 10½d.; London & Rhod., 5s.; Mashaba, 10½d.; Motapa, 7s. 4d.; Nchanja, 61s. 6d.; New Malawi, 3s. 9d.; North Chartered, 3s. 2½d.; Phoenix Finance, 16s. 4d.; Phoenix Prince, 3s.; West Broken Hill, 10s. 8d.; Rhodes Copper, 4½d. pref., 19s. 6d.; Rhod. Anglo American, 32s. 6d.; Rhod. Cons., 4s. 9d.; Rhod. Selection Trust, 26s. 3d.; Rhokana, 1s. 10½d. pref., 2s. 7½d.; Roan Antelope, 11s. 8½d.; Rosterham, 1s. 11½d.; Selection Trust, 30s. 3½d.; Selukwe, 1s. 6d.; Silverwood Stars, 5s. 0½d.; Surprise, 3s. 6d.; Tanania, 1½d.; Tanganyika Concessions, 23s. 9d. 2½d. pref., 28s. 9d.; Uswitwa, 4s. 4d.; Wanderer, 5s. 4d.; Wankie, 34s. 9d.; Willoughby's, 10s. Zambia Explor., 1s.

## Mining Personalities

COLONEL L. C. HILL, who has been elected president of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy for 1950-51, has spent most of his career with the Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., which has large interests in Northern Rhodesian copper mining. Mr. Robert Anson, the vice-president, is the chairman of several mining companies in Southern Africa. Mr. B. W. Durham (Southern and Northern Rhodesia) and Mr. Hugh Sandys (East Africa) have been nominated for election as overseas members of the council.

MR. ERNEST CHARLES LEAMAN has been appointed a director of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. and of New Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd. He will continue in his appointment as manager of the companies.

## Northern Rhodesian Mineral Outputs

MINERAL PRODUCTION in Northern Rhodesia last year was valued at £36,388,920, the highest figure yet recorded, and nearly three times the average pre-war output. The annual average for the six war years was £13,066,172; for 1946, £14,503,196; for 1947, £23,521,483; and for 1948, £29,771,842. Output of blister copper, the highest since 1942, was 194,889 tons (137,247 in 1943); electrolytic copper, 64,413 (61,368) tons; cobalt ore, 27,134 (20,620) cwt. Lead and zinc production was well maintained.

## Union Corporation

Prospecting in the Western Province of Uganda is being continued by the Union Corporation, Ltd. and its associated company, Central Mineral Exploration, Ltd., using aircraft for geological survey. First results indicate that an area of nearly 900 square miles which has been examined is mineralized.

## Chrome Mining

SELLING PRICES of chrome ore from Beira and Lorenzo Marques have been reduced by 7s. 16d. per ton from yesterday, on account of a reduction in ocean freight on the commodity.

## Mining Licences

AT THE CLOSE of last year there were in Tanganyika 1,848 registered mining titles conferring authority to prospect and/or win minerals in an aggregate of 1,059 square miles.

## Tin Prices

THE TIN MARKET on the London Metal Exchange is slightly easier at present, quotations being £599½ for spot and £585½ for three months.

## Graphite, Gypsum and Cornum

A Government statement on Tanganyika records overseas inquiries concerning graphite, gypsum and cornum deposits in the Territory.

## News of Our Advertisers

THE FORD MOTOR CO., LTD. have increased their tractor production by 40% since the end of December, 1949.

MR. H. H. SARGENT has been elected deputy chairman of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. in the place of Mr. W. F. ALEXANDER, who has resigned from the board.

THE ASTIN MOTOR CO., LTD. sold vehicles and spares in 1949 valued at £2,241,000. The Longbridge factory dispatched 436,596 vehicles and 10,500 tons of spares during the year.

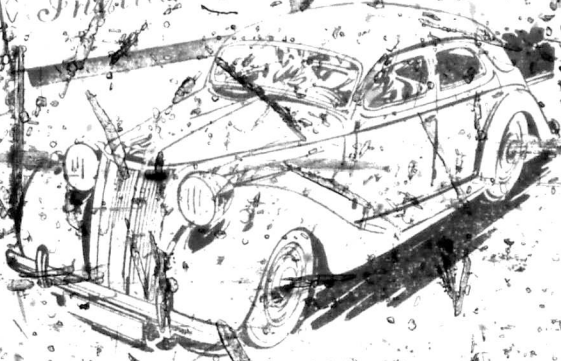
MR. G. W. MELCH has retired from the board of Messrs. Schweppe, Ltd. after more than 30 years' service with the company. MR. E. LESLE AND DUPONT has been elected a director.



to inspect

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**SOUTHERN RHODESIA**

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.

TOTAL 1948 U.K. EXPORTS TO THE TERRITORY WERE £15,507,000. THESE INCLUDED:	
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS £471,000
	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS £959,000
	MACHINERY ... £1,915,000
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