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Founder and Editor:

J. F. S. Joelsson.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1954

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

NO MAN IN AFRICA has had a career comparable with that of Sir Philip Mitchell, whose autobiography, entitled "African And Thought," is characteristically concerned to justify

After four years of a career so varied, the Sir Philip Mitchell, is coloured rather than

his own contributions to it. For forty years, except for a brief interlude during the last war, he was in the Colonial Service in Eastern Africa, starting as a cadet in Nyasaland, serving in Tanganyika Territory as a young Secretary for Native Affairs, becoming Governor of Uganda, and later Governor of Kenya. His modest record of his work can hardly be other than his practical blend of wisdom and realism nor his sound devotion to the British civilizing mission. Parliamentary apologists for the British Colonial Empire would suffer just penance for their disservice to the nation and Africa if they were forced to read this book at least once, well and with the might be bracketed the other pernicious propagandists who have done great damage to the British name. He claims, including names of writers, broadcasters, and oratorical speakers. Of course, of men is Sir Philip Mitchell contemptuous as of those who themselves obstruct interracial co-operation.

This very experienced Colonial administrator has implicit faith in the British purpose in the Colonial Empire which, as he puts it succinctly in the place, is to enable the Native people to feel at home in the modern world and look hopefully and happily to their future in it. He is emphatic that the trust will succeed if it is discharged, and that the results in East and Central Africa will be "a Christian civilization tolerant of course

of other faiths with equal rights for all, civilized men as the major political principle. He adds the warning that if precisely that is not attained, the result will be chaos and destruction, followed by a tyranny which will have no place for civilized man. Thus the choice before the people of our sister Africa is to civilize or perish, and the challenge to the African is to develop industry and integrity, efficiency and perseverance, respect for truth and moral courage, humility and patience. Could there be better expressed in a few words?

New himself a farmer in Kenya, the author pays a tribute to the "large proportion of men and women of high integrity, intelligence and personal character in its European population," and to

Politics - the great resources of ability, Misfortune, conscientiousness, and hard common sense in the country; but again and again he denounces the folly of political misleaders, referring scornfully to pot-wallowing politics and to the pattern of European and Indian politics in defiance of the Government, the arts of direct action, personal abuse of civil servants and the imputation of dishonesty and untruthfulness when anything was proposed which displeased the local Huey Long. He quotes with approval the judgment of Colonel Andrew Post that "the people of Kenya appear to live in a permanent state of agitation, of frenzy, rage, rebellion, and recruitment against various facts and circumstances of their daily lives." Kenya is full of brave, hard-working European who, despite many disappointments, retain their sense of individual adventure, but they tend to behave at times like people walking in their sleep, and many of their excitements are dream excitement.

From his wide experience of public controversy Sir Philip Mitchell must have known when he wrote such passages—and there were others in similar vein—that the men he was indicting would be

Wiser likely to operate flood-leadership.

He is likely to operate flood-leadership. That will not do; on everyone who has borne himself so supposedly under great provocation, different times, and at none with greater dignity than in the past two years. His purpose is not to cajole and connive in a spirit of frustration, but to call emphatic attention to a continuing lack of leadership in Kenya (which has done incalculable harm to that country and East Africa as a whole) in the hope that at very long last, at the twelfth hour indeed, wiser counsels may prevail. What Kenya needs is political leadership by the best and best-

balanced elements in the community, staffing of course with non-Europeans. He shares the view of *East Africa and Rhodesia* that it is important to prevent at all European's Kenya think alike, so that political health would be secured and by a truce between the moderates, between those who believe in the rights for all civilized men, even the coarse, very much un-civilized fanatics, those revolutionaries who have nothing constructive to contribute to the common stock. If Sir Philip writes with asperity at times, this is nevertheless a friendly bookish distillation of admiration for the Colonial work of Great Britain. So most of those who are engaged in politics, farmers, merchants, nationalists, or in other capacities, and for many Africans, no less those of humble status and those beside whom he fought in the King's African Rifles.

Notes By The Party

Welcome Condor

IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS OR SO Uganda has stayed the course provided by the Uganda Electricity Board for providing more frequent fit and fully responsible positions after training. Notably Kagwa, who is in charge of African personnel for the U.E.B., has told the *Uganda Herald*: "They come here to come and go." He said, explaining that as soon as a man had learned one part of his job he left, and that restricted knowledge in some other employment, needless to say, was thereby debarring himself from progressing to higher responsibility. This point—which is now faced in the country by the starry-eyed encouagers of African educational content—has often been made by Europeans but very seldom by Africans. Mr. Kagwa's candour and courage ought to be welcomed, and wise Africans will heed his warning.

Bearing Responsibility

POLITICALLY-MINDED Africans and some Europeans will also dislike his suggestion that the unscientific and service, "Africanised from top to bottom," would not be created in less than a quarter of a century in Uganda, which has a considerable element of educated Africans, many experienced in real government affairs. Nevertheless, there are many responsible Europeans and Africans in Uganda who would at least doubt his bold suggestion. Too many knowledgeable advocates of African advancement believe it safer to count on generations rather than decades. The test, of course, will also be the capacity to discharge繁重 tasks with the ability to carry responsibility, judge wisely, and accept unpopularity. Such the service of tomorrow, wisdom in short, the possession of real character.

Setting the Test

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, having recently told the peoples of Uganda that their country is to develop

that Protectorate as primarily an African State, where can be no surprise that Mr. Kagwa insists that in due time Africans must be in the majority in the Legislative Council, but not, he hopes, before they have been able to run a modern country. The right way to produce an African majority in the Legislatures, he believes, is not to appoint more and more African members to represent different areas of the country, but to take from the administration Africans who will later be capable of directing departments and representing them in legislatures. By that method the change would be smooth, silent, and in the course of natural development. Running through the ideas of this well-known Ugandan is the sense of the importance of quality. If that were to be made the sole test for advancement, almost all the fears of European well-wishers would disappear; for the proposition would not differ from the venerable dictum of "equal rights for all civilized men."

Fairness and the Colonies

THE MARXISTS, who for so many years have advocated racial-church solutions for colonial problems, now recognise the error of their ways. At least, the current issue of the monthly journal of the Arabian Colonial Appeal states that those who are in the Colonies are attributable to "the old methods, more superficial in character." The next sentence is equally surprising, for it asserts that "at long last the rank and file of the Labour Party has been shocked into awareness" of colonial issues. Yet anyone would have gathered from the speeches and writings of Labour spokesmen that that happened long ago. To go back no further than the fierce campaign which they waged last year and the year before against federation of the Rhodesias and the Central African Republic, of the Socialist leaders there present it is hardly general support of the party for their cause that can be claimed. It is not true, of course, as some communists would claim, that it is proved and demonstrated

but it is nonetheless astonishing to be told that it is only in this late hour that ordinary members of the party are alert to the colonial issues.

Divergent Views

IT IS GOOD however, to note that the Bureau is now to address itself to a restatement of "a Socialist policy appropriate to the new circumstances." Nobody can say where Labour may again provide the Government of the United Kingdom and it would therefore be most useful for the Colony to know where the Labour Party stands today in regard to Colonial affairs. It is to be hoped that the new statement of policy will not be merely the product of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, but that it will be formulated in consultation with independent Socialists outside that organization—including some of those with recent first-hand knowledge of Africa who have made their secrets in their discretion with Mr. James Griffiths and Captain Plummer. Mr. John Hynd, Mrs. Fenner Brockway, and other frequent speakers on the Opposition benches, if Mr. Martin Stretes, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Mr. Charles Hobson, Mr. S. V. Goldrick, Lord Lowther and other Socialist Ministers with a balanced view of African problems were allowed to influence the drafting, the manifesto might appeal to many knowledgeable non-Socialists also. But would that have practical value if it appears to be the case that extremists in the party steadily gain strength at the expense of the more moderate sections?

Our Pioneer

THE NEWS published in this paper that Commander E. T. Hare, chairman of the African Transport Company, was selling his shares to the British Electric Traction Co. Ltd., prior to retirement, calls attention to his courageous commercial pioneering. When he set out to provide omnibus services in East Africa 22 years ago, almost everyone told him that such ventures were bound to fail because practically all Europeans in the towns owned motor-cars and Africans would not care to travel when they could walk and save the fare. His belief was that development of the territories would rapidly increase the European, Asian, and African populations of the towns, that many of them would be glad to use public transport services, and that from his experience gained in Devonshire, Jersey, Malta and Cairo, he knew that he could operate buses efficiently and economically in Africa.

High Standards

KENYA BUS SERVICES Ltd. was formed in Nairobi in 1932 with 13 vehicles. The second, formed to serve Mombasa, began operations early in February 1936. I remember the approximate date because happening to arrive from Nairobi on the previous day I was invited by Mr. K. J. Brown, the managing director, who later became known throughout East Africa as "Bus" Brown, to be a passenger in the first bus. Similar services have since been provided by subsidiary companies of African Transport Ltd. as Salaam, Bawayo, Saitum, and Wasland. There have been difficulties of course, including the recent boycott organized by Kikuyu thugs in Nairobi as a result of which revenue was halted at a stroke—and there can be no question of the vitality of the enterprise which owe their debt to Commander Hare or of the high standards of cleanliness, courtesy, and cleanliness upon which their bus services have insisted.

Taxation Problems

ON THE SAME DAY ONE day I was asked whether, though the rate of income tax ought to be increased in Kenya in the current budget, which seems

likely to be demanded by the financial predicament caused by the Mau Mau insurrection and its heavy cost, in consequence of infirmity of purpose from the very start of the rebellion. My answer was that I should expect Mr. Vasey, the Colony's able Finance Minister, to do his best to avoid further direct taxation but to seek to raise additional revenue by indirect means. He has said on several occasions that such direct taxation would gravely threaten that development of European agriculture and industry which Kenya badly needs. Such development would require the introduction of much new capital, which is understandably slow while the Mau Mau revolt continues. That shyness might well become something much worse if the taxation of profits were so raised that not enough would be left to enable entrepreneurs to increase development. It was for the purpose of making such funds available that a number of companies have transferred their domicile from the United Kingdom. In fact, in recent years, African firms have been concerned to form a policy of expansion, not merely to distribute the largest possible dividends to shareholders and in African territories which brought its income tax rates into close relation with the swingeing scale imposed in the United Kingdom would be certain to scare away capital enterprise, and men of drive and ambition. Vasey will, I am sure, not lose sight of such facts.

Wise Initiative

THE EXCELLENT STEP of creating transport liaison committees throughout East Africa in conjunction with the local chambers of commerce has been taken by the East African Railways and Harbours Corporation, which has suggested that they should normally consist of four members of the commercial community, one of whom should be chairman in each case, and four senior transport officials versed in commercial, engineering and engineering matters. The aim is to secure the friendly consultation responsible representatives of the public and of the transport organizations for discussing discussions of difficult and other problems. Mr. A. F. Kirby, the general manager, seems to me to have made a very wise and psychologically and practically far-sighted of the attacks upon the Railways and Harbours Administration have been the product of misunderstanding. He has gone out of his way to emphasize that the committees will be in no way subservient to the management of the system, and he has promised that if any recommendation cannot be accepted, a full explanation will be made. This is the spirit which produces results. It ought to induce able and busy men to serve on the liaison committees.

Questions for Mr. Brockway

THE UGANDA AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS is evidently disclosing its aims more clearly. At a recent meeting in Kampala Mr. Sankarany, the acting president, declared that Congress' policy was now to place co-operation with foreigners in the government of the country when it attained self-government, and the meeting passed a resolution that "Congress will not co-operate with non-natives of Uganda in constitutional reforms, sections three, now being carried on in Kenya." Was Mr. Jenner Brockway aware of this policy which he discussed at a meeting in London addressed by Mr. Basdeo, who was introduced as president of Congress? What do we think of the pretence that Uganda could be satisfactorily governed by Africans alone? Do we and the organization encourage African extremists to nourish such wild hopes or do they seek to disconcert aims which, if attained, would doom the mass of Africans to calamitous misgovernment? It is surely desirable to inform the public of the policies of the organizations and their officers in so important a matter.

Bold Plan for African Farming in Kenya

Self Expansion of Cash Crops and Livestock Envisaged

CO-ORDINATED PLAN to spend £1m. on the development of African agriculture and husbandry in Kenya prepared by Mr. R. G. M. Swynerton, Assistant Director of Agriculture has just been published by the Kenya Government under the title "A Plan to Intensify the Development of African Agriculture in Kenya" (Government Printer, Nairobi) 1/- 10 cents.

Successful adoption of the proposals would transform the face of the economy of the colony. Mr. Swynerton's attitude to his task will be evident from the following passage:

"The bulk of the African population lies in areas suited to intensive or semi-intensive farming, and the order of their contribution to the economy of the Colony should aim at raising the surplus output of 600,000 families from £100 or so per annum to £100 or more apiece."

The bulk of the six million cattle in Kenya are in pastoral areas in the main semi-arid. If the cost of the culti of the necessary annual take-off of 60,000 head can be raised from £2 to £10 per animal, that gives some idea of the potential value of stock in these areas. They are targets well worth making if decisive efforts to achieve.

Factors of Success

But it has bold about its objectives; he is candid in pointing up the difficulties. First, the success of this plan will depend so much upon strong decisions and support in high places for the solution of a number of obstacles to progress as will the energy of the officers who will be called on to put the plan in the field.

The greatest gain which the steaks is a politically concentrated and stable African community.

Of the grand total of £6,995,058 of expenditure envisaged, £3,149,253 is the estimated cost of work in African lands of high potential. For water supplies and irrigation £1,792,628 is suggested, and for settlement, ranching and those reclamation in semi-arid pastoral areas £1,386,000. To those figures should be added £300,000 for Kikuyu relief work, £290,157 for miscellanous agricultural investigations, and £78,070 for agricultural education.

Requiring "the common strategy" that vast areas of Kenya remain to be settled, Mr. Swynerton writes that land naturally suited to settlement has in general already been occupied, often very densely.

A second general fallacy is that it would be economic to irrigate from the Tana River 200 miles into the northern savanna at a cost of £20m. to £30m. at 5% paces to irrigate at the very most 180,000 acres in fact a quarter of this sum could be much more profitably expended on developing irrigation, swamp reclamation and flood control on an equivalent area, including probably the Tana River valley plain and delta in a series of small to medium-sized projects with much greater benefit to local populations.

Mr. Swynerton shows in his references to the growing of cash crops by Africans the magnitude of the scale on which he has worked:

There are now about 4,000 acres of cereals under cultivation by Africans; the plan is to increase this area to 10,000 acres by 1965 and to 74,000 acres five years later.

In five years' time he wants to double the area under pyrethrum from 1,000 acres to 2,000 acres to 10,000 and then to 30,000.

The rate of expansion of African grown-ups would be more spectacular. At today it is 35 acres. The plan is to encourage

the buying of 2,000 acres within five years, of 6,000 acres by 1965 and to double this total by 1968.

Sugar cane, now cultivated at no more than 200 acres, could be increased to 10,000 acres in five years to 25,000 acres by 1965 and to 45,000 acres five years after that.

Pineapples, of which Africans already grow about 5,000 acres, would be more than doubled in the next five years, raised to 18,000 acres by 1965 and to 25,000 acres by 1968.

The plan, it will be seen, is incomparably greater than anything ever proposed anywhere in East or Central Africa (excluding, of course, the grossly mismanaged groundnut scheme in Tanganyika).

From a report containing many passages of great interest we quote the following excerpts:

Five-Year Plan

"In the long term the greatest gain from the participation of the African community in running his own agricultural industries will come a politically conscious and stable community. Special attention can and must be given in the five year plan to a number of problems and areas of development in order to protect the farmer's wife."

"This is the only size economic for the purpose for which they are equipped. Straightforward consolidation of fragmented holdings or by enclosure of communal lands, the same Africans might not be debarred from agriculture and farming units in excess of any minimum for the day-to-day needs of the area."

"(2) Security of tenure of rural land to safeguard his wife and money invested in development."

"(3) Technical assistance to develop his land on sound lines, having regard to the ecological conditions under which he lives."

"(4) High-priced cash crops for which a long-term demand is probable and which will help to provide the money which he requires for the expanding domestic needs of his family, for the financing of his farming operations and development and as a backing to such agricultural credit as he may require."

"(5) Livestock to which he may rear, manage, feed, select and breed livestock, and particularly cattle, having a production of milk, cream or beef which will yield an income during his pastures."

"(6) Such ready access to water either individually or between limited groups of co-operative farmers that his stock can be reasonably protected against disease and unproductive tracking."

"(7) Marketing facilities, preferably co-operative, to give him security and profitable outlets for his crop and stock products and to command finance to establish processing factories."

"(8) Access to sources of agricultural credit big enough to meet the requirements of very large numbers of very small farmers, administered preferably through district land development boards and co-operative societies."

"(9) An agricultural Massa, the editor of his newspaper, to give them a progressive outlet for their views."

Land Tenure

"He must be provided with such security of tenure through an indefeasible title as will encourage him to invest his labour and profits into the development of his farm and to let others to offer it as security against such loans as may be required. The community must be informed that all outstanding debts must be fully accepted by the Government in respect of loans and by the Government in respect of any compensation covering land tenure and agricultural credit. This is a reversal of present Government policy."

"All the African lands in Kenya naturally suited to semi-extensive or intensive farming are already possessed, some more, some less, by persons subject to Government of cultivation and income and, in particular and as a result of traditional customary land tenure and inheritance, from fragmentation whereby any one family may possess several, and in recorded instances 10-15, small, minute, minute fields scattered at wide intervals, so that they cannot be developed economically owing to the system of farming best suited to the area & to the inclinations of the farmer himself."

"It is impossible, in such circumstances to develop sound farming regimens, to cart and apply manure, to establish and manage grazing, to improve the management and health of his stock, or to keep cash crops in any satisfactory manner."

"If, by suitable reforms to the system of land tenure and inheritance, these fragments can be amalgamated by the Africans into economic farming units by applying sound and intensified farming methods, these areas of land which will yield

the greatest return to the economy of Kenya, given a suitable selection of staff and finance.

There is another category of land which must also be safeguarded—those areas of communal land where population is not so dense but where enclosure of units is now taking place, as in the Voi district. Immediately and before inheritance has a chance to cause fragmentation, conditions must be created to ensure that no division of land takes place below an economic level.

Support for Land Reform

In a number of areas, particularly in the Voi district, the provincial administration and the Agricultural Department have gained the support of some of the people to land reform to the extent that whole groups of related people are prepared to reallocate their scattered plots to provide consolidated holdings for each family concerned, which will be helped if an indefeasible title can be secured to stimulate costly irrigation and to permit of planned farming. The fullest and immediate advantage must be taken of this.

The 10 livestock improvement centres of the Veterinary Department—Sangalo, Maseno, Kabiana, Kisip, Bataton, Marimba, Ngong, Macharia, Nderita, and Maziakanje—some of which are in process of development and are not yet fully stocked, are breeding up Zebu cattle with an improved meat potential, mainly through the use of Sanawal bulls. They can provide about 150 bulls and 300 females a year immediately, and this number will increase in about three years when the newer centres come into production. The effect of Veterinary Services proposes that the first step should be to increase the facilities for multiplication of improved cattle, so that bigger numbers can be put out annually; in later years when management on African small holdings has reached a sufficiently high standard.

From these nucleus herds the D.V.S. hope that within three or four years substantial numbers of surplus male and female stock numbering 300 bulls and 500 females a year will become available for sale to newly-established small holdings. He considers that the sale of just 100 heifers and cows will have a far greater effect in stimulating improved husbandry than the mere issue of bulls, the effect of which would not be apparent for four or five years.

If every holding in the areas of high agricultural potential produced but £10 worth of milk, cream or surplus stock per year, the total value would be £6m. The aim should, however, be to increase this potential surplus to from £25 to £40 per holding. Including the existing areas stock and staff problems could become easily the most soluble single problem if customs in Kenya, given adequate staff, had a vigorous attack on the obstacles that stand in the way of its achievement.

Given sufficient water and grazing, livestock flourishes in areas to the extent that over-stocking is rapidly brought about and the grazing is eliminated. For this reason, any of the areas better suited to ranging and adapted to water supplies rapidly become denuded. Sound and productive use can be made of this land, but only if the obstacles, which are interdependent, can be overcome.

Obstacles

(1) The numbers of resident stock must be reduced to the carrying capacity of the land; (2) there must be assured and maintained a reliable and abundant supply of water; (3) a system of permanent water supplies must be constructed; (4) grazing must be controlled and managed at a productive level; and owners must maintain their grazing areas so that grazing is denied to itself by providing such ranges as will control the herds until they are eradicated.

"I cannot do better than quote here the memorandum of the D.A.S."

Despite the dangers of swindling and corruption, it is fair to describe the picture in the African pastoral and semi-pastoral areas as one of progressive deterioration of the land caused by the settlers. They claim large areas which require to be completely re-settled and in the midst of plenty, the African population is in fact living under conditions of extreme poverty. Almost without exception branding stations have been closed, a state of affairs far worse than had been appreciated, and despite the warnings voiced by the Royal Agricultural Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Daniel Hall and since them by the Kenya Land Commission in 1943, the P.M.C. Commission in 1936, Sir Frank Stockwell in 1947, Mr. D. J. Pole Evans in 1939, no satisfactory solution of the overstocking problems of the pastoral areas has yet been found.

It can, however, be claimed that the 100,000 cattle on the estates are even the most remote pastoral areas, and to this extent it can perhaps be said that some progress has been made. The African stockowner, like the European counterpart, is reluctant to sell when weather and grazing conditions are favourable and he is as yet far from being convinced of the need for control of stock numbers, but the control must

come, and come quickly. The deterioration of the pastoral areas is to be arrested. The improvement of water supplies and the opening up of new grazing on the set-aside areas will merely aggravate the present position and could be disastrous if areas are not at the same time, and in the policy of the Government, reduce and reinforce some forms of stock control.

Control of Stock

It is necessary to control stock numbers in the pastoral areas and to preserve the native vegetation, especially the greatest failure that has occurred in the semi-pastoral areas since the advent of British administration to Kenya except in so far as disease control is concerned, and this has of necessity aggravated the problem.

With the main concern in the pastoral area will be, besides increasing the facilities for marketing surplus stock, to make greater provision for improving water supplies and to effect such tax regulation as is required to implement the planned ranching and settlement schemes yet without the limitation of livestock numbers, with very limited market outlets and before satisfactory grazing arrangements have been arrived at, the cart is being put before the horse.

"These problems are of such importance that they should receive priority of attention from the Government Committee on African Reconstruction, which should, in my opinion, high-level sub-committee, investigate effective and practical means of limiting livestock numbers, voluntarily or otherwise, and of finding permanent outlets for surplus stock and the annual stock increment, as well as make, and to recommend to what extent the pastoral tribes, wealthy in stock, should finance the preservation and development of their land on a controlled basis, remembering that capital development will often be out of proportion to the economic value of the land."

Violence in Uganda: the story of a campaign Serious Cases of Inhibition

ON MONDAY night, waterpipes of an African shop in Kampala was slashed by a gang of Africans, presumably in connexion with the boycott declared by the Uganda National Congress. In addition, the hut of an African carpenter, who was accused of breaking the boycott by dealing with an Indian store, was burned down. No shops have been entered and robbery committed, according to police reports.

The police also state that a number of Africans not to day from Indian stores and houses have been shot, and been found nailed to the door of a shop in Kasese, south of Kampala. Pamphlets offering African farmers who grow cotton have been distributed to counter which an African Government agricultural instructor has been sent to the district.

Mr. J. P. Bembo, president-in-exile, has told Mr. Sekabana, acting president of the Uganda National Congress, that there is no objection in the U.N.C. to the formation of reorganized organizations during the boycott, provided there is no attempt to prove that a breakaway group would be formed.

Mr. Sekabana indicated recently that the boycott could not be stopped without the assent of a representative meeting of the congress. He said that the congress will hold a meeting but would stress that the boycott could not be abandoned, and that those who urged it to remain violent.

Seven arrests.
Government officials have been active in bringing our trial in some of the major cases. Seven arrests have been made and in some cases heavy sentences of imprisonment have been imposed by county chiefs.

Mr. Paul Kaywera, Prime Minister of Uganda, has sent circular message to all county chiefs telling them to inform their people that the M.U.G. Government's decision on the Kabaka is final, and that it is essential that they and their people accept it as final.

The Nakabatka, wife of the Kabaka of Buganda, is expected to be granted a divorce for herself and her four-year-old daughter, for whom it appears no provision has yet been made. The Resident, Mr. K. J. Birch, has asked the Regents to investigate the position of the retainers and servants living in the Kabaka's palace at Mengo, with a view to cutting down expenses.

Birthday Honours for East and Central Africans

Mr. A. CHAMBERS, M.P., Secretary to the Senior Knights.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

BEATRICE MARIE CHESTER, for public services, born 1889, educated at Westminster School, Colégio São Luís, Mines and Princeton University, he became a naturalized British subject in 1912. Took part in the development of the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, becoming chairman of Consolidated African Copper Trust, Ltd., Mutuals Copper Mines, Ltd., Roan Kop Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., among other companies, and a director of many more. Retired in 1949.

V. BRANGAN, PATRICK FRANCIS, Q.C., Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Gold Coast. After studies at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Bar in 1927 and to the English Bar eight years later. Having studied for two years at Downing College, Cambridge, he joined the Colonial Legal Service in Kenya, 1931, then moved to Uganda three years later.

Northern Rhodesia as legal adviser in 1938. After Malta he went to the Gold Coast as Attorney-General and became Minister of Justice in 1951.

COSTA, RICHARD INFLAMES, C.B.E., chairman and managing director of Richard Costain, Ltd.

HORNE, WILLIAM KENNETH, since 1947 Speaker in the Kenya Legislative Council.

Born in 1883 and educated at Manchester Grammar School. Called to the Bar after service in the First World War, he joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1919, becoming judge of the Supreme Court of Uganda eight years later. After Africa he joined the occupied Enemy Territory Administration as legal adviser to Ethiopia and Somalia. 1942 acting judge in Uganda, where he married and settled in Lusaka.

LEWEY, ARTHUR WERNER, Q.C., since 1951 Chief Justice, Northern Rhodesia.

Born in 1894 and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he served with the Middlesex Regiment in Egypt, Flanders, Gallipoli and Palestine in 1914-18 war, and was called to the Bar in 1920. After joining the Colonial legal service in 1929, he became Crown Counsel in Kenya three years later, and Solicitor-General in Uganda in 1934. From 1939 until his present appointment he served in Jamaica and West Africa, where he assisted in the drafting of the new constitution for the Gold Coast.

THOMAS, WALTER ERIC, C.M.G., Q.B.E., M.A., senior puisne-judge of the High Court, Southern Rhodesia.

A Rhodes Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, he entered the Rhodesian Civil Service in 1914. He served in the 1914-18 war with the 2nd Rhodesian Regiment and with the King's Royal Rifle Corps in France, attaining the rank of captain. After returning to Southern Rhodesia he became legal adviser to the Government in 1928, Solicitor-General in 1933, Attorney-General in 1934, and judge of the High Court in 1944.

ORDER OF THE BACHELORATE.

NICHOLSON, GENERAL SIR EDMUND GORDON GRAHAM, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Adjutant-General, the Forces since 1953.

Visited the East and Central African territories when commander-in-Chief Middle East Land Forces last year.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

K.C.M.

ARMITAGE, ROBERT PERCIVAL, C.M.G., Governor of Cyprus.

Educated at Winchester and Oxford, he joined the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1929. From 1946 to 1948 he was acting clerk to the Executive and Legislative Commissions. Later he was seconded to the Member for Agriculture, becoming administrative secretary in 1947.

CARVER, JOSEPH JOHN SAYERS, C.M.G., Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Central African Relations since 1952.

Appointed to the Devonport Commission in 1930, he was private secretary to the Under-Secretary of State from 1933 to 1935.

NICHOLS, MAJOR-GENERAL LESLIE BURTONSHAW, B.E., G.C.B., since 1951 chairman, Cable and Wireless Ltd.

SCOTT, SIR ROBERT, C.M.G., Governor of Mauritius since 1953.

Educated at Highgate School and Balliol College, Oxford, he joined the Colonial Administration in 1911, in Uganda, where he remained until 1937. A few service years in India and the Gold Coast he was appointed Administrator, East Africa High Commission in 1939.

TINKER, ALGERNON PAUL, C.B., Director-General, British Council.

Born in 1905 and educated at Haileybury College and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took first-class honours in Classical Tripos. Served as an admiral in 1941-45 and was Director of Drama, Art and Education, Treasury, 1945-50.

C.M.G.

GREENFIELD, JAMES MACDONALD, Minister of Home Affairs, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Rhodes scholar who was called to the Bar in 1933, and practised in Bulawayo. United Party M.P. in 1945. Minister of Justice, 1951; Federal M.P. of Rhodesia, 1953; Minister of Home Affairs and Education in the Federal Parliament.

HARWELL, CHARLES HERBERT, Deputy Chief Secretary, Kenya.

First went to Kenya in 1947 as Director of Establishments; Acting Deputy Chief Secretary and Minister for Labour, 1951. Representative of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia at a meeting of the general council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in London, 1952.

HENNESSY, ROBERT STEPHEN, F.R.C.S., Director of Medical Services, Uganda since 1949.

Went to Uganda as lecturer in pathology at Makerere College, 1929; assistant medical adviser, Colonial Office, 1937-49. President of the Uganda branch of the British Medical Association, 1950.

HINSTON, ANTHONY GORDON KNOX, Acting Administrator, East Africa High Commission since 1953.

Served in the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1931, seconded to the Colonial Office in 1940, returning as Secretary to the Council three years later. Transferred as Assistant Secretary to the High Commission.

MORGAN, ORLAND M., Director of Public Works, Uganda since 1951.

Joined Colonial Service in 1926, serving in Malaya, Simla and Madras. Doctor, R.C.P., since 1948. Expert of animal health, he is Secretary of State for British colonies.

Entered the Colonial Veterinary Service after serving in the 1914-18 war. Director of Veterinary Services, Uganda, 1946. Chairman of the European Man-Power Committee, 1950, and convenor-general for prisoners of war, migrants and refugees, 1942-45.

SNELLING, ARTHUR WENDELL, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa.

TOPPING, ANDREW, Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in London.

UNSWORTH, EDGAR MATTHEWS GODFREY, Q.C., since 1951 Attorney-General, Northern Rhodesia.

Entered the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1937, transferring to Northern Rhodesia five years later, and to Malaya in 1946; Chairman of Committees in Northern Rhodesia, 1950. Attended the London Conference on Central African Federation in 1953.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

K.B.E. (Civil Division)

CARPENTER, SIR ARTHUR CECIL, lately chairman of the Board of Rhodesia Railways.

K.B.E. (Military Division)

REMBAUD, COLONEL GEOFFREY ALEXANDER, M.C., The Royal Regiment, North Lancashire, Chief of Staff, East Africa Command.

C.B.E. Civil Division

GODFREY GEORGE HUGH, lately Director of Agriculture, now agricultural adviser to the Sudan Government, joined the Agricultural Department of the Sudan in 1919, retired in 1932.

CHOCOME JOHNSON HENRY HOWARD, O.B.E., Controller Financial Division, British Council.

EVANS ATHOL DAVID, M.B.E., Secretary for Home Affairs, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Public prosecutor from January 1942-37, and for three years as a member of the Law Revision; legal adviser, 1944-5, to the Central Preadatory Committee on the Federal Civil Service.

GIBSON, THOMAS GUY, O.R.E., Secretary for External Affairs, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. After holding ministerial posts at Southern Rhodesia, became Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, 1945-8, Secretary to the Prime Minister, 1948-54.

GODDARD STANLEY JOHN WILSON, Chief Civil Engineer, Office of the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations.

Served the Colonial Service in 1922-3, and died in May 1948 and buried prior to his recent reburial in 1949.

HAGGARD, CECIL THOMAS WILFRED, late Lt. Commander Captain S.S. EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER MCCLURE, in influence advised the Government of Kenya.

BARRY FRANCIS HUGH HOG, Secretary to the Cabinet, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

After serving as a district officer in Northern Rhodesia he joined the Central African Council in 1947 as Deputy Chief Secretary, becoming Chief Secretary four years later. Took part in opinion talks to Central African Federation.

ROBINSON, VICTOR LLOYD, O.B.E., late Lt. Advisor to Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Attorney-General in Southern Rhodesia, 1940. Served with the Army, R.A.F. in the First World War.

SOFFE, ANDREW VAN INGEN, Major public services in Southern Rhodesia.

Chairman of Rhodesia Trust Co. Ltd., managing director of Messrs. Johnson's, director of Rhodesian Water Co. Ltd. and Thomas Meikle Trust and Investment Co. Ltd., President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia, and has served on many public bodies.

WEASTON, JAMES COLONEL EWAIN MURRAY G.P., former Member for Health and Local Government, Northern Rhodesia.

Member for Health and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, 1945-6. He resigned in 1952. Former manager of Messrs. Fraser and Partners Ltd., Ndebele branch.

C.B.E. (Military Division)

In recognition of service in Constanza, Kenya.

CAMPBELL, LIEUT. COLONEL FREDERIC PHILIPPE, M.C., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1914-18, 1920-30, 1939-45, 1947-50, COLONEL DICKSON, ALEXANDER, M.C., 1914-18, 1939-45, 1947-50, 1951-52, Member of Senate.

GRIFFITH, LIEUT. COLONEL ERVING HENRY WRIGLEY, D.S.O., The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

DEER, DR. RUDOLF LEONARD NELSON, 10 years public services in Kenya, a director of many East African companies, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Nairobi, 1951.

FEDDOW, IVOR GLOUCESTER WELSFORD, M.L.C., for public services in Tanganyika, first engaged in mining and farming in Tanganyika since 1924 and secondly in many public bodies. An M.C. in China, 1939-45.

GULL, JOHN, Director of the Nigerian Mercantile Co., Lagos, 1914-1945.

KOK, REGINALD, M.C., Head of Department of Education, Nigeria, 1914-1945, and other educational institutions.

DAWSON, HENRY K. HALL, M.C., Commissioner of Prisons, Tanzania, subsequently Governor of the Colonial Service in the Selous Department, Tanganyika in 1925.

SHIPLEY, CAPTAIN HERBERT ROSS, since 1945, Lt. Commissioner of Police, Sudan, sent to the Sudan with the Egyptian Army, 1942-45, promoted to the Sudan Police Commission, Commissioner of Railways Police, 1945-50.

SHILLING, ALEXANDER GORDON, distinguished messenger in Uganda, joined the Colonial Service in Uganda in 1914.

DR. MITCHELL, DR. MICHAEL, medical services in Southern Rhodesia. Physician to the Sanatorium Hospital. Has written publications on African ailments.

GIBSON, TREVOR, BARON ARCHAEOLOGIST, O.B.E., President of the South African Society of Archaeology, 1940-42, of the South African Union, where he went as a missionary in 1917.

GORDON, MISS PENELOPÉ, headmistress, Evelyn Girls' High School, Bulawayo.

GRIMES, DR. RICHARD, DR. GEORGE JAMES, Deputy Director of Colonial Survey, Colonial Office.

HUNTER, JOHN, M.D., Geologist, Southern Rhodesia, promoted to the rank of ministerialist for oil in the Protectorate and subsequently in the Civil Service.

HUNTING, WILLIAM THOMAS MURRAY, M.B., B.Chir., Uganda, joined Colonial Service in Uganda in 1914.

MILLAR, ALBERT JAMES, for public services in Northern Rhodesia. Managing director of Carter and Sheppard, which he took over in 1929. Has served on many public bodies.

MIRWAS, MR. GEORGE, for public services in Nyasaland. Has represented the U.N.R.C. in the Conference of African states, and served on a number of public bodies.

NUGENT, DR. RAYMOND FORD, Private secretary to the Prime Minister, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Attended Gordon talks on Central African Federation in 1953.

PATEL, VASUJIBHAI SHANKERBHAI, for public services, Zanzibar.

ROSS, JOHN GREEN, Secretary, 1914-1945, High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is London. Permanent Deputy High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, 1946-50. Visited Rhodesia in 1952 and 1953. A Gold Star citizen at the Coronation.

SANDISON, PAUL LEES, Commissioner of Labour, Sudan.

SMITH, ALICE, DR. MALCOLM, Miss, superintendant of arts and crafts and port authority, Mombasa, East African and Harbours Administration.

SQUIRES, DR. BERNARD THOMAS, medical officer, Bulawayo and Protektorate since 1935.

STANFIELD, FRED, Government Printer, Zanzibar.

STARK, GEORGE, Director of Native Education Department, Southern Rhodesia, since 1935.

TAYLOR, DR. JAMES, Director of Technical Services, Seychelles.

VAN EEST, GUY, SIR JAMES FRANCIS MAYNE, for services rendered in connection with the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A farmer in Northern Rhodesia and a member of the African Union. Since 1948 M.L.C. for the Mashonaland area and general M.L.C. for Rhodesia.

WEBB, WILLIAM SETH, 100th Anniversary Services.

WILLIAMS, RICHARD, Director of the Cotton, Tea, and Uganda Coffee Industries Board, Uganda.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, Director of European Education, Northern Rhodesia, since 1950. Long experience in South Africa schools.

WILKINSON, ROBERT NOEL, 1929, as a Barclays Overseas Development Corp. employee.

WHITE, JAMES OSTERFIELD, Administrative Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

M.B.E. (Military Division)

In recognition of brave conduct in war.

BRADSTOCK, MAJOR, 1914-1918, The Essex Regiment.

BULL, LIEUT. DAVID JOHN, Royal Regiment of Artillery.

CAMPBELL, SIR NEVILLE MAYNARD CHARLES, M.C., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1914-18, 1920-30, 1939-45.

CARTER, GORDON, MAJOR BRIAN ANNURE SPALDING, Royal Guards of Artillery.

CUSACK, MAJOR JANAS, The Royal Scots Fusiliers.

MONTGOMERY, 2ND LIEUT. ROBERT PIPON, The Royal Berkshire Regiment.

RUBRIDGE, MAJOR JAMES ALEXANDER, The Queen's Own Highlanders.

TELLING, END, M.C., MICHAEL REX MORRISON, The Khyber Rifles.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

BANKS, MISS, M.C., Minister in charge, C.M.S. maternity clinic, Burungwazi, Tanzania.

BATON, MISS WINIFRED, head of the political and economic section, Sudan Government Agency in London.

BATES, LIEUT. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, SIR MAURICE HINDLEY, R.N.R., bursar, PRETORIA CASTLE.

BECK, WILHELM CHARLES, building superintendent, East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

BUTLER, JAMES MICHAEL DEEGROFT, dental commissioner, Nyeri, Kenya.

CAFE, MISS EVELYN LINDSEY, for services to African children in Uganda.

(Continued on page 1342.)

Sir Philip Mitchell's Autobiography

Recollections of 40 Years in the Colonial Service

ALL AFRICA KNOWS that Sir Philip Mitchell can write, for his published dispatches as Governor of Kenya are evidence of his literary ability. So did most of his speeches. Those qualities which distinguished him are to be found in his autobiographical "African Reminiscences" (Hutchinson, 1933).

Characteristically, it begins with a quotation from Sam Johnson: "I am glad to think I am not bound to take the world by flight, but only to recover and do with cheerful heart the work that God appoints"; and ends with a extract from an address of his own to Nairobi-Rotary Club which concludes with the words: "When doubt and difficulties prevail, and the way appears hard to perceive, there is always at hand a resource for the business of the New Testament."

The author spent 40 years in the Colonial Service, his afterthoughts are inevitably concerned primarily with it and the affairs with which Colonial administrators have had to deal in the past four decades in Africa; and where he writes will greatly interest all who have concerned themselves with Eastern African affairs. Here the will find grave comment light-heartedly joshed by gay children or happy innocence. Take this snapshot for instance:

Visit from a Masai

"An old Masai friend of mine, Ol Gores, came to see me at Government House in Nairobi in 1952. He must be well over 70 but was very bright and active. He wore nothing nothing at all, except an old blanket knotted over one shoulder, a fly-swatter hanging from his elbow and a snuff-box pushed through the lobe of his ear. He walked into my large drawing-room without a trace of self-consciousness or diffidence. Interrogated, he said, and finally remarked that I seemed to have got on in the world since we first met at Ronde in 1922. I turned at once to talk of things that really mattered of cattle, rain, pasture, and the silly sides about stock commonly held by veterinary officers."

Precisely 21 years now a scene under the shade of a large tree in the Masai district 27 miles ago. Relations between Masai and Veterinary Department had deteriorated to point of far mutual suspicion, with veterinary officers so I arranged a meeting between the Director and Ol Goro, Kamian, Ole Kusum, and other leading men. The Director delivered a half-hour speech on his side of the work of his department, the duties of officers, especially in matters of quarantine and stock movement, and so on. The Masai listened politely, spoke occasionally, and took snuff, and when he had finished confided freely among themselves.

"Then Ol Goro spoke to them. Is it quite impossible," he said, "to teach a Bullock something about cattle? Could not let us have a few of your little boys to train in our camp, whom we could teach? We do really want to help you." He spoke kindly and persuasively with charm and courtesy. I thought the Director was going to have a appeal.

When I first knew Ol Goro he had 100,000 cattle and 5,000 head of cattle. I gave him the idea what he had to do in droughts and cattle plagues. They sometimes have very heavy losses but at all parts he remarked that things were not bad for him. His property has nearly twice its worth, say £70,000.

Let us contrast, consider this graphic and tragic description of a locust invasion:

"I do not believe that anyone who has not personally experienced a serious locust invasion can appreciate the overpowering effect it has on those who suffer it. It is not only that the crops over a whole country-side are destroyed or the grazing, food and fuel they do that, and it is certainly disagreeable. But there is something even more tragic-

peated multitudes of little insects, whether in the hopper stage on the ground or ever they have taken wing; the ceaseless march of flight, the murmur of wings or of millions of individuals, eating everything green and living; the smell of corruption; the darkness that spreads over the land; all these create a sense of doom and destruction and of the uselessness of effort or resistance which spreads like the locusts until whole populations are reduced to a state of apathetic despair in which it is hard to get them to do even that which can be done to give some protection or relief."

Locust Swarm

"In the hands of such men and women, their crops are their lives. Flood they can struggle against, fire they can try to beat back, the result may be failure, but they try. It is a case of millions five miles across the front line 100 miles long, marching forward over the earth, leaving a trail of ruin, smothering, death, their slime. The swarm that comes like a dark cloud over the horizon and settles on trees, bushes, cropland, pasture, taking down to the root, so countless are the numbers until as far as the eye can see there is nothing but a four-square, maddening mass and the branches of trees break off with the weight of them—or can the labouring swarms sustain such burden any more? These are the wings of hell stricken into the hearts simply still, which appear as the last, the final blow of malignant powers, as well they may."

These passages have been quoted at the outset because they show so clearly that the writer was one of those administrators who firmly realized that they were dealing with men and women, not with abstractions. The first African servant, B.M., ever engaged remained his faithful friend, and he was killed in a motor accident in Uganda 23 years later, his friend Sergeant-major M. M. Mero, of the 1st K.A.R., was "as gallant and loyal and competent a soldier as ever held his rank," and another sergeant-major who served with him through the 1914-18 war was afterwards to be his hall porter at Government House, Entebbe.

The man who thinks and writes thus of good Africans is fully entitled to write of men of quite a different type in such phrases as the following:

"The self-appointed leaders in Kenya were generally semi-literate Africans, usually okuluu, with a pronounced dislike of honest work, one of them announced that anyone employed in Mombasa Okuluu who did not join his union would have his ears slit, a piece of trade practice that passed into history when related to the House of Commons."

Another was an avowed Communist who arrived from India with an Indian passport, apparently for the sole purpose of promoting industrial disputes and political agitation. He had been born in Kenya but had lived for many years in India, and he would have been safe back there had it not been for judicial decisions that he belonged to Kenya and could not be deported.

Dangerous Political Agitators

In British Colonies the powers of the Government to deal with dangerous political agitators or fanatics are very limited, until the criminal law has been broken and evidence can be produced to this effect. In 1933, while I was Governor of Kenya, we made strong representations to London that Defence Regulations required to take the powers given Home Secretary and in the United Kingdom in wartime to detain dangerous people, but without success. In most we were able to obtain as a concession was that it might offend the law to take the military court or magistrate might be held in camera.

There were strikes in the port of Mombasa in Nairobi in 1933 and the two minor strikes, mutinies or revolts. Most were quelled by the usual type of sorry and misguiding raiding as trade union organization. The technique often was to try to form a single big political banner, and there was some temporary success in this, to raise but the frequent umbrella out of the funds which were extracted from the blighted pockets of East Africa, usually brought most of the nothing in a few weeks. The House of Commons

is very sensitive to anything involving sport, and log to be trade unionists, and these things generally offend the Government a lot of explanatory telegrams. On one occasion when genuine trade union officials, or members happen to be in the country, it takes them no time to recognize the business and what it is.

Though he signed his no names, Sir Philip must have had some members of the House of Commons in mind when he wrote:

"That persons of some education, who could ascertain the facts from official sources, should describe the monstrous, nauseating wickedness of Mau Mau as a simple resistance movement is intolerable—unless they mean a resistance movement against God, decency and morality and everything that distinguishes us all from the vorion-eating reptile. When the facts are known in all their horror, it hope the electorate of Britain will not have forgotten the men who called these atrocious and obscene 'resistance movement' and described their foul operators as patriots."

Judgment of Mau Mau

His own judgment of Mau Mau is that "she is one of the last of the recurring instinctive struggles of the old powers of wickedness and darkness to put out the lights which have been lit in Africa."

I believe the facts of God-fearing Kikuyu, the proving to the world once more as in Uganda many years ago, that the lights can no more be put out by terror or torture in modern Africa than in ancient Rome, for they are eternal lights.

It would be a profound mistake to suppose that what the Kikuyu chiefs and guards and churches and village ministrants demand for is just the Government's right to restore state of affairs in which those grave disturbances developed. It so far as it was a state of affairs which they believe denied to them their birthright and place in the world. I am sure that they will emerge not more but less willing to tolerate what they see as injustice—for example, colour discrimination, unequal wages and in other ways, leniency and contemptuous treatment by others because they are Africans, the excessive contrast between wealth and poverty, which marks our society today; and as settlement of the land problem has in my view.

I do not believe that Africans, be they Kikuyu or others, would really refuse to accept the proposition that property rights must be respected, for many of them have already, and great numbers ardently desire to acquire, property rights of their own. But they will, and do already, know the justice of a form of property rights which is attainable only by people of race. They will be illogical, I am sure, for they will at the same time strongly resist the extension of the right to buy or lease Kikuyu lands for others than Kikuyu, while wanting the right to buy or lease land outside of themselves.

Letter from Dennis

But with the experience of one or two generations of African behind them, they will certainly not be able to understand why, if it is right to be a squatter or a licensee on an annual lease or contract, it can be wrong to be a tenant on a 21-year lease, or even the purchaser of a lease.

What is Sir Philip Mitchell's fundamental attitude to the Africa of which he has been so good a servant? It is summarized in this passage:

"If we cannot achieve equal rights for all civilized men in East and Central Africa, then the only certain consequence will be the disappearance of civilized men from the scene, from a scene which above all needs civilized Christian men and women to show the world what an enlightened colonialism can do for the dark places, as it has done so often before. An agreed definition of 'civilized' will not be easy to achieve, but it is the cornerstone of the house." F.S.J.

Appeal Dismissed

A PETITION by 26 Africans for special leave to appeal from the judgment of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa, dismissing their appeals against conviction of murder in connection with the Lamu massacre in Kenya, has been dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. A similar appeal by two Africans, Mwanganani and Wambugu, was also dismissed.

Unions on Trial

Incidents in Tanganyika

Mr. H. WYNNE COLES, former public relations officer in Tanganyika, has written in *Time and Tide*, in the course of an article entitled "Trade Unions on Trial in Africa":

"In my office one day came a desconsolate figure who had come out to Tanganyika full of confidence a few months previously. He told me he had managed after intense labour and the exercise of great patience, to get his first big organization. The statesmen and the officers, he declared, said the rules were all under control. The taught meeting was held and the organization launched.

"The next day a handful of men turned up for the main job. When asked for reasons they glibly explained that now that they had unions and had paid their first 'sub' they were entitled to strike. And strike they did, with great enthusiasm.

"Esoteric Mystery"

I have before me the report of court proceedings when two officials of the Dar es Salaam Stevedores and Dockworkers' Union were charged with theft from their funds during the trial. It was revealed that the union's books and records had been an esoteric mystery to the treasurer, who had been an ordinary coolie for 40 years.

When such books as could be found were examined it was found that there had been a substantial payment to which doctor for a consultation as to why the union had not presented and other payments for charity and 'prayers'. The accounts were kept in English, of which the treasurer could not read one word. The only literate official was the secretary, who, it appears, had made payments to men who had been injured in clashes with the police; and the committee members had distributed large sums among themselves.

"All that was less than three years ago. The way of the trade union organizer in Africa is hard. He is up against the natural disinclination of the average African to work regularly, anything at all, no matter how lucrative his task might be.

Twenty-nine of the fifty motor cars which started a grueling 2,000-mile test in Kenya finished the course.

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General Erskine's Protest Walks Out of South African Dinner

JEREMY STANLEY GEORGE ERSKINE

General George Erskine, former Minister of State for External Affairs, gave a speech at Nairobi last night to the South African Society of East Africa. The guest of honour was Dr. A. G. Gwyer, who has recently retired from the post of South African High Commissioner in London, and among the guests were Sir Alfred Mimente, Mr. and Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister of State for Kenya.

In the course of his speech Sir Alfred said:

"The plain answer to the question of what is wrong with East Africa is that the present deplorable state of affairs has arisen from one cause and one cause only, and that is the weak and unrealistic methods of British Colonial policy, the fact that the Colonial affairs are becoming more and more the concern of British party politics and other societies in London."

It was at this point that General Erskine withdrew.

In Colonial matters, the real and most important issue always seems to be evaded. For instance a Royal Commission was appointed last year to examine and report upon land, produce, standards of living, agricultural development, conditions of employment, etc., but the sole subject upon which anything depends is the examination of the system and adequacy of the administration, especially the administration of the African subjects which was completely ignored, and which, after all, is fundamental to the welfare and progress of this Colony.

The King of royal commissions which is really wanted and which would prove of great benefit to British Colonial territories is the appointment of a royal commission consisting of people who have made their homes in the African Colonies, to proceed to England to recommend measures necessary to remove Colonial affairs from the evils of British party politics and frame recommendations to ensure further co-operation between East, Central and South African Colonial Governments, including Belgian and Portuguese governments, and in addition to examine and report upon the general methods of the Colonial Office and the Commissioners to investigate and expose the source of the political pressure which has influenced almost dictated the weak and unrealistic policies which the first employed against Mau Mau.

Mau Mau Encounters

"Now these are odds to which I have referred by their very weakness and stupidity at the outset. Encouraged by Mau to think that they could afford to take the drastic measures which the situation surely demanded; and incidentally, the only methods which Mau Mau and the like would respect and understand. These unscrupulous methods led them on, until it was too late to arrest the wave of rebellion."

"No Colonial Power except Britain would have hesitated for one moment to have taken drastic action instead of giving the chiefs, and their askaris orders to fire over the heads of the murderous mobs who had proceeded to kill our loyal chiefs and their families, and so encouraged the spread of the rebellion which has resulted in the slaughter of so many hundreds of loyal Africans, not to mention the murder of Europeans and Asians, and which has caused such economic and financial chaos in our country."

"In my opinion, the responsibility lies completely with the politicians in London; not only for our troubles in Kenya, but also for the present trouble in Uganda."

"There is intrigue and pressure in London over a considerable period caused by able, loyal Africans, who were encouraged by the Government and the Kabaka to be employed to suit the purposes of the plotters in London, who subsequently caused the Kabaka to be deposed and the present position of emergency to develop."

Towards the end of his speech he said:—

"To me the present phase in East Africa is a fight, largely, of the British people during the last 10 years, have performed in East Africa; the British taxpayer, the hard-working people of this world, has poured great sums of money into these territories, particularly to help African, and has been most generous in supporting social and welfare institutions. After all that has been done, particularly the immigrants, which has been made by the British people, the administration, and the missionaries of all denominations, to shift African peoples, it is appalling that the present situation in Kenya, in Uganda should have been allowed to develop."

On his arrival in this country General Erskine told the Press: "I do not expect to be welcomed, but I am going to listen to the British government being abused."

Freehold Lands for Africans Important Proposals in Rhodesia

ESTABLISHMENT of Native purchase areas in the vicinity of industrial areas is to be considered by the southern Rhodesian Government.

This important announcement was made last week by the Colony's Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. E. B. Fletcher, who said that freehold lands for Africans was necessary because secondary industry is permanently based upon Native labour. A Native urban population was developing, and industry must rapidly absorb the African population surplus to rural capacity.

Unless that happened, Mr. Fletcher warned, Southern Rhodesia would drift into Kenya's predicament, only possible alternative of land pressure and industry infinite difficulties and problems beset the advanced Native he must be given both outlets and protection.

Plans to launch home ownership schemes for Africans in various parts of the Colony were under active consideration, on a long-term renewable lease plan.

Mr. Fletcher referred to his refusal to sanction Salisbury municipality's permission for the establishment of an inter-racial club. He explained that this was rejected because there was no legal provision for it, but Parliament would be asked to amend the law in order to facilitate the necessary permission.

The Minister also announced that Parliament would be asked to consider proposals to facilitate the practice of African barristers in the High Court and to permit establishment of multi-racial schools. He appealed to the Federation of Trade Unions to end the existing committee stage of Native trade union legislation.

The Church in the Sudan Moslems Doubting about Christianity

THE REV. R. C. ALISON, D.D., of Sudan, writes in the C.M.S. Outlook:

"Despite all the talk of 'brotherhood' there is still a strong feeling of suspicion between the people of the north and the south. The vast majority of the people in the north still think of the southerners as *slaves* and speak of them in such terms in ordinary conversation. The vast majority of the people in the south still think of the northerners as *mumukulu* (Arabs), with all that the word implies from past history."

"Our prejudices, fears, hatreds, and suspicions can be overcome only by a new attitude to life and a new and genuine friendship built up between the peoples of north and south. It is just where the Church comes into the picture. As peace-maker and by expressing truth for goodness both for the past and the present, when tension is shown by harsh words, the Church can help vitally to change the old attitude between north and south, which will otherwise adversely affect relationships in the new State. It is not easy to forgive and to trust others whose grandfathers for one's people captive."

"Another new fact of the time is that increasingly more northerners are coming south, and will continue to do so, these communities. There they find themselves away from the Moslem environment of the north, and unable to see something of the effect of Christianity in a pagan environment. Some of them deliberately ignore our Christianity, the meaning of our faith, and have been asked to have pastors, teachers, and office-bearers among the Christian faith."

It is surprising that so many politicians continue to be so garrulous. It is even more surprising that so many millions of men continue to be politicians.

What Standards for Africa? Civilization or "Democracy"?

Mrs MARJORIE NICHOLSON, secretary of the Colonial Fabian Bureau, has written in the course of a letter to *The Observer*:

"The Captain's conception of 'common citizenship' based on acceptance of 'civilized' standards must be attractive to an African leader with a progressive outlook who hopes to avoid racial strife, but can he afford to concentrate on this rather than on pressing by all peaceful constitutional means for the recognition of his people's basic rights? I suggest that he cannot. This is an immigrant conception, based on outside standards imported by small minorities."

Defined Standards

"The standards are undoubtedly good in themselves if properly defined, but so far they are not defined. Do they mean, for example, at least Uganda and Tanganyika, are to be African countries, or is the character of the whole country to be changed by immigration? Do they mean that the standard of 'civilization' is to be set so high that only a tiny handful of Africans can attain to it after one full generation? Do they mean that the immigrant minorities are to be permanently politically entrenched, or that, on the contrary, these countries are to develop towards a democratic system of equality between individuals instead of between communities?"

"The African leaders cannot answer these questions because they do not control pol. I suggest that the British Government can, and that it should do so straight away before the East African territories pass out of our control. What is required is a clear statement that a 'civilized' standard is a democratic standard, and that this is the aim of British policy, which all this implies. In other words, these are predominantly African countries and Africans, like Europeans and Asians, are to have full rights in them, as Africans, have in West Africa."

Tourists Stay Longer in East Africa International Conference in Nairobi

SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, Acting Governor of Kenya, said when addressing the annual meeting of the East Africa Tourist Association:

"The fame of our national parks and game reserves, and particularly all of the almost incredibly beautiful and varied scenery of East Africa, is now firmly established. Small wonder that statistics show conclusively that tourists stay longer in East Africa than in any other part of the world."

"The form of the tourist trade is changing. Almost gone is the era of the wealthy potentate whose elaborate *safari*, having found its expensive way to the Mountains of the Moon, so often figures in the pages of *Punch*. He now tends to cater for group tours, which are becoming increasingly popular. These group tours, which spend more money than the potentates, present a special problem. For instance, they require more accommodation and the development of additional *safari* areas. In dealing with problems of this sort Governments can assist your association, and the possibility of opening up new *safari* areas in Kenya is being examined."

"You are anxious to encourage the holding in East Africa of large international conferences. This specialized form of tourism brings a substantial revenue and serves to focus the spotlight of world attention on these territories."

"Nairobi has this year been selected as the meeting-place for the International Federation of Agricultural Producers Conference, which I opened this morning, and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference next week. We hope that the International Union of Official Travel Organizations will be able to accept the invitation to hold its general assembly in Nairobi next year."

"I am very glad your Association is planning to appoint a representative in London. There is undoubtedly a large and growing market in the United Kingdom and in other European countries, which one is inclined to overlook in the general bustle of encouraging American tourists as part of the steering area's campaign to earn dollars. Your efforts on the other side of the Atlantic have been outstandingly successful. I wish you every good fortune in your new London venture."



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PERSONALIA

MR. E. J. WILSON has recently elected to Nairobi City Council.

THE KAPARKA OF BUGANDA has flown to Nice to join his son.

MR. H. P. B. HODGKINS has joined the board of West Control, Ltd.

SIR JOHN HUGGINS has joined the board of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd.

MR. A. E. GRIMSDALE has been appointed director of Metropolitan-Vickers Electric & Export, Co., Ltd.

MR. G. F. LEWIS has been appointed member of the London committee of Barclays Bank (U.C. & O.)

MR. MICHAEL O'ROURKE, lately Commissioner of Police in Kenya, who continues to live in Kenya, near Nairobi.

MR. W. R. REDDICK, C.A., has been appointed secretary of the London and Blantyre County Co., Ltd. He is a member of Blantyre Town Council, Nyasaland.

MR. DANNY KATE, who is on a world tour making a documentary film for the United Nations, visited the Nairobi area last week, and has now left for India.

MR. PETER J. W. BRADDELL, of Lilongwe, Nyasaland, and Mrs. JANICE GEN, younger daughter of Sir Edward and Lady Gen, have confirmed their engagement.

MR. J. BARLOW has resigned from the staff of King's College, Budo, Uganda, after 27 years in order to join the local government and community development training centre near Entebbe.

PRINCESS MECTEAL-HAILE, daughter of the Emperor of Ethiopia, with her husband, who is Ethiopian Ambassador to Rio de Janeiro, spent some hours in Barcelona on their way to Britain.

COLONEL D. V. HENCHIN, officer in charge of the Organization of the Kenya police, who is on secondment from the Ministry of Supply in this country, will remain in the Colony for two months.

MR. J. W. A. WRIGHT has joined the staff of Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., in the place of MR. S. R. FLEISCHER who has resigned. MR. J. F. CORNWALL is alternate to Mr. Wright.

DR. GEORGE MACDONALD, director of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, is to receive the Darling foundation prize and medal from the World Health Organization in recognition of his work on malaria.

MR. PERCIVAL HAMMOND has joined the board of De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., in the place of MR. S. R. FLEISCHER, who has resigned. DR. W. W. BUSCHETT is alternate director to Mr. Hammond.

MR. F. HINDS, M.I.C.E., who has been appointed a general representative on the governing council of the Royal Technical College of East Africa in the place of MR. O. B. STOCKEE, went to Kenya in 1932 and is there to stay six years later.

MR. J. M. M. NHONOLI, a Tanzanian student at Makerere College Medical School, has won for the second year the British Medical Association certificate and prize of £25 for the best essay from over 1,000 in the B.M.A. annual prize competition.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Mr. F. S. JOELSON will be abroad until the latter part of June, and the editor asks that all private correspondence shall be deferred a fortnight. Letters for the attention of the editor, which must not be addressed to the editor, may be sent to the manager of the various departments, or to the manager of *Africa and Southern Africa*.

MRS. DAVID ITUMI KIAMBUTI, of the Kamba tribe in Kenya, is to spend three and a half months in Lake Charlotte, to study local Government finance, by arrangement with the British Council, which will be attached to the East African District Council.

MR. C. M. WESTON, chairman of the local chamber of commerce, is the first mayor of Fort Victoria, the oldest town in Southern Rhodesia but the youngest municipality. Mr. Weston, a former member of the town management board, is deputy mayor.

MR. SOLOMON ADAGALA, of North Nyasaland, who is the first African to be appointed an acting educational officer in Kenya, was trained at Makerere College, and holds a certificate of the London Institute of Education. He attended the Victory Parade in London.

SIR EDWARD TAYLOR, Governor of Tanganyika, has opened the hydro-electric power station on the Pangani Falls, some 20 miles from Tanga. The station belongs to the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

SIR JOHN ORKIN, British Resident in Zanzibar, is to have talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. LYNDON LEE, a development scheme in mind concerned with agriculture, education and medical services, which would extend over five years and cost £1m.

Mrs. NORMAN CLAPP, lady warden of Nakuru, has presented certificates to 70 African women who passed a three-months' course in housewifery organized by the Women's Progress Movement in the town. They are the first women in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya to gain such certificates.

On the executive committee of the Colonial Employers' Federation Northern Rhodesia is represented by MR. A. W. GOODBODY and East Africa by MESSRS. T. H. V. TRANTER and R. K. WINTER. Mr. Tranter is convener of the committee on plantation labour, and Mr. Goodbody is a member of the sub-committee on mining. MR. H. HYDE-CLARKE is secretary and treasurer.

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COLONEL THEODORE HOLBROOK, territorial commander in Rhodesia of the Services Army, and a member of its High Council, has been appointed to similar post in Western India, with headquarters in Bombay. Colonel and Mrs. Holbrook came to Central Africa in 1950 from the West Indies.

MR. R.-J. MASON has opened a Nairobi office for Oxford University Press. He was an education officer in Tanganyika from 1927 to 1941, Assistant Director of Education in that colony for the next four years, Director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia until 1942, and then for four years Deputy Director of Education in Nigeria.

MR. E. A. VASEY, Member for Finance and Development in Kenya, has arrived in London by air for discussions with the Colonial Office and the Treasury about the possibility of an assurance of such assistance as would be needed to continue operations necessary to end the emergency in the Colony. **GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE**, G.O.C. East Africa, who arrived yesterday, will take part in the talks.

Obituary

Dr. Rickard Hindorf

Pioneer of East African Sisal

DR. RICARD HINDORF, a pioneer of the sisal industry in East Africa, died recently in Berlin.

MR. H. J. HUNCHED writes:

"I would like to express the great indebtedness of the whole of the East African sisal industry owes to this intrepid pioneer. He was solely responsible for the introduction of sisal into Tanganyika. The story is told in the written statement which he made for me at the age of 84 when I visited him in Berlin after the war."

The episode which he relates was an epic one, in many ways like the romance of Kublai in the Far East. When America had failed, East Africa and especially Tanganyika succeeded in establishing this great industry, but initially all credit went to Hindorf.

Throughout the last 20 years our Association kept his portrait displayed at our head office and a street in Tanganyika continues to bear his name when other German names were removed; it was a small creature to which to do him honour.

Lost All His Property

Hindorf kept his life savings in the bank, and when the Russians entered Berlin in 1945 all bank accounts were sequestered; in one afternoon he lost all his resources save his domestic staff and his beloved books.

I visited him in Berlin in 1947, and he had a bare barrier to cover all that he had for food and fuel. I was glad of the opportunity to do something for him to ease his suffering and that of his wife, who steadfastly supported him through thick and thin; she died two years ago.

His small house in Dahlem was bombed, so badly that he could not continue to live in it. He and his wife lived in one room, and every other room had its occupants.

After some trouble with the exchange control, the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association were able, I am glad to say, to arrange a pension to add comfort to his last years. At the same time, General Sautu was doing the same thing for General von Lüttwitz. One thing cannot be regretted: Hindorf had a small share in a sisal estate in Tanganyika, of which he was dispossessed by our Government. I hope that in our civilized way we partly remedied that wrong.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton

Warm Tribute of Church Colleague

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA published on March 25 an obituary notice of the late Alexander Hamilton. The congregation of Highgate Presbyterian Church has now published a warm tribute, which says, *inter alia*:

"He faithfully carried out to the end of his days his early resolve to give a tenth of his substance to others in need, to my certain knowledge he exceeded this proportion. But he never merely gave money; he committed himself. Money was the natural symbol of his generosity and interest. So there was never the slightest trace of patronage, condescension, self-gratification, or pride. He knew how to give."

He came to Highgate in 1897, the son of a humble home in Hamilton, Scotland. Already he had shown exceptional intellectual ability in the study of commercial subjects at evening classes in Glasgow. Here he joined his brother, Sir James Hamilton, who was then entering upon a successful career in the City. But it was characteristic of them both that Alexander Hamilton's first Sunday in this city found him helping his brother with a rather wobbly Sunday School in Upper Holloway.

In 1907 he became superintendent of the Sunday School in the new Elstern Road Mission Hall and continued in that office until 1916. Alexander Hamilton was ordained an Elder here in 1919 and since 1928 he had been Session Clerk, demitting his duties as such a few years ago to Mr. Alastair Buchanan. Here he met the gracious lady who became his loved wife and loyalelpiece; here his children were baptised; here he served the three ministers this congregation has known in its whole history and became friend to all its members.

Climbing to Success

"And all the time he was climbing to success in the city of London, where he ultimately became chairman and managing director of the Mitchell Cotts group. Alexander Hamilton reached that position by his industry and retained it by his absolute integrity. He never demanded from others the devotion to duty he was not himself prepared to give; he was scrupulous and conscientious in the highest degree.

But with his prosperity went his piety; if he had imagined it was to be a faithful servant of his God and his fellow-men. Commercial concerns were never allowed to crowd out personal sympathies, and may I remember him not as the successful businessman, but as their guide, philosopher and friend in time of need? Among his outside interests, the main thread of his concern for the cause of tolerance and his attachment to the work of the YMCA, Prince of Noailles, generous benefactor, faithful colleague, gentle friend, he was first and last a humble Christian."

Mr. A. B. Patel's Ministerial Duties

MR. A. B. PATEL, Asian Minister without Portfolio in Kenya, will co-ordinate the implementation of such of the recommendations in the report of the Slab Committee on young persons and children as are acceptable to Government, and also relief work arising out of the emergency, particularly in so far as this relates to the care of children and displaced persons. He will assist the Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Natural Resources on certain aspects of the wheat-milling industry and the disposal of controlled produce. The Minister of Local Government, Health and Housing, in town planning; and the Minister for Commerce and Industry in the control of rents and the development of Government policy of progressive decontrol of rents.

Parliament

Transition in the Sudan Entry Restrictions in Colonies

QUESTIONS were put in the House of Commons before the recess on several topics.

MR. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would publish a White Paper on the transition in the Sudan.

MR. SELVYN LLOYD: I will consider the suggestion.

MR. JOHNSON: In thanking the Minister for his answer, may I ask if he can confirm that the Umma Party have made vigorous protests to various governments about the intervention by the Egyptian Government, particularly with regard to back benchers in the Sudan Government, and, in view of that, does not the hon. member and learned gentleman think—by his answer I think he does—what it would be a good thing to enlighten the public about these matters and other things going on in Khartoum?

MR. LLOYD: It is that that a protest has been made by the Umma Party, and it may well be that a valuable way of developing the facts would be through the medium of a White Paper.

MR. GEORGE CRADOCK asked what restrictions applied to the granting of permits to Africans for the growing and cutting of wattle bark in Kenya.

MR. LYTTELTON: There are no restrictions on growing wattle, but in certain areas the bark must be stripped except under permit and between certain dates in the year.

MR. CRADOCK: Is the hon. member aware that there is information to the effect that loyal Africans were allowed to strip this bark before the war, but that these restrictions apply to those who are not regarded as loyal Africans and will he say why?

MR. LYTTELTON: If the hon. member has any information on that matter, I shall be glad to look into it, but I would remind him that these regulations in regard to stripping bark apply to all races, and that they only seek to prevent the trees being stripped when they are not fit to be stripped and to enable inspection or quality before sale.

MR. BROCKWAY: Has the hon. member seen the statement of Mr. Michael Blundell upon this matter, and will he not look into his information in it?

MR. LYTTELTON: I have seen it, and the hon. member has my full sympathy. Information is the same as I took up, so I shall be very glad to look into it.

Permits for Detainees

MRS. WHITE asked what public work projects were proposed for detainees in Kenya undergoing rehabilitation; and how African Separatists "hoodlums" were being consulted in the choice of such projects.

MR. LYTTELTON: Irrigation, re-station, soil conservation, bush clearing, and so on, are examples of such projects. They are planned in consultation with African district councils.

Mr. RAYNS asked how far, in what methods, information on the race of persons being Tanganyika was conveyed to labels and so on, and why such counts were unable to estimate the different requirements of their clients from their normal commercial experience, and whether the Government of Tanganyika would make it clear to them that discrimination between clients on racial grounds alone was deprecated by the Government.

MR. LYTTELTON: This answer is in information about visitors to Tanganyika is published in quarterly statistical bulletins. I understand that the information is useful to the tourist trade, but I cannot say, however, if it would be inconvenient to its essence. The Tanganyika Government's disavowal of racial discrimination has been repeatedly stated and is well known throughout the territory.

MR. ERGAR asked the Minister to publish a list of those Colonial territories which imposed restrictions on the entry of British nationals or required the deposit of any form of security together with details of the restrictions in each case.

MR. LYTTELTON: According to my latest information the position is that British subjects who held valid passports and who are not prohibited immigrants as defined in the immigration legislation of the territories may enter subject to compliance with the following conditions:

"The list included the following East and Central African territories:

Kenya: A visitor's pass, entry permit, temporary employment pass or entry pass is required of visitors and intending residents may be required to deposit £100, or £100 cash deposit or an amount not exceeding £100 in each case, subject to cover possible cost of repatriating employees must be guaranteed by their (prospective) employers.

Persons wishing to take up employment in Africa must apply to the principal immigration officer. Requirements for would-be immigrants are as follows:

"Agriculture or animal husbandry. Prior permission to acquire land, or an interest in land, sufficient for this purpose, and such sum as may be prescribed.

Prospecting. A definite written or verbal possession of a definite right of prospecting, right of licence and such sum as may be prescribed.

Trade or business. A certificate from the appropriate local authority, and such sum as may be prescribed.

Manufacture. A licence or permission from the appropriate local authority, and such sum as may be prescribed.

Professions. A certificate from the appropriate local authority that the possessor has the requisite qualifications and has sufficient capital or income for the purpose.

Employes. A definite contract of employment and a certificate from the appropriate authority that he will be permitted to take up such employment.

Private residence. A certificate from the appropriate authority that his assured income is sufficient for his needs.

Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar, or for Kenya or Northern Rhodesia: No one may enter the territory unless as: A visitor, if he can produce evidence of permanent residence elsewhere; Intention to return thereto, and sufficient funds for that purpose. A resident, if he has ample funds to ensure that he will not become a pestilence. An employee, if he has a firm contract with a local employer of repute, for a period of not less than six months at an adequate wage; and his prospective employer guarantees the cost of his sensible repatriation.

Nyasaland: Entry permits are required. Any one entering the territory may be required to provide security by way of bond or deposit, not exceeding £50, to cover repatriation. Employees must be guaranteed by their (prospective) employers.

Requirements for would-be immigrants of all classes are the same as for Kenya.

Seychelles: Entry permits are necessary but may be obtained on arrival by British subjects visiting the Colony for periods up to two months, which may be extended at the discretion of the immigration officer. Anyone entering may be required to make a deposit, or a bond may be accepted in lieu, at the discretion of the immigration officer. The sums are (a) Rs. 100 (£7 10s.) for Asiatics and Africans, and (b) Rs. 666 (£50) in all other cases.



Claiming Africans for Responsibility

Unfinished Divisions in Africa

MR. ALFRED DICKSON, who served in East Africa during the war, and is now Principal of the Man o' War Training Scheme in Nigeria, has given in a broadcast talk some details of that experiment, which three years ago began young educated Africans to responsibility and leadership.

Many of his statements are applicable to East and Central Africa, and the following passages are therefore quoted:

"Hardly any of the young men who came to us had experienced real physical exertion or know what it demanded in carrying out very difficult jobs in terms of sacrifice, perseverance, discomfort and co-operation. But they were gifted with a fatal facility for words which too often stood between them and any sense of reality. A young teacher in a bush school, when asked why he was not working harder on the course, replied, 'I think you ought to know, sir, I'm an introvert and when asked how he knew this, replied, 'Psychology.'

Literacy, Leprosy, or Latrines

I puzzled me at first that so many of the students, when we discussed the work they might do when they went home, chose literacy, leprosy, or latrines. I then discussed the reason: these were the lightest labours. Literacy classes were sit-down work; leprosy, they understood as meaning that they should simply tell lepers to get treatments and latrines because everyone knew that sanitation created disease, not air colonel officials.

The gap between word and action went dangerously deep. A clerk in a Native administration office saw nothing odd in asking to be sent home first class at Government expense to avoid travelling with his rural companion. Who were traveling third class— even though the principal object of the course was to establish some basis of understanding between sophisticated townpeople like himself and just such rural backwoodsman. The most ardent champions of freedom for the Colonies were almost always those who were outraged at the modest claim for a fairer chance for women's education in Africa.

We had no trouble with our which brought physical literacy, paroxysms; not only did our ungentle things offend the clear-cut public opinion for African equality in the streets, but the non-conformists feared the consequences of such an admission; fear of real responsibility in the face of the truth. Never at any time did those of us who were running the course believe that physical toughness was the way to overcome these hurdles over our own land.

An account there wrote back after returning from England: "I would have been carrying anything in the streets about the bags and other things and take them back for review. This means a representation not only a complete reversal of a myth of the but also an act of social courage."

Tribal Barriers

In Britain people hear mostly of a division between black and white. Quite as serious, perhaps, there are the divisions between the African peasant communities who are as strange each other as say, Indians to us. There are the divisions between tribe and tribe traditionally alienated from each other and the divisions between the townsman and the peasant.

There is an even more dangerous division between the educated urban African who has personal ambition and who wants the independence which a good salary in a respectable profession can bring him, and the peasant who remains in the villages on whom he looks down and wants to dissociate himself from because they are backward and illiterate.

The most urgent need in Africa to-day is a sense of common citizenship something which owing to Africa's history Africans have lost. A sense of belonging together which together one community does not necessarily come training, and something

scheme like this scheme I have described. Man o' War Bay and others carry out in different ways by overworked district officers in the Colonial Service in community development, are aiming at.

"The Indians follow Gandhi. We have Mutesa II to follow," Mr. Sekabanya, acting president of the Uganda National Congress, addressing Africans in Kampala.



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Dealing with Crime in Uganda

Police Force To Be Increased

MR. COLIN THORLEY, Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda, spoke recently in the course of a speech in the Legislative Council:

"The Government is in no mood of complacency towards the increase in crime. When the public are disturbed, as they are at the account, we should discuss the situation."

"To take a few of the cases which have been headline news during the last few months, members of the force stole a sum of £12,500 from Baumann & Gomm Kampala. Three men have been arrested and a man has been charged with receiving stolen property.

"Another case investigated was the theft of £2,000 from Narandas. A uniformed constable was arrested, charged, convicted and received a sentence of seven years imprisonment with hard labour. In the case of the theft of £6,000 from the Uganda Commercial Company three persons have been arrested and prosecution has begun.

"An attempt on the payroll of the East African Railways and Harbours was foiled by the police escort, but a man was arrested, charged, and has since been sentenced to four years imprisonment with hard labour.

"The police record is very good but often there is little evidence and sometimes they get little or no support from the general public. The case concerning Overseas Touring (East Africa) Co., Ltd., is one in point. Immediately the burglary was discovered the police were on the job and within hours the car in which it is believed the safe was taken away was located and the safe was found. The car and the safe must have been seen being placed where they were found. Yet nobody was prepared to volunteer information.

European Recruits Required

The police are considerably under strength, but the Commissioner hopes that African ranks will be at full strength by the end of this year. We have had difficulty in obtaining the European recruits required to complete the establishment, which is considerably under strength. When the Salaries Commission has made its recommendations, and when, as I hope, this Council has agreed the recommendations for improvements in the terms of service of the police, I very much hope that we shall be able to attract more of the right type of officers to the vacancies.

"We hope to obtain recruits from Malaya, where the numbers greatly increased during recent years, are now beginning to run down. We are doing everything we can to get recruits of the right type, but we have been disappointed.

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pointed in the numbers forthcoming. Much the same difficulty is experienced in almost as big a way in certain other departments, including the provincial administration.

Last year the Commissioner of Police submitted proposals for the expansion of the force to combat and prevent crime. These proposals cover two years, the shortest time in which they could be made fully effective. The additional cost will be £10,000 required expenditure per annum, and over £200,000 in capital over the next two or three years.

We appointed the Administrative Secretary and a senior administrative officer to study these proposals with the Commissioner and the heads of bureaux. This investigating team was instructed to assume that the Uganda Police would be responsible for maintaining law and order in all parts of the Protectorate. Their report finds that the Commissioner's proposals, which in each instance were fully supported by the head of the Province concerned, should be implemented with the least possible delay.

Proposed for Kampala

For the Kampala area the proposals provide for the establishment at Wandegeya of a new European police station of about 30 officers' ranks; provision is to be included in the 1954-55 budget for increases of 80 corporals and eight constables at each of the other three African police stations, to enable additional beats to be manned. Provision is made for the establishment of a small post of 12 other ranks at Mbuya and for an increase of the other ranks at Kampala central police station to enable additional beats to be patrolled, and the adoption of a modified form of what is known as the Aberdeen system.

Under it parties of non-commissioned officers and constables, under the orders of an officer, are despatched to a predetermined place and estate dispersed in small parties to cover a given area for a given time and to bring into interregation any suspicious characters who may be found. This is, of course, in addition to the normal police arrangements for patrolling these areas. This arrangement is found extremely useful in the settled Kingdom and should be of very great assistance in the towns here in combating their activities against criminals and vagrants.

The intention is that Kampala and the surrounding suburbs, as well as the adjacent sub-area in each of which a patrol car would patrol day and night. They would be in constant touch by radio with the central police station. A 999 system of telephones is also planned, and possibly police telephones for the rapid exchange of information.

In all the proposals provide for an additional establishment of officers and other ranks in the Kampala area of over 220, a 40% increase on the present establishment.

It is proposed in Jinja, which has an establishment of 60 officers and men, to add 54 other ranks, in addition to the provision at small posts of another 40 in the Busoga district. Likewise, with a present establishment of 65, an increase of 21 is proposed.

Information from Kenya

Increased establishments are also planned for district headquarters at Lamu, Lake Victoria, Gulu, and Moroto, as well as barracks at Makindu Post, Tororo, Kitgum, and Iganga, together with the establishment of a new post at Bulubul. There is a proposal on account the formation of mobile police elements from Keriwa, particularly of Dimeka Msambwe, amongst the people in the Elgon region.

The proposals provide for an increase of 33% of the rank of inspector or above, 573 other ranks, and 74 lesser but indispensable staff such as telephonists and local civil service employees. This is, of course, if the plans are fully implemented, an overall increase of 25% in the whole of the force. The proposals will be implemented at the quickest over the next two-year period.

"Our police force is of considerably less strength than is required adequately to carry out its duties in present circumstances, and we get most excellent service from this force."

Some varieties of East African postage stamps issued at the beginning of this month included five, 15, 20, 30, and 40 cents of a shilling, one, two, five, and 10 millings and £1 values. To mark the 50th birthday of the Sultan of Zanzibar a special issue of 15, 20, 25, 30, and 50 cents and one shilling stamps will be put on sale from August 26 to January 1, 1955.

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Elderly European Twice Attacked Escapes from Athi River Camp

MR. DAVID SILVER, a 74-year-old European farmer in the Athi River district of Kenya, who lives alone on his farm, repulsed two attacks by terrorists on Sunday night. Mr. Silver refused to keep firearms.

Three terrorists, two of whom had escaped the previous day from Athi River camp, attacked him with sticks and stones. After defending himself with the same weapons, Mr. Silver, who had been struck on the head, managed to escape from the house, but the terrorists found him in the bush. Using a piece of wood, he put the gang to flight. They returned again, and once more Mr. Silver drove them off.

He was taken to hospital the next morning by his nearest neighbours, who live two miles away.

Ten hard core Mau Mau prisoners escaped from Athi River camp last week, two of whom have been recaptured. Tracker dogs and spotter planes are being used in the pursuit of the others.

In a running fight with a gang estimated at 150, security forces and men of the Royal West Kents killed seven terrorists last week. Some of the terrorists took refuge in the extinct volcano of Suswa, from which it is expected that they will emerge.

Last week 22 terrorists were killed by security forces and 42 captured. Two Europeans and six African civilians were murdered during the week.

Twenty terrorists detained on capital charges tried unsuccessfully to escape from a prison in Nairobi on Monday. The guards had to shoot to stop the raid. One prisoner was seriously wounded in the head.

Paid-Time Terrorists

To curb the activities of paid-time terrorists, those who join groups for short periods and then return to their homes was introduced on Tuesday. In future it will be the duty of the senior male member of each group to give his character. He must report to the nearest district officer and the absence of any member of his family who is away for more than 24 hours.

All African shops in Nakuru have been closed for two weeks because no information forthcoming in connexion with a rifle shot during a attack on a policeman of the Lee tribe. The colonial commissioners said that the Lee elders had been interviewed but that he was convinced that the attack was started by no members of Mau Mau.

Government arrangements for its employees who have been held for questioning following Operation Anvil in Nairobi areas is as follows: Permanent Staff—Those serving on commissionable or provident terms—This will continue to receive full salary until their interrogation is completed or sufficient evidence as to subversive activities is submitted to proved and their discharge from permanent staff. Those on temporary temporary terms of service will be paid up to the date on which they were picked up and held in the security forces. Their minimum pay for the duration will cease as soon as the day they were picked up. Wages due to employees whether permanent or temporary will be held in the hands of the Government. Remuneration staff who are subsequently released will be entitled to compensation if may, in similar circumstances, still be required. No compensation may, in similar circumstances, still be required.

General Sir Georges Erskine, C-in-C East Africa, and General Sir George London this week, told the Press Association he organized and thoroughly in command of the situation, but firmly the British, a large number of people from Mau Mau, a few weeks ago, did not enter a military operation.

Sudan Defence Forces

THE SUDANESE CABINET has decided to replace Major-General Soones, C-in-C Sudan Defence Forces, with a Sudanese, Major-General Ahmed Mohamed, and to Sudanize the force as soon as possible. The Defence Minister has instructed Major-General Soones to arrange for the 27 British officers to hand over to Sudan within a month. Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General, has endorsed the former's decision, but considered the change too sharp. It was then agreed that the notice should expire when the Sudanese officers said they had taken over. It is believed that British officers will be given three months' leave with pay. Those who have already been recalled

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Bakote Native Authority in Uganda has sent two of its African officers to this country to study local government for three months.

This year's Kenya Musical Festival will be held in Nairobi on July 5-10. Mr. Brian Nash, a fellow professor, and examinee of the Royal Academy of Music, will adjudicate.

Ratepayers of Blantyre and Linode are to decide by referendum whether they wish those two Nyasaland towns to be amalgamated. The rateable value of lands and buildings in Blantyre is now £1,391,899.

Nairobi's new European Hospital, costing £280,000, has accommodation for 108 patients, and has been so designed that extensions can raise the number of beds to more than 400. The hospital has a nursing staff of 45.

For the higher education of men of the Kamba tribe in Kenya, who are willing to turn to work for the benefit of the tribe after completing their courses, Machakos African district council has offered £4683 in bursaries.

A joint statement by the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and of Southern Rhodesia has been issued to the effect that Heavy, 16 miles from Bulawayo, will be the full-time training centre for Territorials.

The strike of students at the University College of Khartoum for July next has been reported by the council as 132, composed of 45 for science (biological class), 35 for science (mathematical class), 30 for science (medical) class, 60 for arts, and 12 for civil law.

Sedition charges in Zanzibar

Four leading Arabs who control the Zanzibar newspaper, *Al Falq*, have been charged with sedition. Police precautions were taken and the European special police mobilized to prevent disorders. Among the accused are the president and vice-president of the Arab Association.

At the fourth conference on civil engineering problems in the Colonies, which started on Monday and closes tomorrow, subjects discussed included hydro-electric schemes in the Colonies, the Dar es Salaam sewerage scheme, and the maintenance of civil engineering plants in Northern Rhodesia.

The Central Native Treasury Board of Tanganyika, which receives and invests reserves and other deposits placed with it by Native treasuries and helps them with grants for local development, held a balance of £1,692,000 at the end of last year. Each Native treasury is required to keep 25% of its estimated revenue available as a safety balance.

Provision has been made in the Somaliland budget for the appointment of a soil surveyor and agricultural assistants. The hydrological survey, which is now in progress, within the next five years, when the final results of the survey £125,000, will be spent on irrigation and soil conservation projects. The dry cultivation scheme is encouraged.

S. Rhodesian Strike

The strike of workers on Rhodesia Railways ended on Thursday last. The deportation order issued against Mr. C. R. Taylor was lifted by the High Court, and an application for an order staying his deportation was refused. Mr. Taylor left Salisbury by air on Thursday morning. The men returned to work after receiving an assurance from the Southern Rhodesian Government that any suggestions their union might make in regard to alterations in the industrial legislation would be considered.

JUNE 17, 1954

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JUNE 17, 1954

Birthday Honours List

(Continued from page 1329)

M.B.E. (Civil) (Contd.)

- COLE, DAVID LOWRY, for public services in Kenya.
- COLGAT, MISS DOROTHY, matron, Northern Rhodesia.
- BLAKE, REGINALD GILBERT, senior executive officer, Commonwealth Relations Office.
- DAY, CHARLES DENNIS, inspector, Sudan Prison Service.
- DODDS, JAMES D. R., civil pilot attached to Kenya Police Service Air Wing, Kenya.
- EVANS, THOMAS LESLIE, district officer, Nyeri, Kenya.
- EVERETT, JULIAN ARTHUR, lately secretary to the Member for Agriculture, Northern Rhodesia.
- FLOWS, ERIC GAIN, LANNETT, B.S.A.P.
- FLYNN, VINCENT KILLAN, services to African education in Northern Rhodesia.
- FRICKER, MR. E. F. M., for services to Girl Guides in Northern Rhodesia.
- GIBBONS, GILBERT ROTELY, senior forester, Kenya.
- GIBRAY, RICHARD AUGUST, senior executive officer, Colonial Office.
- GREEN, JACK COURTHOUSE, B.C., assistant Director of Civil Aviation, East Africa.
- HALL, MISS DOROTHY BUNNE, Assistant Director and secretary of the Cambridge Society.
- HERSEY, FREDRICK OTTO, chief health inspector, Tanganyika.
- JONES, ERNST JOHN, senior health inspector, Uganda.
- JOHN, GOPAL KONDOPUR, senior subassistant surgeon, Nyasaland.
- MAY, WALTER GEORGE CHARLES, Administrator-General, Sudan Government.
- PALLETT, EDWIN, for services on behalf of ex-servicemen in Southern Rhodesia.
- PEARCE, MISS MARY BRENDA, services to African education in Northern Rhodesia.
- PINCHETT, WILLIAM JAMES RONALD, district commissioner, Blantyre, Nyasaland.
- PICHANICK, HARRY, for services to sports in Southern Rhodesia.
- REED, BASIL, senior game observer, Tanganyika.
- RUNKE, MRS. IRENE EVELYN, for social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.
- ST. QUINTIN, MRS. BERYL COURPENEL, for social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.
- STONE, JOHN EWING, for public services in Southern Rhodesia.
- TALATI, MRS. MOYA SHAKSHAW, for public services in Zanzibar.
- WAMWERU, WANYUTU, for services to education in Kenya.

M.B.E. (Honorary)

- AGEMEDO, JOSE MARIA SANTANA, chief clerk and storekeeper, Uganda.
- BYAKA, THE REV. ASA, rural dean, Toro district, Uganda.
- SEWANEKO DASIER, county constable, Uganda.
- YOUSSEF ALI, for public services in the Somaliland Project, totale.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER:**Companions**

- CLARKE, HERALD BRIAN, secretary to the Cabinet, Southern Rhodesia.
- DODD, BRUCE BURITTEN, Deputy Commissioner of Prisons, Kenya.

R.E.M. (Military Division)

- G.W.O. Abdurrahman s/o Barreh, K.A.R.; Sgt. Albert Barker, The Devonshire Regiment; Corp. Walter David, Dave RE, R.E.; W.O.P.C. Ellerker s/o Mahuna, K.A.R.; Sgt. Noel George Hayes, Kenya Regiment; Sgt. Neal Patrick Hewett, Kenya Regiment; C.S.M. Deeney Hodden, Kenya Regiment; Sgt. Ronald Eric Howarth, Royal Corps of Signals; W.O.P.C. Kiplamai Busienti, K.A.R.; Sgt. Leslie John Lamp, The Lancashire Fusiliers; Sgt. James Arthur McNab, Kenya Regiment; W.O.P.C. Matule Niyamu, K.A.R.; W.O.P.C. Mihayo Mwaniki, K.A.R.; Sgt. Ronald William Sandford, Devonshire Regiment; Fl. Sgt. Alan Donald Shipton; Corp. William Norman Shipton; R.F. All the foregoing were awarded for service in connexion with disturbance in Kenya; Corp. Kaisari Muhendi, Bechuanaland Police.

B.E.M. (Civil Division)

- All: Supt. Isma, Somaliland Protectorate; Farah, Saleh, Somaliland Protectorate; Hockey, Miss Eileen Hazel, B.A., Posts and Telegraphs; Kiwanyuka s/o Ofori, interpreter; Mr. Kiumwendii, Morton, medical assistant, Tanganyika; Mwenya Aaron, Clerk, Northern Rhodesia; Rundari, Munini, police, Kenya; Supt. Khalid, Salimatu, Zanzibar; Shabani, Membeti, clerk, Tanganyika; and Stone, Walter James, B.S.A.P.

QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR VALOUR IN THE AIR

Bennett, Walter Lansdowne and Rendall, Captain Charles Sigfried Mellersh, both of B.A.C.

QUEEN'S POLICE MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Apithorp, Charles Hubert Fairbairn, Commissioner of Police, Nyasaland; Maclean, Michael John, Commissioner of Police, Tanganyika; Tindigoma, John, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Kenya.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Machado, Capt. Spudling, Lieut. Colonel ALEXIS Gordon-Stewart, Major Ernest Stanley, and Willoughby Douglas Porting, all of B.S.P.

Ahluwalia, Mangal Singh; Aslam, Mohamed; Belcher, Colonel Edward Brymer, M.C., Cooper, Jim, & Patrick Fellowes, Ronald Edgar; Fowkes, Major General Charles Christopher Kojo Akosu; and Proctor, Richard Hugo Gwynne, all of the Kenya Police Reserve; Smith, Joseph, Hodkinson, John, Thomas, Kiber, and Chepoma McMillan; Thomas Patterson, Mumba, Sumbu, and Thomas Sydney George, all of the Kenya Police; Taylor, Captain Geoffrey Walter Bechuanaland Protectorate Police; Browns, Major Uganda Police Force; Humphrey, Dennis William, Northern Rhodesia Police Force; Kutchett, Captain; and Smith, Victor Thomas, Nyasaland Police Force; Temple Alfred John Broomehall, of the Somaliland Protectorate Police Force.

QUEEN'S MEDAL FOR CHIEFS

In Silver

Makundi wa Kusa and Sita Makima, of Kenya; Lubinda, Chitimukulu, Mbrombo and Tafuna, of Northern Rhodesia; Somba, Mjomba, Symbon-Likongwe and Nshimbwa, of Nyasaland; Shek-Sch-Hamed Al Husayni, of Tanganyika; and Hosea Nkoto, Stanley William Warambwa, Yacob Munabi, Philip Adonga, Antonio Okello Oloye, Yakobo Lewok, Yosua Kirya, George Kaburubu, and Ernesto Gali Mugaha, of Uganda.

In Silver

Makundi wa Kusa and Sita Makima, of Kenya; Lubinda, Chitimukulu, Mbrombo and Tafuna, of Northern Rhodesia; Somba, Mjomba, Symbon-Likongwe and Nshimbwa, of Nyasaland; Shek-Sch-Hamed Al Husayni, of Tanganyika; and Hosea Nkoto, Stanley William Warambwa, Yacob Munabi, Philip Adonga, Antonio Okello Oloye, Yakobo Lewok, Yosua Kirya, George Kaburubu, and Ernesto Gali Mugaha, of Uganda.

East African Commissioner's Views**Confidence in the Future**

"EAST AFRICA is progressing in spite of its economic, political, and meteorological problems," says M.V.G. Matthews, East African Commissioner in London, who he arrived back in this country after touring Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

He had been impressed, he said, by the number of new factories and office blocks that had sprung up since his last visit to the territories a year ago. Business everywhere was in fine fettle. He noticed, too, that East Africans were becoming increasingly tourist-conscious, especially in Kenya and Uganda. Of the Uganda towns he visited, Mr. Matthews singled out Mbale for special mention, as possessing a tremendous development potential. Development along the Mombasa-coast had also progressed markedly since he was last there. The emergency in Kenya had done surprisingly little to impede commerce, he said.

Mr. Matthews said that he was in Nairobi at the tail-end of Operation Anvil and thought it had done much to clear anti-African, for instance, were ignoring the Man Mau embargo, and were using the houses again. "I have every confidence in the future of our territories," he concluded, adding the fact that the banks are busily investing in East Africa shows that it cannot be such a bad bet after all."

The trial for sedition and rebel of Mr. Appolinus Ddamra, acting editor of the *Uganda Express*, one of the three banned newspapers in Uganda, was adjourned yesterday. It enabled the defence to call Mr. Joseph Kiwanuka, the former editor, as witness. Mr. Kiwanuka is at present detained under a deportation order.

JUNE 17, 1954

EAST AFRICA UGANDA RHODESIA

1343

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Learning from the Belgian Congo

Craft Instruction and Stabilization

MR. ERNST DAVIDSON, writing of the Belgian Congo attitude to African advancement, has said, in *New Commonwealth*:

In the last two years I doubt if there is anything more important in all Africa than the scene which unfolds in the repair shop at Andotwile on the Katanga rail-

In the craft training workshop there are about 600 African craftsmen—blacksmiths, turners, fitters, founrymen, pattern makers, locksmiths, each of whom operates one machine tool. At the beginning of 1944 one white foreman in charge of an average of nearly seven Africans, each operating one machine tool. I have watched an African cutting highly expensive metal with a highly expensive machine, perhaps one-hundredth of a millimetre.

"Come up to us," said the manager of the electrical repair shop, "we bring out from Belgium the most highly skilled workers we can get above all the two will have no patience and the know-how to pass on their skills to Native workers."

The main point here is always that the skill differential between European and African is still so great that there seems to be virtually no fear of dilution (not that the Belgians, or other business men, would take any notice if there were).

Best European Craftsmen Employed

"That is one leg of the policy: to employ only the best European craftsmen that can be found to emigrate to the Congo. The main leg is confidence in the word 'stabilization.'

"Between 1926 and 1930 the Union Minière had still to recruit 83 African workers every year for every 100 employed; between 1936 and 1940 it annually required only 14%; between 1944 and 1949 it was actually recruiting no more than 3%, and most of those from overcrowded Ruanda-Urundi."

In an article in *West Africa* Mr. Davidson suggested that the industrial revolution in the Congo has gone faster and further than anywhere else in Africa south of the Sahara.

"Throughout the Congo you see Africans driving steam and electric locomotives (sometimes of the very latest types), operating heavy haulage and port equipment, building roads with the latest types of road cutting highly expensive metal with highly expensive precision tools, commanding river steamers, transmitting commercial wireless traffic, staffing banks, acting as stewards on air mail, and generally performing all those useful and exciting tasks which interested white men in Africa so much they took their business to assets that Africans cannot perform."

In his review for the past year Mr. L. H. Brown, agricultural officer in the Nyanza Province of Kenya, wrote that in the Kisii district there were 756 acres of coffee belonging to Africans who had planted a further 82 acres, and that it was planned to plant 300 acres this year in North Nyanza. Despite poor rains, African farmers in the province received £800,000 for their maize and nearly £250,000 for their cotton and, while the disparity in yields, that the cotton harvest varied between 100 lb. and 1,000 lb. an acre,

Commercial Trends

Results of artificial rainmaking experiments in Kenya and Tanzania were reported by the East African Meteorological Department as "promising but not startling." A technique had been developed which would allow rainfall because rainfall in small amounts at the right time of clouds were present. Showers had been caused at Amboseli, one of the driest areas in Kenya, by sending balloons carrying containers of common salt into the clouds.

Messrs. Low and Bonar announced that consent had been given by the Capital Issues Committee to the issue to ordinary stockholders free of payment, by way of capitalization of reserves, £500,000 of ordinary stock and £200,000 of 5% third cumulative preference stock.

Delegates from all parts of the world will attend the aerial survey conference of the Hunting group of companies, which will be held at the Royal Aero Club, Aviation Centre, 11 Londonerry House, Park Lane, London, W.I., between June 21 and July 3.

The guaranteed minimum price for seed cotton produced in Uganda in the 1949 season has been raised from 45/- per lb. of seed to 47/- c.c.s. The bonus payable to African local governments remains the same as last season.

Quantum Leathers, Ltd., have sold four of its four-engined Lockheed Constellation 749 airliners to B.O.A.C.

Diva Plantations, Ltd., have 1,000 acres of mature land, 1,992 of immature land, total 7,528 acres.

Dividends

Metal Box Co., Ltd.—Final 10%, making 15% for the year ended March 31 (the same). Group profit for the year rose from £2.3m. to £3.825,000.

Premier Woodworks (Rhodesia), Ltd.—10% (3%). For the year to March 31. Net profit £51,469 (£2,152) before tax of £18,651 (£8,159).

Whiteaway, Laidlow and Co., Ltd.—10% (the same). Group trading profit for 1949 £134,635 (£12,955).

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd.—12% (the same).

Area Outputs for May

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—452 tons of fibre, making 1,077 tons for five months.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—867 tons of fibre, compared with 930 tons in May last year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—190 tons of fibre, making 1,152 tons for 11 months.

Diva Plantations, Ltd.—89 tons of fibre, making 445 tons for five months.

North Charterland Exploration

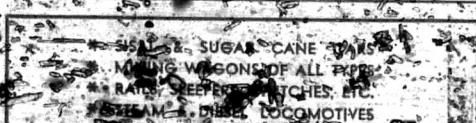
THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO. (1947), LTD., recorded consolidated net profit of £34,978 in the calendar year 1950, compared with a loss of £10,920 in the previous year. General reserve receives £31,000 and £8,928 are provided for taxation, leaving a carry-forward of £17,914, against £17,864 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £1,000,000 in shares of £1. Capital reserves stand at £22,077, revenue reserves at £5,472, and current liabilities at £38,387. Fixed assets are valued at £62,510, investment in a subsidiary at £1,278, current assets at £119,159, including £4,936 in cash.

The subsidiary, the North Charterland Transport Co. (Nyanza), Ltd., had a successful year showing a substantial increase in profit.

The directors are Messrs. J. H. Mitchell (chairman; alternate, R. B. Bowes), G. E. Clackworthy (alternate, E. K. Jenkinson), H. T. Fox (alternate, G. Bush White), R. S. Walker (alternate, D. W. Moss), and Major General J. Dee Shapland. The London committee consists of Messrs. H. B. Lowe and P. T. C. Rivers.

The 47th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury on July 28.



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Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.

POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LTD., after providing £184,364 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £1,150,156 in the calendar year 1953, compared with £136,492 in the previous year. General reserve receives £1,578, staff supplementary benefits receive £10,000 and pension fund £12,915. Interest on the preference shares requires £19,250, and a dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares £35,200, both less tax, leaving a carry-forward of £126,000, against £25,282 brought forward.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £500,000 in 7% cumulative participating preference shares, and £800,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Revenue reserves stand at £1,443, and current liabilities at £51,545. Interests in subsidiary companies appear at £1,587,340, trade investments at £24,639, investments quoted in Great Britain at £230,381 (market value £266,357), investments quoted abroad at £1,905 (market value £1,719), unquoted investments at £5,000, and current assets at £6,123, including £17,950 in cash.

The company has a large volume of work in hand in East Africa.

The directors are Mr. Andrew M. MacTaggart (chairman and managing director), Mr. H. G. Balfour (deputy managing director), Sir Kenneth Hague, Sir Felix Pele, Sir Robert Renwick, and Messrs. Ian C. Murray (associate director). Messrs. A. Dryer and F. C. Warren are joint secretaries.

The 36th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 30, 1954, will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting at which resolutions will be proposed in connexion with the amendments to the Articles of Association.

Forestry Land, Timber and Railways

THE FOREST LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS CO., LTD., after providing £522,781 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £918,596 in the calendar year 1953. The company stands at £42,174 net in the previous year. A sum of £63,054 is transferred from general reserve by the holding company. Transfers to capital reserves amount to £7,494, and to revenue reserves by subsidiaries to £20,917. The holding company's preference dividend requires £60,873 net, and the ordinary dividend £10,978 net, leaving a carry-forward of £459,371, against £21,053 brought forward.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,855,832 in preference stock and £4,636,000 in ordinary stock units, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £2,567,381, and revenue reserves at £1,598,244. Interests in subsidiary companies appear at £9,984,773, fixed assets at £64,938, and current assets less current liabilities at £13,350 received from future taxation at £65,612, including £80,015 in cash.

The company has subsidiaries in East and Central Africa. The directors are Messrs. S. Erlanger (chairman), the Hon. Major F. P. Lubbock (vice-chairman), Messrs. John B. Williams and Ralph Darby (managing directors), Lord Glenconner, and Messrs. A. P. van der Post, C. D. Holt-Hutchinson, and George F. Taylor.

The 45th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 30, and will be followed by an extraordinary meeting at which resolutions will be proposed in connexion with the increase of the capital to £7.6m. and alterations in the Articles of Association.

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.

THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD., after providing £1,571,949 for taxation, report a consolidated profit of £1,308,263 in the calendar year 1953, compared with £1,289,861 in the previous year. The balance dealt with in the accounts of the parent company is £9,116. General capital reserve receives £489,608, capital redemption £7,500, and general revenue reserve £300,000. Interest on the preference shares requires £43,863 and dividends totalling 20% on the ordinary stock £132,000, both less tax, leaving a carry-forward of £642,882 against £1618,738 brought forward.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £700,000 in 5% cumulative first A preference shares, £500,000 in 5% redeemable first B preference shares, £50,000 in 5% cumulative second preference shares and £1.2m. in ordinary shares. Capital reserves stand at £8,462,615, revenue reserves £2,518,833, and current liabilities at £9,822,600. Fixed assets dipper £10,119,507 and current assets at £6,108,898, including £1,002 in cash.

The directors are Mr. J. D. Etherwick (chairman), Sir W. Nicholson Cayzer (vice-chairman), the Hon. Robin Cayzer, Major H. Stanley Cayzer, the Hon. Anthony Cayzer, and Messrs. A. Maude, James A. Thompson, Bernard G. S. Cayzer, L. G. D. Day, and Andrew Irving, who is also secretary.

East African Power and Lighting

IN ORDER TO REPAY A LOAN OF £3m. and to meet commitments in respect of major construction work on additions and extensions to the company's properties in Kenya and Tanganyika, the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., proposes to issue £34m. debenture stock carrying the right of conversion into ordinary shares on certain terms. The prospectus will be issued later.

In order that sufficient shares may be available to meet the conversion right, the authorized capital of the company will be increased to £40m. by the creation of 2,500,000 additional shares of £1 each.

Referring to the acquisition of the Uganda Electricity Board for sale to the company of a bulk supply of electricity for Nairobi, the chairman, Mr. C. M. Taylor,

Kenya Power Co., Ltd.

"Such arrangements have now been completed subject to the final approval of the governments of Kenya and Uganda and a bulk supply company, Kenya Power Co., Ltd., has been formed to apply for the necessary licence to finance and to construct the necessary transmission lines and to enter into a bulk supply contract with the Uganda Electricity Board. Notice of the intention of the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., to make application for the licence will shortly be announced."

It is expected that a supply from Uganda of up to 43,500 kW by the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., to your company will be given in 1957. The supply will be provided to your company at actual ascertained cost, and in order to keep the cost of the supply as low as possible it will be based on the basis of an issue of a fixed interest bearing security.

"Your directors are satisfied that these arrangements are in the best interests of your company since they ensure an adequate supply of electricity for Nairobi and enable your company to plan for the future on a firm basis."

"In addition, plans are under consideration for the sale by your company to the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., of its own electric generating stations in the Nairobi area (namely Wanjii and Tana) together with their own transmission lines to Nairobi. Ownership of these power stations by the Kenya Power Co., Ltd., will assist in the integration of the generated units with the bulk supply from Uganda and so improve the supply to Nairobi both economically and commercially. At the extraordinary general meeting to be held in Nairobi, on July 9, a resolution will be proposed authorizing the sale by your directors of these power stations for a sum not less than the equivalent in the value in the company's books at the date of sale."

"The sum realized would be applied towards the further capital requirements of the company. It is probable that this sale will not be completed until some time in 1956, but the authority for the sale will be given by your directors will facilitate the planning of future development."

Steel Brothers, and Co., Ltd.

STEEL BROTHERS, LTD., after providing £1,946 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £1,596 in the calendar year 1953, compared with £121,316 in the previous year. Reserves receive £1,054, the benevolent trust fund £1,000, and £25,000 are written off properties. Dividends on the preference and preferred ordinary stock require £10,050, leaving a carry-forward of £76,153, against £80,000 brought forward. An interim dividend of 1s. per share on the deferred ordinary stock was paid on December 1, and a second interim dividend per share on May 2, 1954, both 1s. of capital profits account. No further distribution is recommended for 1954.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £800,000 in 6% cumulative first A preference stock of £100 each, the second preference stock £75,000 in 5% and cumulative preferred ordinary stock £250,000 in 5% and ordinary shares of 10s. Capital profits account stand at £3,000, revenue reserves at £160,085, reserve for future taxation at £113,000, employees' deposits £90,000, bank overdrafts £29,662, and current liabilities £30,385. Fixed assets appear as £551,120, investments £1,000, associated and subsidiary companies £2,774,700 and current assets at £2,787,463, including £82,011 in cash.

The company has extensive interests in West Africa. The directors are Mr. J. K. Michie (chairman and managing director), Sir John Tayl and Mr. P. G. G. Salter (managing directors), Messrs. G. C. Nicholl and A. Murray (managers), Mr. V. T. McCreath, and Mr. R. G. L. Smith. The secretary is Mr. E. A. H. John.

JUNE 17, 1954

Report

Rhodesian Corporation, Limited

Current Year's Progress

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN CORPORATION LIMITED, was held yesterday in London.

MR. L. C. WALKER, chairman of the Corporation, presided.

The chairman said: As stated in my report circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1953, I shall endeavour to bring the affairs of the Corporation up-to-date since they were issued on April 23.

Dividend Policy

Subject to your sanction at this meeting the payment of a final dividend of 5% for the year ended September 30, 1953, will be made to-day, so maintaining the dividend for the year the same as for 1952.

As regards the current year, the Corporation has made substantial gains to date from various sources. We have received to date £13,000 in dividends alone (not including interest on loans), and this does not take into account any dividends we expect to receive during the current year from our two major investments, namely, Falcon Mines, Limited, and Rhodesian Brick and Potteries Company, Limited.

Falcon Mines, Limited

The Roasting plant has begun operations and when this plant settles down we expect to learn that very substantial increases in monthly profit will accrue, both in treatment of current run-of-ore and in treatment of accumulated concentrates—the latter stockpiled over a period.

Rhodesian Brick and Potteries Company, Limited

At the Salisbury Works of the Rhodesian Brick and Potteries Company, Limited, the second of the two tunnel kilns (the later one) was lighted during May. Unfortunately, the coal supply position is not all that could be desired, and supplies are expected to improve in the near future, and your board expects that a dividend will be declared before the end of our current financial year.

Land Holdings

The Corporation's land holdings consist generally of valuable areas in the vicinity of Bulawayo and Salisbury, and as soon as it is possible to obtain the consent of the local municipalities of those cities these holdings will be developed as township properties. In addition to the land holdings in these areas, we have sites within 15 miles of Salisbury on the railway line the very

valuable Kent Estate consisting of 20,000 acres which carries most of our farming and ranching interests, and a portion under cultivation for tobacco.

TOBACCO:—The total crop on the Kent and Trelawney Estates for this year is expected to be 50,000 lb. against 27,500 lb. last year. If prices remain at present levels the sales, now proceeding, last year's profit of approximately £16,000 should be improved upon.

MAIZE:—Reports so far show that this year's crop should be better than last year's when a crop of over £6,000 resulted.

LIVESTOCK:—We have under careful consideration a scheme for the extension of the Corporation's livestock rearing facilities which should result in a more profitable basis of livestock operations, especially bearing regard to the greatly improved water supplies by reason of the board's decision last year to construct the 600 million-gallons dam which now brings our total capacity on the Kent Estate up to nearly 750 million gallons, this being ample for the whole of the current needs and for the reception of an extensive development programme now in its initial stages.

In addition to the foregoing, we have the Hatfield Estate of 2,000 acres adjacent to Salisbury, of which 2,000 acres are at present leased on a rental basis for tobacco-growing, from which the Corporation obtains a substantial rental.

Mining Interests

These are limited mainly to the Falcon Mines Limited, investments and to the Corporation's own mining operations at the Fred and Redwing Mines.

At the Fred section most of the ore below the sixteenth level has now been claimed and the prospect of reclamation of further tonnage from above this level is being investigated.

The Redwing section now supplies 75% of the mill tonnage, and it will soon be equipped to supply the full tonnage when required. The first sheet of the eighth level has now been exposed.

Financial Position

Your board is well satisfied that the Corporation's capital is more than represented by its current and realizable assets, consisting of cash investments, well-established dividend-paying companies, debtors fully secured (totalling £15,000), in respect of sale of land in Rhodesia, and the valuable land assets previously referred to.

We do, of course, still retain our interest in Jameson Park Estate and various other assets are parts of Africa totalling a value of at least £150,000.

The report and accounts were adopted.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

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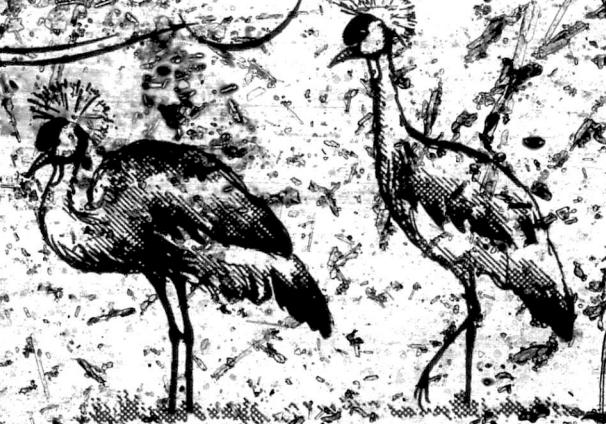


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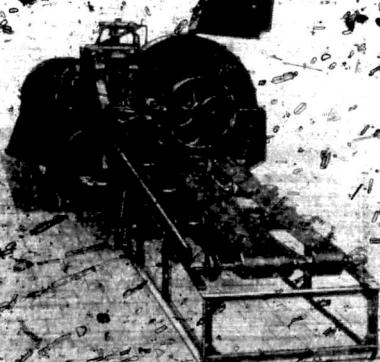
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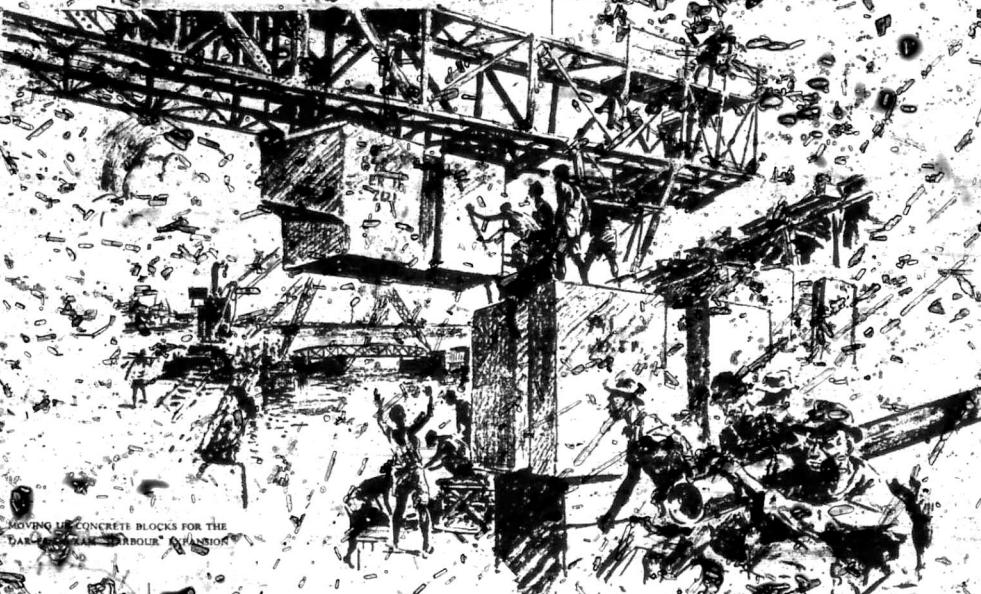
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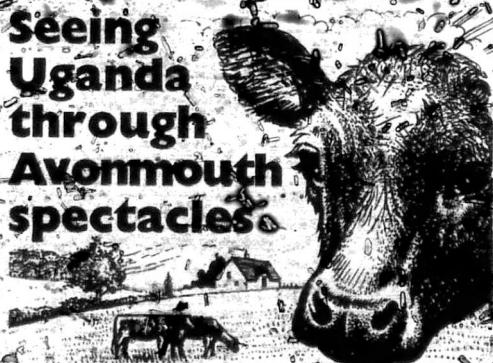
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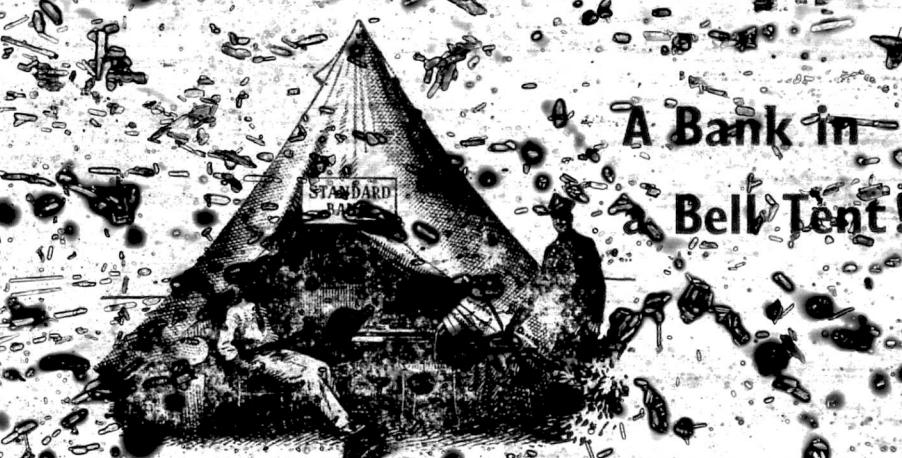
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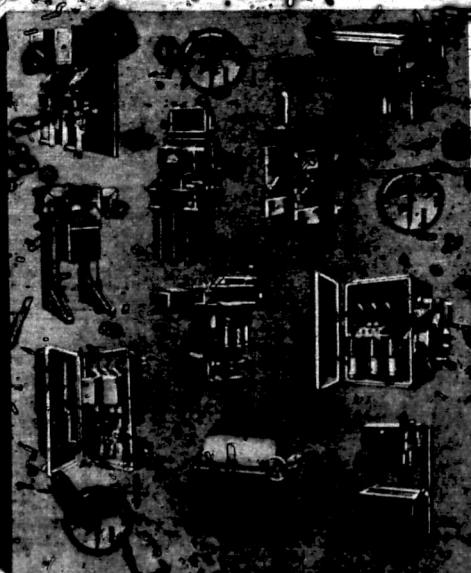
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Founder and Editor
S. Joslin

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1954

Vol. 30

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE BEST REPLY to the suggestions made by Left Wing propagandists that people in Kenya have been using the Mau-Mau revolt as an excuse to reinforce their positions for the protection and reclamation of land in the ~~Good News~~ Native areas is the report for 1953 of the African Land Development Board, which has now reached London. We keep ourselves as well informed of developments in Kenya as it is possible to do, but page after page brought surprises. The record is a much more heartening one than Kenya itself can have realized, and it would certainly open the eyes of all Kenya's critics. As we read this cheering document two thoughts recur: (1) astonishment that a series of facts so creditable to the country and its Government should have been merely cycles typed for distribution to a list of half a hundred persons not printed for widespread circulation, and (2) that many of the facts now made public should not have been released from time to time during the past year by the Information Department in Kenya. Thus have a splendid opportunity for the dissemination of praiseworthy news about a much maligned Colony been cast away. *East Africa and Rhodesia* has pleaded for years that all the departments of the Governments of the East and Central African Dependencies should have standing instructions to send prompt news of interesting occurrences and achievements to the Information Department for publications.

Through sheer apathy (there can be no other reason), little has been done—how little in Kenya this report strikingly illustrates. It probably contains hundreds of facts which could and should have been released long ago. In Still Neglected, the distressful circumstances of the present and recent past what could have been better

for the reputation of the country than the systematic publication always at the earliest practicable moment of the facts about development and welfare work? It would have provided a tonic for Europeans and a corrective for misguided or despondent Africans. There is also a strong case for the same data to be put promptly at the disposal of interested organisations outside Kenya. Indeed, there has never greater need for such action, for millions of people are under the impression that betterment work has been almost at a standstill since insurrection broke out among the Kikuyu. It is, of course, primarily the responsibility of the Government of Kenya to arrange for all possible measures which would correct public misunderstanding; but in this, as in much else, the non-official European leaders must share the blame. They have been amazingly indifferent, over a period of many years, not merely to months of Mau-Mau barbarities, to the continuing neglect of opportunities for the right kind of publicity.

If the European elected members of the Legislative Council had given this matter adequate and consistent attention, there would have been a transformation long ago.

Non-Officials Must Share the Blame. For it is inconceivable that any Governor would have rejected thoroughly well considered proposals. The truth is that nobody has cared sufficiently about this important matter to force it under notice and keep it there until appropriate decisions had been taken and put into operation. This has not been a case of oversight; the need has been stressed in these columns on many occasions, to mention other repeated representations, and the contrast between the efficacy of the services provided in Northern Rhodesia over a long period, and lately in Uganda, and the gatheringly record of Kenya has been the subject of many commenta-

from time to time there has been rather a lot of talk. There was one famous report on the matter, as silly a document as Kenya has produced since the war. There have been many private discussions with persons con-

sidered to have special knowledge of native relations. But there has been no final decision in any responsible quarter. Official or non-official, no determination to gear Government information to a situation which

Notes By The Way

Fourteenth

THE SUPERSTITIOUS may find significant in the fact that Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, will be recently enfranchised in the Council of Ministers ranks 13th of 19 in the official order of precedence. When this first came to my notice I thought that there had been some mistake, and made inquiry. Now I am told that he and Mr. A. P. Patel, his son, also not held portfolios, take the two lowest places among Ministers. Kenya has accepted a constitution which would have been spurned in Northern Rhodesia during the years in which Mr. Welensky (not Sir Roy) was leader of the non-officials, not the holder of a portfolio. The Governor of that Protectorate I believe never failed to give the largest and precedency which the public, and his colleagues fully expected.

Order of Precedence

KENYA'S ORDER OF PRECEDENCE runs thus: Chief Secretary, Minister for Legal Affairs, Minister for Finance and Development, Minister for African Affairs, Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, Minister for Internal Security and Justice, Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing, Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries, Minister for Commerce and Industry, Minister for Works, Minister for Community Development, European Minister without Portfolio, and Asian Minister without Portfolio. It would be interesting to see this instructive and possibly amusing to compare this order with those prescribed in other East and Central African territories. May I not do the same to do it now? It shall be a task of light relief for the future.

Clotted Nonsense

MR. JAMES H. HUDSON, M.P., must be sadly misinformed to judge from his foreword to a Co-operative Party publication called "Days Dark in the Colonies." His first paragraph contains these words: "The dissolution of the same political partnerships out of which men secure liberty, and whose fraternity was based on mutual trust, when once it could suffice, there has seeped in a manner of cruelty, treachery and ruthlessness. The murderous assaults of Mai-Mai are only one sample of this. The brutal efforts of imperial authority to protect them are another. Most of us watch all this with deep distress. The rapid advance towards a true partnership and co-operation of the coloured peoples and their white brothers is further off than ever despite all our promises of its fulfilment." The content of nonsense in those five short sentences is extraordinarily high. One suggests that the murderous assaults of Mai-Mai are due to "the dissolution of sane political relationships." What can Mr. Hudson mean? No political relationships in Kenya which offered the prospect of liberty, equality and

fraternity have been either dissolved or reduced. And where in Africa has the Imperial authority resorted to brutal efforts to protect itself? It would be much fairer to say that much trouble has resulted from failure to uphold law and order.

The Price of Coffee

AS FORECAST in a journal more than once, the higher price of coffee is now taking in the United Kingdom is causing a sharp fall in consumption. Yet, because the public still has the benefit of supplies bought from the Colonies on long-term contract by the Ministry of Food when world quotations were much below the present level, British coffee drinkers pay less for the beverage, than people in any other non-coffee-growing country. The average retail charge is now about 7s. 2d., whereas in countries in which there is no tax the price is 9s. 1d. and in one where there is very heavy taxation of 15s. it is deemed as sturdy, the price is approximately equivalent to a pound a pound.

Consumer Resistance

IN THE UNITED STATES recently there was something like a buyers' strike for several weeks, and in Belgium after the retail price had shot up 25% the Government ordered a standstill in price. Such consumer resistance was a warning to the trade, but the essential fact is that world demand has been outstripping world supply. One of the main causes was a lower crop in Brazil last year, and the expectation of another small crop this year in consequence of frost damage. In the early autumn the long-term contract with producers in the British Colonies will come to an end, and not many months after that the Government will have no stocks to feed into the market. Then coffee drinkers in Great Britain will have to pay the full world price, whatever it may prove to be.

Doctor and Dentist

A RHODESIAN OLD FATHER, now living in England, of the other day told me after reading his EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA each week he passes it to his doctor so that it may be placed in his waiting room and there come under the notice of many people who would otherwise be unlikely to see the journal, from which he suggested they might learn some useful things. Soon afterwards another reader reported that his copies were sent to a dentist friend for the same purpose. Perhaps other friends of the territories who do not need to retain copies could follow these examples, and so help to spread knowledge of them among the general public. Education need of course, not be confined to the waiting-rooms of professional men in this country. These must be doctors, dentists, lawyers, accountants, and others in East and Central Africa who have not yet attained such eminence that all their callers are regular readers of "E.A. & R."

Reorganization of The Colonial Service

Situation Reviewed in the Light of Political Developments

THE TERM "HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE" HAS BEEN IN USE for well over a century to describe the members of the public services of the Colonies, Protectorates and other territories which are dependent upon Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. Originally, the Colonial Service consisted of officers appointed from Britain or recruited mainly from amongst British Colonists. As time went on, the staffs were increasingly built up from the indigenous resident populations of the territories, but it has always been and still is necessary to recruit large numbers of men and women from Britain and other Commonwealth countries to supply needs which could not be met from local resources, especially in the professional, technical and higher administrative branches.

2. Since 1930, these latter branches have been organized as "unified" Services. Although the members of these Services are directly employed and paid by the territorial governments, they are under the general direction and patronage of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. They have rightly regarded themselves and have been regarded as belonging to a general service under the Crown as well as to the local civil services of the territories in which they are immediately serving.

Constitutional Changes

The political developments now taking place or likely to take place in many of the territories in pursuance of the declared policy of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to further their advance towards self-government, make it necessary to review the situation of the Colonial Service. Constitutionally, officers of the Colonial Service, using this term in the widest sense, are in the same position. The servants of the Crown, and the conditions of their employment are embodied in the Colonial Regulations. These regulations constitute the Secretary of State as the ultimate authority for appointments, discipline, promotions and general conditions of employment. The members of the Service—and more especially those who have been recruited from the unified branches by successive Secretaries of State—are now asking, and are entitled to ask, what will be their position if and when, as a result of constitutional changes, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are no longer able to exercise effective control over their tenure and conditions of employment as hitherto.

Wide Field of Opportunity

4. The debt which the oversea territories owe to the loyal, devoted and efficient work of the men and women in the Colonial Service is incalculable. Their work is far from over. The task of building up fully equipped local public services is progressing fast; it is an evolutionary process which will be completed at different times in different places. But side by side there is going on the evolution of the Colonies and other territories themselves, and while their economies and activities continue to expand, a wide field of opportunity and need for the skilled assistance of British staff remains. This fact is fully recognized by responsible leaders in the territories.

5. It is, then, of the first importance to those countries, and not least to those where a new burden of responsibility is being undertaken by their own governments, that their progress should not be set back by the premature loss of experienced staff or by failure to

attract new staff such as may be required. There is a problem here which cannot be solved by the territorial Governments alone or by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom alone. Both sides must act in partnership.

6. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom recognize that they have a special obligation towards those officers of the Colonial Service who hold their present posts as a result of having been selected for them by the Secretary of State. So long as Her Majesty's Government retain responsibility for the Government of the territory in which they are serving, the necessary safeguards are provided by the Colonial Regulations or in constitutional instruments. Should the territory in whose public service they are employed attain self-government, these officers are entitled to expect that the following conditions will be observed—

(a) So long as they remain in their existing employment, the Government of the territory concerned shall not alter their terms of service so as to make them less favourable than those on which the officers are already serving.

(b) The pensions and other benefits for which they or their dependants may be qualified under existing laws and regulations shall be similarly safeguarded.

(c) They shall continue to be regarded by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as members of Her Majesty's Service, and as such to be eligible for consideration for transfer or promotion to any posts which the Secretary of State may be requested to fill in other territories.

(d) The government in which they are employed will not unreasonably withhold consent to their accepting a such transfer or promotion and will preserve their existing pension rights on transfer.

Termination of Employment

(e) They will be given adequate notice of any intention to terminate their employment in consequence of constitutional changes, and Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will endeavour to find them alternative employment should they so desire.

(f) In the event of a major retirement resulting from constitutional changes they will receive compensation from the government of the territory concerned.

7. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom accordingly make known their intention, if and when a territory attains self-government, to ensure the observance of these conditions by securing their embodiment in a formal agreement to be entered into between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the government of the territory. The agreement will also provide for the continuing payment of pensions already awarded to officers and their dependants.

8. In order that from now on all concerned may be clearly aware of their rights and obligations, a list will be compiled of all officers now in the Colonial Service, known to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom regarding the arrangements outlined in the last two paragraphs as applying. The officers included in this list will be given a new corporate title and will be known as Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service. Regulations constituting this Service and defining the conditions of eligibility for admission to it are appended to this statement.

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9. When the new Service is about to be constituted, any particular vacancy, in the filling of which the co-operation of Her Majesty's Government is invited, should be filled by a member of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service or on the basis of appointment to a purely local service, will be a matter for arrangement between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the territorial government concerned. Any offer of appointment made by or on behalf of the Secretary of State will include a clear statement whether it carries with it membership of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service or whether the officer's contractual relationship will be solely with the territorial government. Officers in this category will, of course, be expected to regard themselves as being, in all respects, responsible to the territorial governments under which they are serving.

Government's Concern for Present Officers

10. Her Majesty's Government hope that this evidence of their real concern for the present officers of the Colonial Service and of their determination to safeguard the interests of those officers will allay the doubts and anxieties which are now apparent in some quarters.

11. Her Majesty's Government also hope that the establishment of this new form of Service will ensure that qualified men and women may be attracted to come forward in future to do their best in a spirit of confidence, enthusiasm and partnership to help the overseas governments and peoples along the path of social, economic and political progress.

12. Her Majesty's Government recognize that there are certain other categories of overseas, pensionable officers who have been appointed to the service of territorial governments, other than the selection by the Secretary of State. These officers may be assured that their interests will not be overlooked when the arrangements referred to in paragraph 7 are being negotiated.

13. Her Majesty's Government are aware that various proposals have been put forward for constituting a Commonwealth Service or an Overseas Service directly employed by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The decisions embodied in the present statement are not intended to exclude development along some such lines should this be found to be desirable and practicable. But this is a question which needs and will receive very careful examination in the light of changing conditions. It involves complicated administrative and constitutional as well as financial problems, and Her Majesty's Government feel that they are not yet ready to reach any conclusions upon them.

APPENDIX HER MAJESTY'S OVERSEAS CIVIL SERVICE

Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies

1. From October 1, 1954, there shall be constituted a Service to be known as Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service and consisting of—

(1) Persons who (a) have been appointed by the Secretary of State as members of the Services listed in the schedule to these regulations; and (b) have consented to be members of such Services and (c) shall within six months of that date have signified their desire to be enrolled as members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service.

(2) Other serving officers of the Colonial Service who (a) are on probation or have been confirmed in pensionable offices; and (b) were selected for appointments by the Secretary of State; and (c) shall within six months of the date aforesaid have signified their desire to be enrolled as members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service; and (d) are recommended for enrolment by the Government of the territory in which they are serving, and are accepted by the Secretary of State.

(3) Persons not already in the Colonial Service who (a) are offered by the Secretary of State and who accept membership of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service on appointment to a post in a colonial territory.

The appointment to membership of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service shall be held during Her Majesty's pleasure as an

office through the Secretary of State, the decision of the Secretary of State as to whether any person, a member or not, shall be appointed to the member of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service shall be final.

Rights of Serving Members

3. Members of the service who occupy any public office shall be known as serving members and will receive the pay and other terms of employment (including superannuation) attached to the offices which they hold under the government's local authorities by whom they are employed, in accordance with the laws or regulations of those governments or authorities. Members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service will not in itself carry any remuneration or emolument.

4. Serving members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service shall be subject to the Colonial Regulations (Part II—Public Officers) in force for the time being, if and in so far as these apply in themselves, or are applied in principle by local regulations, in the territory in which the member is employed.

5. A serving member of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service, while having no claim to employment otherwise than in the office in which he has been offered and has accepted, shall be eligible for consideration by the Secretary of State for employment in any post which he may be required to authorize for the fill, and may also be considered as opportunity offers for posts in Commonwealth or foreign territories for which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom may be entitled to command candidates. No member of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service shall forfeit his eligibility for such consideration on reason of his accepting a public office in a territory to which Colonial Regulations do not apply or by reason of the Colonial Regulations ceasing to apply in the territory where he is for the time being serving.

6. A member of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service who ceases to hold any public office may, if he so desires and if the Secretary of State sees fit, be considered for further employment, if the were a serving member.

7. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom reserve the right to vary, re-arrange or add to these regulations provided that this right shall not be exercised to the disadvantage of any person who is at the time a member of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service.

8. Any special regulations made by the Secretary of State from time to time for the services listed in the schedule will be cancelled with effect from October 1, 1954.

SCHEDULE

Colonial Administrative Service, Colonial Agricultural Service, Colonial Audit Service, Colonial Chemical Service, Colonial Civil Aviation Service, Colonial Customs Service, Colonial Education Service, Colonial Engineering Service, Colonial Forces Service, Colonial Geological Survey Service, Colonial Legal Service, Colonial Medical Service, Colonial Mines Service, Colonial Police Service, Colonial Postal Service, Colonial Prisons Service, Colonial Research Service, Colonial Survey Service, Colonial Veterinary Service, Queen Elizabeth's Colonial Nursing Service.

Sir Alfred Vincent's Speech

UNDER THE HEADING of "Intemperate Speech," a leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* approves the action of General Sir George Erskine in withdrawing during the speech of Sir Alfred Vincent at a public dinner in Nairobi recently. While allowing that criticism of the slowness of the authorities to recognize Kenya's peril are valid, the writer declares that the general theme, that British Colonial policy is wrong, was at least mistimed.

When a racial minority, the article concludes, "is faced with a grave challenge to order and the elements of civilization, the first thing demanded of that minority is a display of firm and united purpose. Public bickering does much more than encourage the rebels to dishearten the Native friends of decency and orderly rule. Many of these have shown extraordinary courage, but they can hardly be fortified in their resolve if they see the leaders of the resistance to terrorism indulging in public slanging matches. The luxury of public and pugnacious dissent is more than Kenya can at present afford."

Sir Alfred, who suggests that the writer of the article may have seen only part of his speech, points out that General Erskine left after the second paragraph of his speech, and at the time he, Sir Alfred, was unaware of the reason for General Erskine's departure.

Psychological Study of Mau Mau in Kenya

Social Sense Must Accompany Technological Advance

THE KIKUYU had a number of complaints but, however reasonable or unreasonable were these complaints, they fell within the framework of European ideology. As such, they do not require explanation here, for this chapter is concerned with developments that have occurred outside the framework of modern Western European psychology—at least at fully conscious levels.

On the basis of these real or fancied grievances there developed a political movement and in the independent schools and churches techniques for propagating ideologies that could be used for political ends. But these developments are also, on the whole, easily comprehensible and have been well described by other writers.

In general, therefore, the *Mau Mau* activity can be seen as developing in two stages. First, a stage in which it was quite sophisticated, well-organized, and, secondly, a stage in which it became somewhat incomprehensible by present European standards.

As far as the first stage is concerned, there is, therefore, much that can be said. Nevertheless, four points call for comment, but one which is concerned with African psychology.

(1) On the question of "grievances," it has been pointed out before, but requires reiteration here, that, by virtue of the type of mental structure that develops in Africans, misfortunes are seldom seen as one's own fault. They are seen as the work of evil "wills" and, since the power of these wills is now largely replaced by the power of the European, the latter is apt to be regarded nowadays as the sole author of all evil.

Independent Schools

(2) No doubt the independent schools and churches became centres for the dissemination of nationalistic sentiment, and doubtless also was depended on distorted history teaching. In a land where there were previously no written records and where such history as did exist (apart from myths and fables) was quite scant and quite local, this must have been very easy. It is most difficult for a modern European to imagine the outlook of a person whose perspectives, both in time and space, were so grossly limited as have been the African's till recently. In such a world any miracle is possible, and there are few limits to the credence that will be given to historical distortion.

(3) There has grown up in recent years in Kenya a section of the African population (especially among Kikuyu men) which has acquired considerable sophistication, European lines and a considerable wealth by African standards. Unfortunately, with many admirable exceptions, the sophistication has been limited to a comprehension of certain technological aspects of European culture.

All too often there has been no acquisition of the "social" sense which Europeans have come to know, from bitter historical experience, must go hand-in-hand with technological advance. So that many men have found themselves with money and powers which have virtually turned their heads. Power has come quickly to folk who are not, by tradition, familiar with it. In these circumstances such power is usually abused, and this is especially true in Africa.

The history of African kings is a monotonous tale of the abuse of power and of the savagely heartless

Being extracts from "The Psychology of Mau Mau" by Dr. J. C. Carothers, published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, 1954.

exploitation of the people. This occurrence is not due to any innate difference in the African; it is a necessary outcome of the type of psychology that must arise on the basis of the African cultural patterns. Within these patterns and, of things go well persons, it is assumed that one contains within oneself a "power" of a higher order than the evil "will" that permeate the world. No balance is achieved; the rule is "all or none" and only too easily, as was shown before, the African shoots up from a sense of impotence to one of omnipotence, and feels he has nothing more to fear.

Incredible Self-Confidence

African intelligentsia often show an incredible self-confidence, and it is fair to surmise that, given a situation such as that in pre-emergency Kenya, such persons would assume not only that the Europeans could be driven out to win, but that they themselves could easily thereafter rule easily by virtue of the "power" within them. The converse is, of course, true, and when this power bubble is definitely pricked, the omnipotence vanishes and gives place as easily to despair and conviction, in which they see themselves again as impotent victims of an invincible world.

(4) It is commonly remarked that Africans show no gratitude. It is said, especially of the Kikuya, that if one praises an African for his work he will request a rise in pay, that if one declines to this request he will soon demand another, that if one gives him a present he will expect another present shortly. Truly, he does these things. It is less true to say he feels no gratitude; he does, and he often expresses it, but he also feels uncertainty and a wide anxiety.

Where he knew before exactly where he stood, he does not know it now. Many Africans will slave cheerfully all day for poor wages for a master whom they know cannot afford to employ more than one man, nor afford to pay that one man more. A child with inconsistent and divisive parents knows this unhappy life ever trying to get more, ever trying unsuccessfully to discover the length of the chain that binds him. The African must do the same with his employer, and it seems likely that this principle has played no little part throughout the development of *Mau Mau*, but especially in its early stages.

Myths and Rituals

So much for the first stage of this movement—a stage which can be seen partly as an expression of genuine and comprehendible nationalistic aspirations by the people, and partly as an exploitation of these people by newly-risen egoists.

In regard to the later developments, one has first to consider the oaths and their accompanying rituals.

Oaths were in fact administered in the early stages of the movement and before that movement emerged above the surface. But it seems that although violence was contemplated, these earlier oaths had no bearing on the peculiarly obscene and bestial nature which characterized them later, and which requires special consideration here. It has further to be recorded that oaths with all the evil elements that occur in *Mau Mau*, have occurred in many African nations, and the present writer has been given examples of the application of such oaths in individual states long ago even in Kikuyu country. Moreover, such acts of crudity are not uniquely African, and it seems probable at this point to address awhile and refer to European history.

Witchcraft, in the sense of magic, has always been regarded as powers of evil for personal ends. It has been a common phenomenon in European history. Quite possibly it has occurred sporadically in all times and places, but in Europe, as concerned, it became most widespread between the middle of the 14th century and the end of the 17th century. These dates are quite significant, and it is clear that the rise and fall of witchcraft are related to the depression and lysis of

with populations in times when Christians believed generally unquestioned whether the Devil's minor problem still became ubiquitous ones, when faith was in decline, it ceased again to be a problem when religious tolerance became general.

There are two aspects of the problem which require some what separate considerations: the practice of witchcraft, and the persecution of the craft. The former, in regard to these two aspects, is a different record to the history of witchcraft, is mainly based on the records of the trials of witches. The conduct of these trials was wholly inconsistent with the ideas of justice, and the facts of witchcraft are mainly known us from confessions extracted under torture. Confessions, however, even in the judges were not satisfied unless they elicited a pattern of confession, yet they did.

So, as was this the case, there has even been some doubt as to whether witches really did exist. From a perusal of the literature, however, it is clear that there were practitioners of witchcraft, but whether more dear as the Devil's ministers or as private individuals, is not so clear. It is not known for certain what their main aims were, as the aims of those who lived in fear of them existed, however, as indeed, apart from other considerations, from before to date that, where many feared certain patterns of behaviour, there will be some who practise that behaviour, power to may upon that year.

In regard to the practice of witchcraft, it is relevant first to describe the ritual of initiation. The chief rite consisted in the conclusion of a pact with the Devil, in which the practitioner of witchcraft, to the service of the Devil, renounce the Christian faith, and to submit, obedient to the Devil, to attend certain midnight assemblies, to all the Devil's power to enslave others, to undergo a dangerous baptism, and also a rite, to confirm the oath, standing within a circle drawn on the ground to have one name, and out of the Book of the Devil and his Satanic Mass, he was to make sacrifice, especially of unchristened children, to pray for this the Devil, represented by a local leader, imprinted his mark upon the body of the initiate, and promised him his heart's desire.

Initiation to the Devil

At the Midnights assemblies, homage was paid to the Devil, offerings that defiled, and mocked the Catholic rituals, recitals were made of their blasphemous, committed obscene songs and dances followed a ritual was taken, which sometimes included human blood and urine and the flesh of infants who had been exhumed or murdered, and the meetings ended in a sexual orgy. Incredibly though it seems, there is little doubt that behaviour of this type did occur, and not uncommonly in Europe until the end of the 16th century if not later.

One has to ask who were these people? And why did they behave like this? They included all classes from the highest, such as the Marquise de Montespan and the Marshall Gilles de Rais to the poorest peasant in the land. They included men, women and children, and the leader was not infrequently a renegade priest. It seems that the one thing all these people had in common was a desire to achieve some personal aim which they could do only within the "righteous" social framework of their time.

Furthermore, it is implicit in these behaviour patterns that any love of one's Christian faith was still substantially unchanged, for otherwise their revolt was meaningless to them. That European world was essentially an anthropocentric world pervaded by forces of good and evil which were concerned with the welfare of man and, if God seemed to be one, then surely only the Devil who could help. And hence refuge to the Devil, or at least to his ritual, which can only be the right road to salvation.

So much for witchcraft itself. What of the persecutions? Witch-surfing as burning reached its peak in Europe between from 1500 and 1700 A.D. The numbers involved put it among the greatest (some say seven), the great numbers are described in the last century, and every country in Western Europe was grossly involved, with the exception of Ireland and Spain.

These courts and places are again of much significance. It can safely be assumed that the vast majority of the victims of these courts were ignorant of the craft practices. They were not necessarily ignorant of the Devil, but they were probably as ignorant of the Devil as the measure of general fear of doubt and uncertainty. Even the "people" noted anxiety and fear of something evil in themselves and expressed by action on the witness. If it seems in general that the accused had to come from a place of unquestioning belief of complete loyalty to the dictator, or his society and church and to be a decent individual independent thoughts he sees the point of it, as we see it at this stage the God of the fathers as someone impervious, and who can only be helped in so far as he is a part of his community, and if he comes to variance with the rest of his community, he as an individual can only be helped only by the Devil.

To return to *Man-Mau*, perhaps a suitable way to consider it is endeavouring to answer a series of questions, the first is:

What Circumstances Gave Birth to Man-Mau?

This question arose from the development of an anxious conflict situation in a people who, from contact with the white race, had lost the supportive and constraining influences of their own culture, yet had not lost their magic idea of thinking. It arose from the exploitation of this situation by relatively sophisticated egotists.

All Imaginative Depravity

(2) Do Brutal Oaths and Obscene Rituals justly Occur in Man-Mau?

This may seem a superfluous question, but it has often been asked. Modern Africa in migration banks, in such obnoxious and destructive ways as venereal disease, can they do exist in all the depravity imagined.

(3) Do the Initiations Involve Rituals?

This is just as true, and because of the form in which, or not these oaths and rituals were invented by certain sophisticated Africans in the earlier stages of the movement. To one who has read descriptions of certain *Man-Mau* oaths and rituals, and has also read descriptions of those unpeasant witchcraft beliefs and rituals, then point immediately occurs: have these been copied from others? If so, whence: pagan culture and Christianity for the pagans, and some Kenyans for the Devil, the two are often virtually identical. John Kenneth is very certain to have made some study of European witchcraft; he had the opportunity, and it is easy to imagine more than one incentive.

No dogmatic answer can be given, but rather thoughts, especially in view of the separate appearance of various types of oath and different sectors of the population that the head outposts of these oaths were conceived by highly sophisticated persons. But if all seems that that aspect of the problem is of rather slight importance:

Such oaths and rituals, strange though it does seem, appeal to something very deep in human nature. Very similar oaths were administered from time to time in Kikuyu country long before *Man-Mau* was ever heard of, and for quite other purposes. The present *Man-Mau* oath, however, a wealth of local variation and, although the generalities are similar, the revealing details vary greatly, and are clearly the invention of each oath administrator. However they started, they have an impetus of their own, and even gather speed.

(4) What is the Object of Such Oaths and Rituals?

This answer must depend upon the type of oath. Quite aside from the multiplicity of later variations, there were, even from the earlier days of the movement, a number of different grades of oath which were intended for application to different sections of the population according to their latter sophistication, their *Man-Mau* functions, and so on. For practical purposes, however, these oaths and rituals seem classifiable into two broad groups: (a) the first oath, which is intended for the general populace; and (b) the fourth oath, which is intended for the *Man-Mau* fighting forces. Though in fact, the distinction has latterly become less sharp the objects of these two forms of oath seem to have been basically different.

(5) Ancient Cultural Roots?

(a) The first (or 3rd grade oaths), though often more violent in its implications, was relatively mild and lacking in brutality, it utilized mainly legitimate though fearful *Man-Yao* magic symbols. It seems that the intention of this oath was to inspire nationalistic inspiration in the people on the basis of their own traditional beliefs. It has been stressed, that these paths break away from cultural modes, especially in three respects: (1) by forcing people to take them against their will; (2) by transmitting them secretly at night; and (3) by maintaining them in secret and giving no support by till they had to swear.

This is doubtless true, but it would seem that, although they later became more violent and brutal, these oaths were not intended to transgress traditional beliefs or the susceptibilities of the people, only more than was absolutely necessary. In the peculiar circumstances of a conflict in one tribe itself, the oath had to be used on many people, who had to be addressed in secret and given no support by till they had to swear.

It is not of importance that the women could be very shocked. They are likely to share it flatly, that may, for the first time, go into force was taken on them, and the need for them to be fully recognized, that now, for the first time, they might develop a new faith compatible with their men-folk's aims. Indeed it seems that the institution of this oath provides the chief evidence of a profound polarization in the inaugurations of the oath.

(b) The fourth path of oath is a shockingly anti-social standard. It makes an obscene mockery of traditional values.

(Continued on page 135)

Production of Fish in East and Central Africa

Research and Development in an Ancient Industry

THE COAST OF SOMALIA is well stocked with fish. Nevertheless, the Somalis are not traditionally fishermen, nor have they been consumers of fish. The consumption of fish now appears to be increasing. Exploitation of the fisheries is chiefly by migrant Arabs who set up temporary fishing camps and carry their fresh and dried fish back to Aden.

The Fisheries Officer is now interesting Somalis in the further development of their own fisheries. He has been using a small motor fishing vessel based on Berbera, and now seeks a larger boat in which he can carry his crew and supplies necessary to set up mobile fishing camps at which not only the fish but by-products also would be produced. He has established a fish market in Berbera to encourage the local trade, and is assisting in the development of a transhipment trade with Hargeisa and other inland centres. A systematic loan and assist scheme to buy good fishing gear is being operated by a district committee. Trade contacts with Ethiopia are being explored.

A cannery factory has been established by a private firm at Elayu, at the extreme eastern end of the British Somaliland coast line. It is operating on fish of the tunny type bought from local fishermen.

The fishery possibilities of the Seychelles, and the island groups and ocean banks within exploitable distance from the Seychelles, have been explored by an expedition by Dr. J. F. G. Wheeler and Dr. E. D. Chalmers, financed by Colonial Development and Welfare Research funds. The Colonial Development Corporation set up a fishery company to follow up this work, but the enterprise was unsuccessful. It seems likely that other attempts will be made by private enterprise to exploit these fishing grounds from the Seychelles.

Lake Nyasa

Nyasaland has now established a collection of comprehensive fisheries statistics at a number of the more important fishing beaches on Lake Nyasa. A start has been made in providing the African fishermen with proper planked boats to replace their present dug-out canoes, and this can be expected to improve their output of fish, which can be estimated at about 4,000 short tons a year for the whole of Lake Nyasa. It has not yet been possible to try powered fishing boats or new fishing methods for Africans.

The non-African fishing firms, three in number, produce some 2,000 short tons of fish annually. They are using 10 power-driven fishing craft. As the estimated fish potential of the lake is some 20,000 tons annually, there appears to be scope for considerable development.

Though there are no fish farms as yet in Nyasaland, a large number of farm dams have been stocked, and experiments are to be begun in association with an agricultural experimental station.

Northern Rhodesia. The fisheries remain the scarcely-guarded preserve of the African population, with the single exception of a European commercial fishing enterprise at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika which yields 200 to 300 tons of dried fish per annum.

The fisheries are therefore still protected with simple gear, chiefly gill nets, seine nets, and fish traps, and in dug-out canoes, which have serious limitations as fishing gear, chiefly instability and small carrying capacity. Nevertheless, the fisheries of the lower Luapula River and Lake Mweru

now produce about 2,000 and 6,000 tons respectively, and it is estimated that the annual value of fish caught in the territory is of the order of £400,000.

But there is a need for better fishing equipment; for example nets are being introduced to the market, either being made to secure steady supplies at reasonable prices. It is proposed to establish a Fisheries Development Board, with the primary object of encouraging production, facilitating marketing, and eliminating waste.

Fish Farming

Fish farming is being adopted by demonstration and advice, and in the Garamba area farm yields (chiefly *tilapia* species) of the order of more than one ton per acre per annum have been achieved, while the acreage of fishponds is still small. Considerable progress has been made with the stocking of farm dams. Expansion of fish farming awaits the finding of economic fertilizing and feeding technique.

Fisheries research for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is provided for by a joint Fisheries Research Organization, which is still in the formative stage, with an experimental station under construction at Samfya on Lake Nyasa, and a laboratory is yet to be built. It is hoped to begin a two-year survey of Lake Nyasa. Meanwhile, some seven acres of farms have been built between Samfya and Fort Kipalo, in northern Rhodesia, and some preliminary experiments made on the simultaneous growing of fish and rice.

Tanganyika has a sea-fishery and lake fisheries. Lake Tanganyika has a large population of sprat- or whitebait-like fishes called *daceau*, of which some 7,000 to 12,000 tons of dried meat (equivalent to about 3,600 and 4,500 tons of fresh fish) are caught annually by the local canoe fishermen. There are substantial catches of other species by beach-seine, trap, and lines. A 45-ft. motor fishing vessel is doing experimental fishing on the lake.

Lake Rukwa, which nearly dried up in 1948-49, has now recovered and the stock of fish has made a rapid recovery. The fisheries of the lake yielded some 20 tons of fish in 1957, caught by African fishermen and one European licensee. In the big Matagatasi Swamp a European company buys and markets some of the fish caught by Africans, and some 200 tons of fish are produced. Experimental gill-netting and Dutch lyne-nets, which are fixed traps used in marshes, are being tried.

Fish farming has a prominent place in plans for fishery development, and there are already 15 demonstration fishponds and farm dams in all parts of the Territory. In addition to an experimental fish farm on the Tanganjika River, yields of over 1,000 lb. per acre and per annum have been obtained.

In two stations work is being done on fish culture in flooded rice fields, and varieties of Malayan rice with a long growth period have been imported for this purpose.

Zanzibar. A Scottish shipwright has built a 68-ft. major fishing vessel for the use of the fishery officer, and this vessel has already begun experimental and exploratory fishing cruises. Multiple trawling for the big surface fishes, heavy longlines for sharks, and deep water handling by mechanical methods are being tried; also surface longlines or "flaglines" of Japanese-type. For the possible use of local fishermen, a smaller 40-ft. craft has been built; it has a 30 h.p. diesel and a small belt-driven captain for the economic hauling of fishing gear. Tests will be made of the running costs, fishing capacity, and performance at sea of this smaller vessel. In Zanzibar some 5,000 fishermen landed in 1956 some 41,000 tons of fish.

Production Outstrip Distribution

Kenya. Much work has been done on the development of the sea fisheries, and the tonnage of fish landed has risen every year, until at present production has tended to outstrip the existing canals of distribution.

The native fishermen have been induced to work together, and are being assisted by the provision of cheaper fishing gear. Nylon thread has been introduced for making shark-tangle nets, and has resulted in an estimated improvement of 60% in catches. For vegetable fishes, net preservatives have been adopted by the native fishermen, resulting in a longer life and so in less rotting losses.

The exploratory 45-ft. motor fishing craft has proved two areas suitable for trawling by vessels of 50 ft. to 75 ft. with low running expenses. A yield of 700 lb. of saleable fish per trawling hour looks out promising prospects.

A large fishery for green snake, the shells of which are used for buttons and fancy work, has developed in the last two years at massive losses. The owner, however, has reached the point where legislation has had to be introduced to prevent the

Freshwater fisheries have been and are being developed in several lakes. A small lake in the Rift Valley, Lake Rudolf, which is claimed to have a potential output of 1,000 tons per annum.

A fish culture experimental station has started work to obtain accurate data of the yields to be got in fish ponds with different treatments. The life history is being worked out of two most promising species *Tilapia zillii* and *Tilapia melanopterus*, and combinations of these and other species are being grown in the same pond to secure maximum use of all available food, and simultaneously to control the breeding of mosquitoes and snails. Very large numbers of small lakes and dams have been built with this and the natives taught how to fish.

The development and control of trout fisheries in the upland streams has always been in the forefront of Kenya's fishery work. A special research station has been running for four years, and much fundamental and practical research has been done. As an unexpected benefit from this work has been the discovery that adult black fly larvae which can be checker-sized (responsible for much blindness) breed parasitically on trout nymphs; this knowledge may help in the control of this serious disease.

Uganda has extensive ginner, beach seine, and longline fisheries in all its rivers and lakes, including Lakes Victoria, Kyoga, Edward, Albert, and George. It is estimated that 10,000 tons of fish were produced from the Uganda waters of Lake Victoria in 1952, and 15,000 tons from other lakes. The total value was in excess of £1m. There is a considerable export trade to the Belgian Congo, so about 10,000 tons of fish, worth £400,000, were exported in 1952.

On Lake Albert the number of fishing canoes has increased from some 50 before the war to 550 in 1952; on Lake Kyoga in the last five years the fishery has changed from one of a primitive nature producing very little fish to a flourishing industry, chiefly with gill-nets, which produce 2,500 tons of fresh fish with £100,000 for Uganda consumption. The Dutch fyke-net is now being tried in the swamps of Kyoga and other lakes. Everywhere the fisheries appear to be flourishing, and the African fisherman is one of the more prosperous members of his community.

Co-operative societies are being encouraged, and through these societies better equipment will be bought more cheaply. It will be possible later even to acquire power-driven fishing boats where they can be used to advantage.

Fish Marketing

While most fish marketing is done by African fishmongers using bicycles or hired lorry transport, the fishery on Lake George is operated on modern lines by a public utility corporation now under the control of the Uganda Development Corporation. The fish, caught by licensed African fishermen, are collected by refrigerated motor van-carrying boats and brought to a base at Kasese, where there are ice stores, blast freezers, cold storage, and processing and drying sheds. Landings average about eight tons of wet fish per day, mostly *Tilapia nilotica*. While most of the catch is split sale, 50% is sold and exported to the Belgian Congo, an increasing amount is refrigerated and sold fresh in Kampala.

A considerable crocodile trapping industry has been encouraged, the monthly average catch being over 500 crocodiles. The skins are mostly wet-salted for export to the U.S.A. It is believed that a reduction in the number of these reptiles may result in an extension of the areas in which gill-nets can be used. Crocodiles cause much damage to gill-nets by tearing off fish caught in them.

Lake Victoria is as large as Ireland, and its coastline is shared by Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Hence the fisheries of this lake are administered by an inter-territorial Lake Victoria Fisheries Service. Though this service has to enforce legislation, it has always aimed to be the friend and adviser of the fisherfolk of the lake, and not a body of unkind officials waiting to catch them out in legal acts. It has officers, with subordinate staff, in each of the three territories. Each officer has a 40-motor fishing vessel in which he tours his district. Echo-sounders are now being fitted to these vessels, especially for the detection of fish shoals. A carry radio and air in daily contact with headquarters in Kisumu.

The number of fresh *Tilapia* exported from Kisumu by rail has increased in the last four years from 1,800 to 3,000, weighing about 1,500 tons. Nylon gill-nets appear to have between 25% and 50% superiority over flax nets in fishing performance, and may last three times as long. Their use among these cautious and conservative fishermen seems to be increasing, and a large demand is expected.

At Jinja, on the Uganda shore of Lake Victoria, there is the freshwater station of the East African Fisheries Research Organization. The establishment of this station consists of a director, four scientific officers, two field officers, a secretary, and assistant secretary, and subordinate staff. There are two motor launches, and a mobile laboratory for detached field work. This research station has now been functioning for four years, and already it is achieving a considerable reputation as a research centre of high standing.

Co-operatives and the Colonies

Extracts from Co-operative Party Pamphlet

THE PRIME NEED of Colonial co-operative societies is trained personnel, says the Co-operative Party publication "Daybreak in the Colonies." This pamphlet states, *intra die*:

"The vast majority of the trained co-operative officials needed to run Africans' best nucleus of their co-operative organizations will be Africans who have themselves had some years of service in well-established co-operative enterprises."

"It would be wholly admirable that there is provision at Stanmore Hall of facilities for the training of students who come to this country from the Colonies. The British Cooperative Movement could provide a number of scholarships for students of this kind."

"However, it would probably be even more effective to send to Africa from this country a number of trained co-operative employees who would act as consultants to the colonial managers of the colonies' co-operative societies. The people who are required for this work are, for instance, local branch managers and executives of the British co-operative societies, including possibly a number who have had a course of study at the Co-operative College."

"A channel in due course in the responsibility of the British Government to guarantee the salaries of these consultants. This should be a Government function, and the Colonial Office should be prepared to make funds available for this purpose."

Salary and Security

"More important than anything, however, is security, and it is here that British co-operative societies can make a most important contribution. The people who should be attracted to this work will, for the most part, be young and qualified just embarking on their careers in co-operative society work. Their tour of duty in Africa would not less than two or three years, but quite possibly not much more than that.

"Therefore, although many might have the general desire to undertake pioneering work of this kind, they are most unlikely to be attracted in sufficient numbers unless they can be assured that there will be jobs available for them when they return, and that their pension rights and chances of promotion will be unimpeded as a result of their enterprise."

"There should be the possibility of a considerable trade between the wholesale and productive societies at home and the new co-operative societies in the Colonies. When that stage is reached we envisage that there will be permanent representatives of the British movement stationed in the Colonies who would facilitate liaison between the two movements. The work of such representatives would be usefully supplementary to that of the registrars of co-operative societies."

"Something could be done to give colour and practicability to aid from Britain if co-operative societies abroad would adopt Colonial co-operative societies. The British society would raise funds among its own members, and lend equipment and literature to the adopted society. Scholarships might also be sponsored by this method. Arrangements could be made for British societies to receive Colonial employees to work for short periods in financial institutions over here. An exchange could be worked out similar to the High Commission."

"An education organizer should be included in the establishment of the co-operative department in every Colony."

"In the sphere of administration the aim should be to establish at the earliest practicable moment a co-operative union or advisory federation on which should take over step by step from the regular competitive government departments first the propaganda and promotional functions, next the supervisory functions, and finally the marketing of the societies. This process may be spread over several years, but its mainings should not be delayed by financial considerations."

"An association with a mixed membership of offices and individuals might make it start and regularize its constitution later. The great aim is to enlist all available good will, arouse the voluntary spirit and the sense of participating in a movement of economic and social liberation, such a body would naturally become a link with the International Co-operative Alliance and eventually affiliate to it."

"Government influence shall be exerted in such a manner as to 'help' the co-operatives themselves to express their general will and to hinder the usurpation of power by the plausible, self-assertive individuals."

JUN 24, 1954

EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA

1361

GOEDEN JUBILEE

50 YEARS SERVICE IN EAST AFRICA



The year 1931 saw the passing of Lord Delamere. The whole of East Africa mourned one who had made the development and welfare of Kenya Colony his whole existence. The name of Lord Delamere will always be inseparably linked with white settlement in East Africa and today his statue stands in Nairobi in the broad avenue which bears his name.

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EAST AFRICA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL & GENERAL ENGINEERS

Killed by Mau-Mau Burning 20 Men in the Kaimosi Tribe

LIEUT. DAVID W. GIBBS, 3rd Hussars, attached to the East African airforce, was killed when he was fatally shot by terrorists at Mwenga in the Uveri area of Kenya last week. He had been staying with Mr. C. V. Fernandes, European farmer in the district. On hearing that an oath administering gang was trying to eliminate farm employees, Mr. Fernandes, his wife, and another guest, Major F. C. Elliott, went to the labour lines. The gang fled, firing as they went. The body of Lieut. Gibbs was found after the engagement had been broken off.

Mr. N. Fjasted, a Swede, who was walking round his father's coffee farm in the Kaimosi area, docked up a strange Kikuyu whom he found hiding in the bush but he escaped. On hearing that there were other gangsters nearby, Mr. Fjasted arranged with three neighbours to round them up and informed the police.

The gang proved to be larger than expected, and Mr. Fjasted had to take cover behind his car when fired on. The terrorists dispersed when Mr. Fjasted drew a home-made grenade and then charged part of the gang, capturing them. Farm workers later brought in another terrorist with some ammunition.

During the weekend security forces killed ten terrorists, one Dagoretti.

King Carter

Peter Mutharika, gang leader who has been sought by the security forces for 2 years, has been captured in Kaimosi.

A European farmer in South Kinangop, the north-west of Nairobi, has brought four gangsters to the police station. They had stopped him on the road asking that they might surrender.

Only 39 members of the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru tribes out of a total of 5,500 remained in operation. Avril is to be allowed to return to Nairobi from the camp at Macmillan Road. After investigation, 1955 have been classed as hard-line terrorists.

Government has given £500 to complete a school in the Fort Hall district as reward of loyalty by the local people and to help against the terror.

Mr. Noel Hardy, who has charge of the Kamba migration centre at Nairobi, told a meeting of some 200 members of the tribe that they would gain by continuing to support Government, especially if they could do so without this outside assistance. Mau-Mau said. He said he knew that many of those who were listening to him had taken the Mau-Mau oath.

"We, who are in the Mau-Mau, have taken an oath," he declared, "and we are 100 times stronger. It has been taken by us of all the really decent, right-thinking people in the Kamba country, their chiefs, elders, and all who are leading the Kamba tribe. We have sworn not to rest until they have stamped out Mau-Mau."

The Kamba, he added, could progress only if they were loyal to the Government which had done much for them. It would go more. He had lists prepared by a Mau-Mau treasurer showing several hundred names of subscribers. We can be your best friends," he concluded. "For our worst enemies, if you take the誓言.

The South of Mombasa has warned his people against the dangers of Mau-Mau terrorism. "We are all shocked," he said, "of the tragedy which has been overshadowing everything else in Kenya for more than two years, and we have been shocked by some of the brutal atrocities committed by Mau-Mau. Our government has taken measures to ensure that the terrible disease does not spread to these islands, and it is essential that all of you should realize the potential dangers of Mau-Mau."

Air Crash in Kenya

A DAKOTA AIRCRAFT of the R.A.F. crashed yesterday evening behind the Ngong Hills, 15 miles from Nairobi. A crew of three and four passengers were all killed. They were: Flight-Lt. W. P. Economy, Flying Officer R. D. Williams, Flight-Sgt. J. Thompson, Chief Technician C. W. Greedy, Senior Aircraftman L. Briggs, and Flying Aircraftman J. J. Morris and E. Bowmer.

Federal Hydro-Electric Board Meets

Mr. H. Lascelles as Interim Chairman

THE FEDERAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD for Rhodesia and Nyasaland held its inaugural meeting in Salisbury on Tuesday.

Sir Malcolm Barrow, Federal Minister of Commerce and Industry, attended to-day, he plans to see the sites for the new Poswa, Kariba, and Katima schemes from-morrow.

Mr. H. H. Langford, O.B.E., who has been appointed chairman, is former chairman of the Hydro-Electric Board, was executive director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, born in New Zealand 43 years ago, he completed his education at Balliol College, Oxford, and from 23 to 35 served on the Imperial Economic Committee. Later he became an assistant secretary of the British Iron and Steel Federation.

Major General Lascelles attained the rank of General in the Royal Artillery, and subsequently holding positions as head-quarters for the Ministry of State, Middle East, Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, and the Control Commission for Germany, apart from his several mining directorships, he is on the board of the Rhodesian Congo Border Power Corporation Ltd.

Mr. J. Eccles, O.B.E., who has been appointed to the Federal Hydro-Electric Board, is chairman and chief engineer of the Southern Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission. Born in England, he is 58, and after serving at the South African School of Mining and Technology, Johannesburg, served during World War II in South West and East Africa; joining the Victoria Falls Power Company, he subsequently became chief engineer of the Rhodesian Mining Commission, and Fletcher Lid, was appointed to the Colony's Electricity Supply Commission in 1938. He was after the war made chairman of the Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

The two other members of the board are Mr. L. G. Hunt and Mr. P. H. Haviland, O.B.E., the latter now a civil engineering consultant, was from 1948-52 Southern Rhodesian Director of Irrigation.

Federal T.U.C. Inaugurated

THE LAUGHING CONFERENCE of the Trade Union Congress of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was held recently in Bulawayo. At the same time the T.U.C. of Rhodesia was formally dissolved.

Fifty delegations representing over 15 European unions or local committees attended. Addressing them, Sir Roy Welensky, Federal Minister of Transport and Development, said that African advancement in industry must never be allowed to take place at the European's expense. The job should be paid at the rate attached to it, to any man who did it. There was no hope of Native advancement in industry so long as the approach to that problem was that the advances could only be at the expense of the white man.

People serious for African advance should face hard reality. It should be recognized that the Europeans have established a standard of living which has got to be maintained, and that anyone who comes into the field of labour owned by European endeavour must be paid at those rates.

In his presidential address, Mr. C. S. White said that it might be thought that, since most industrial subjects were subject of territorial legislation, no useful purpose could be served by making the T.U.C. a federal body. But if we are to perform our duties properly, it will be realized that such matters as finance, education, and health, which are in the federal sphere, must be given our attention.

The Chilo District Council, the first of its kind, has been established by Government in Nyasaland. Under an ordinance passed last year, such councils will have powers to look after local roads, bridges, wells, markets, and schools, and to levy rates to pay for such work. Within the areas covered, no individual Native authorities will retain powers, and chiefs will still have the law of the land. But a district council will have authority over the Shire area, Blantyre and Nchanga to be the next Nyasaland districts with such councils.

Sudan Budget Introduced**Points from Minister's Speech**

SHE BUDGET to the Sudan Parliament for the financial year 1954-55 was introduced by the Sudanese Finance Minister said: "The task is not easy. The need for improvement in the welfare and prosperity of the people is particularly emphasized where the people's expectation of a better life is high as a result of the changed status. But the country is faced with the equally important task of its security forces to replace the British gops of their evacuation and with claims for compensation of ex-patriates. Both must be given priority claim on the country's resources. Expenditure on such exceptional commitments will be £2.5m. for the next two years, and not less than £1.1m. for succeeding years."

More Stable Conditions

Reviewing the Sudan's economic situation in 1953, the Minister described conditions as more stable than in previous years. Starting with the current year's estimated expenditure at about £32m., against £30.5m. about last year, on the basis of existing taxation. But the finance minister was not sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of the police, and a supplementary appropriation would be required.

A sum of £1.1m. to be taken by Government to obtain more revenue, would include substantial increases of import duties on alcohol, spirits, wines and tobacco, and varying increases on sugar, imports of dairy products, ready-made clothing, and some minor items. In addition, the business profit tax was also proposed. Taxes on personal remuneration were being introduced as soon as the necessary legislation was passed. Stamp duty, on cheques, and entertainment tax. The total revenue from these measures was estimated at £21.5m. Of the estimated surplus of £1.1m. he hoped that £21m. would be available for development.

The Minister added that the road ahead was not easy and sacrifices would have to be made. The Budget might not be popular, but he said that it would be accepted patriotically.

**Sir Keith Hancock's Mission
Effect of High Court Case**

LEADING ARTICLE in *The Pioneer* on the mission of Sir Keith Hancock to Buganda says: "In his

High Court case to settle constitutional political issues, but his work also offers the only likely hope of finding a political remedy for the present unhappy state of affairs."

After reviewing the events since the deportation of the Kabaka, the article continues: "To make Professor Hancock's task still more difficult, he will have to conduct and conclude his inquiry while a civil case is pending in the High Court, in which the legal action of the Government in deposing the Kabaka is being challenged. So long as the case goes on, it may well affect the Baganda, who will wait for the unconditional restoration of their King. It will be buoyed up with hope and unceasingly press for his promises."

The writer concludes: "If Professor Hancock's mission were to fail, it is hard indeed to see what else could succeed. If he does succeed—as all must hope—as little as possible must be lost in putting his proposals into practice. Nowhere in East Africa today can unrest of the kind now simmering in Buganda (only slightly) be safely allowed to go on."

Mr. Vasey at the Treasury

MR. E. J. VASEY, Kenya's Minister for Finance and Development, has completed the first week of his talks with the Treasury in London. He is seeking a further Treasury grant to help Kenya through the emergency. Vasey failed to comment on the talks at the present stage. Mr. Vasey said he found the Treasury officials very sympathetic. They had gone to a great deal of trouble to understand the Colony's financial position. Last week end Mr. Vasey visited his home town, Shrewsbury.

"We welcomed Egyptian support to get our independence but when it came to self-government we thought they were puppets," Mr. M. Birgani Hantya, Minister for Education in the Sudan.

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PERSONALIA

SIR HECTOR AND LADY HEARNE have arrived in this country from Kenya.

SIR EVERETT BARING, Governor of Kenya, will return to the Colony on Sunday.

Mrs. and Mrs. F. S. JOHNSON and MISS JOY JOHNSON are due to arrive in London next week.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, has opened the new National Bank of India Building in Kampala.

LADY MORA LYTTLETON was admitted to Salisbury Hospital a few days ago to undergo treatment for a bronchial infection.

THE VERY REV. OSMOND VICTOR, for 14 years canon of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has retired after 44 years' work in Africa.

MRS. E. S. LAYTON, lately a member of the London committee of Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa, Ltd., left £24,968.16.

MR. V. KENIFF, CBE, Commissioner of Works in Northern Rhodesia since 1951, has retired after more than 30 years in the Colonial Service.

SIR LOUIS CHICK, lately Financial Secretary in the Sudan, has been appointed chairman of the White Fish Authority from September 1.

THE BISHOP OF THE UPPER NILE is leaving his diocese next month for a three months' visit to the United Kingdom and the United States.

MR. DAVID LESLIE, of Salisbury, plans to convert a building in the Southern Rhodesian capital into a theatre club and stage a new play every fortnight.

SIR EDWARD TUNING is patron and Sir Lionel FLETCHER president of the newly formed multi-racial Tanganyika Amateur Athletic Association.

LADY KEEN, wife of the Director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, has arrived in London in the DUNSDOTTAR CASTLE.

MR. G. M. PAIN, general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd., is due to leave in this country on July 1, and return to Kenya on Aug. 16.

MR. KENNETH HARRISON, of Messrs. C. BANNISTER & CO., Ltd., has arrived in this country by air from Uganda for a business visit of about two months.

MR. GORDON HADOW, who has been appointed Deputy Governor of the Gold Coast, was Deputy Financial Secretary of Tanganyika from 1950 to 1948.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL, who was for so many years resident in Nyasaland and was for 10 years' president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, is now living in Durban.

MR. HERBERT WILTSHERE WHITEFOOT, who has been admitted to the Southern Rhodesian Bar, is the first Indian advocate in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. J. WINCH has been elected president of Kampala Amateur Theatrical Society for the coming year. MR. F. HERCIA, hon. treasurer and MESSRS. H. MCKINSTRY, hon. secretary.

MR. EDGAR WHITFIELD, whose award of the K.C.M.G. in absentia birthday honours was announced in our issue of June 10, was omitted from the list published last week. The omission is regretted.

THE REV. FR. F. CAFNEY has been elected chairman of the Uganda Council of Voluntary Social Service, a recently formed subsidiary of the Uganda Youth Council. MRS. P. SCOTT is hon. secretary, and the REV. C. LESTER hon. treasurer.

MR. JAMES KIRKMAN, warden of the Uedi National Park in Kenya, has discovered another group of ancient ruins in the Tana River area. A mosque and several compound forms are partly buried in shifting sand dunes near the sea. Good specimens of Chinese pottery have been recovered.

PROFESSOR E. A. G. ROBINSON, Cambridge economist, will shortly visit Uganda and Kenya for six weeks to advise the Governments on economic research in the territories and the best methods of meeting those needs.

MR. J. H. KAGWA, son of Mr. M. E. Kyalwa-Kagwa, who has just been appointed public prosecutor in Uganda, was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in London last year and took a post-graduate course. He is a Fellow of Cambridge.

MR. OHANGA was raised from the East African Central Assembly owing to the extra work imposed upon him as Minister of Community Development in Uganda. Mr. Philip Nguthia, secretary of the North Kavirondo District council, has been nominated to this place.

Among Coloured officials on leave in this country are MESSRS. C. HINCHLIFFE, secretary of the Education Department in Tanganyika; S. McVEAN, Director of Public Works, Department of the Somaliland Province; and J. E. RANDALL, Director of Veterinary Services, Uganda.

MR. C. DE BUNSEN, Governor of Khartoum Province since 1952, has retired after entering the Sudan Political Service in 1928. During the last war he was commanding in the Sudan Defense Force and later served with the occupying enemy territories Administration in Eritrea and the Western Desert.

SIR DOUGAL MACALMOR is chairman of a committee by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Beacon Club to arrange for the establishment of an organization to entertain prominent visitors from the Federation. Other members of the committee are MESSRS. C. D. HELY-HUTCHINSON, JULIAN CROSSLEY, C. R. HILL, and J. B. RUSSELL, with E. D. Hawksley as secretary.

PROFESSOR L. C. BEADLE has been elected president of the Mountain Club of Uganda. MRS. BEADLE is hon. secretary. MRS. LESLIE ROSS is hon. treasurer, and the other members of the committee are: MRS. VOWLES, MESSRS. A. M. BELL, G. B. CANLAND, R. FREEMAN, A. M. GREENWOOD, A. PROFESSOR C. HOLMES, M. E. JONES, DR. R. G. LADKIN, MESSRS. R. R. MAYOR, H. OSMASTOR, R. N. POSSETT, DR. W. ROSS, PROFESSOR A. WARREN, and the Game Warden.

MR. A. B. COWIE, formerly marketing officer of the Economics and Markets Division of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture and Lands, has been appointed general manager of the Cold Storage Commission. He has attended its meetings since 1950 as representative of the Minister of Agriculture. South African born, he went to the Colony in 1927, and was Vice-Counsel from 1937 to 1949. He has also been chairman of the retail and marketing boards. He succeeds MR. E. M. MCLOCK, the only commissioner left of the original six appointed in 1938.

SWITZERLAND

THIS is taken by you a couple in their large and well-furnished Chalet in sunny Alpine valley above Montreux. Every comfort. Wonderful views. Walks and flower gardens. pool, riding, tennis, fishing. Private tours with own 9 seater car. WINTER SPORTS—Skilifts, ice rink, on demand, ski-lifts, ski-school. Brochure—Carle Wilmet-Alstion, Chamonix Avenue, Chateau.

PREPARATORY BOARDING SCHOOL RECOGNIZED BY MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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MR. C. E. GARRINGTON, educational secretary to the Cambridge University Press, has been appointed by the Royal Institute of International Affairs to the Advisory Chair of British Commonwealth Relations. He succeeds PROFESSOR NICHOLAS MARCHAL, who is now Smuts Professor of the Commonwealth at the Commonwealth Law School.

LEADER MR. HOOPER, director of Hunting & Costelloes (E.A.), MR. J. H. H. WILLIAMS, general manager and alternate director of the company, and MR. D. J. D. PRICHARD, managing director of Aircraft Operating Co. of Rhodesia (P.L.), are delegates to the Hunting & Costelloes' Aeroplane Services Conference, which is being held in London from the 21 to July 3.

LEWELYN HUNTING, chairman of the Hunting Group, is president.

The Tobacco Control Commission of Nyasaland consists of the Secretary of Agriculture (Chairman), the manager of the African Tobacco Board and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, with the assistant manager of the African Tobacco Board as alternate for either appointed by the Governor. MR. A. M. HENDERSON (alternate, MR. L. J. RUMSEY) and MR. F. E. ARGUS (alternate, MR. R. G. CORNER, M.P.), appointed by the Nyasaland Tobacco Association; the manager of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., Limbe (alternate, the assistant manager); and MR. C. L. DOWN (alternate, MR. J. A. SAUNDERS), appointed by the Nyasaland Tobacco Exporters' Association; and MR. R. W. J. WATKINS (alternate, MR. T. C. BRADSHAW), and MRS. J. S. COODAS (alternate, MR. J. FOOT, M.P.), appointed by the Northern Provinces Association.

Obituary

MR. ARTHUR BEVINS OR GILLET, a former deputy chairman of Barclays Bank (D. & O.) has died at the age of 78.

MAJOR GERALD L. CONNY SCOTT has died in Kenya as a result of a motor car accident.

MR. GIFFORD GILMANORCHAND has died suddenly in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Nairobi Editors Detained

MR. RAMA BINTO, editor of the Nairobi *Kenya Standard*, has been arrested on a detention order issued under the emergency regulations on general security grounds. His detention is not connected with the newspaper's activities. It is stated that the Kenya police have interrupted correspondence between Mr. Pinto, former Epsom, M.P., and Mr. Pinto, who was a member of the Kenya League, a political organization banned on security grounds. It is believed that Mr. Pinto, who is a Quaker, is a member of an Asian group connected with Kikuyu and Luo leaders now detained.

East African Cricket Fixtures

THE KENYA KANGAROO CRICKET CLUB announced that the officials v. settlers match will be played in Nairobi on October 11th. The club's English touring team fixtures are: v. Standard Bank at Nairobi, August 22; v. Keymer and Hassocks at Hassocks, August 3; v. Lindfield at Lindfield, August 4; v. Rottingdean at Rottingdean, August 5; v. Bognor Regis, August 6; v. Andrew's C.C. at Burgess Hill, August 7; v. Rogate, August 8; v. Barclays Bank at Horsham, August 9; v. Ditchling at Ditchling, August 10; v. Henfield at Henfield, August 11; v. Cuckfield at Cuckfield, August 12; v. Middleton at Middleton-on-sea, August 13; v. West Chiltington at West Chiltington, August 14; and v. Roberto C.C. at Hungerford, August 15. The Uganda K.C.C. at Hungerford, August 16; and Devon and Somerset from August 18 to 23.

Mr. Lyttelton at The Corona Club

High Level of Preconvened Administration

I HAVE ALREADY covered a good deal of ground this year, namely 35 territories since January 1, and have had to deal with a variety of different situations ranging from the constitutional conference in Nigeria, to some constitutional difficulties in Northern Rhodesia, to negotiations which led to the formation of a multi-racial government in Kenya, to being an enthralled and awe-inspiring spectator of The Queen's and His Royal Highness's progress in Uganda at the opening of the parliament, to what was perhaps to me the most acute political crisis since I last left Britain, that of the Zambian rebellion, predicting myself over one hundred miles away in Government House at Zomba, whilst engaged in a night inspection of the garrison, that the rebels would be repulsed and I assure you never had a more rapid or expedition to watch the rise of the sun over the mountain of Mlange. While I am in suspension between the landing and the stairs, however, Mr. Greek Jones will be glad to know that all the events of my last lecture did not flash before my mind. I did have time to think how much I should be responsible for all about Party.

"Now it difficult to pass from this short reference to the events of this year without saying how deeply impressed I have been with two things: first of all, the depth of the discussions upon the Nigerian constitution, and the notable cooperation which political leaders in Nigeria made in the

Happy Anglia

They were a great credit to those leaders and anybody who has access to the full minutes would, I think, agree with me that not only the new constitution, but also the discussions which led up to its formation are the happiest angles, not only in Nigeria but elsewhere in Africa, for political evolution in which, in varying degrees and under varying circumstances these various territories are engaged.

The second thing is the continued high level of administration which the Colonial Service is giving in all these lands, which I shall pay tribute later in my remarks.

As long as Her Majesty's Government have any responsibility for any of these territories, there are, I think, four pillars upon which the policy of Her Majesty's Government must solidly rest. These pillars must be preserved intact until responsibility passes.

"They are, first of all, the retention of the Governor's reserve powers which must, of course, differ in various countries, but which must nevertheless powers to preserve the principles of good government.

"Secondly, the insulation of the judiciary from the executive, so that the police should be outside the control of any political party; and fourthly, that the public service should remain outside the control of Ministers who, under any democratic system, are transient creatures of the public will."

"They should not have merely either for their pay and promotions, a career, their retirement and their pensions, upon the Government of the Empire, some body which is in the main subservient to political change.

"It would greatly assist the highest contribution to the management of nations, if which democracy can make, be the power of kings without vulgarity."

"One of the reasons why democracy, least in our country, can flourish without revolution is because of its continuity and immutability. The Colonial Service, an institution and a tradition, which contains the wonder and the envy of the whole world, and it would be appropriate before I discuss another matter which is near to my heart—once again to pay tribute upon this occasion to the work and devotion it is their duty of the Colonial Service to do."

"There are some who profess to believe that the spirit of adventure-enterprise, the service has departed from the British race. They think that the young men of today is entirely linked to the cinema, the dance hall and the pleasure-palace, which are the features of some of the ridiculous suburbs."

"No doubt, they have these attractions, but if you look at the quality of the young men in the field in the Colonial territories, it is the Seaforth Guards will see how utterly false such a charge would be."

"I have in my mind, even more than one district officer or administrator, going in years but not in wisdom, who is an unbroken, an unostentatious, wise, gentle distancer, some of whom are the epitome of political wisdom, and close to the world, they only need to give an example of how great traditions

in a speech delivered at the *Corona Club*, and in London last week,

of impartiality, incorruptibility, kindness and courtesy are still outstanding in our national character.

Having said this with the deepest sincerity, I must say that a few moments ago very subject the fourth pillar mentioned must be preserved, namely, the independence of the public service.

First of all, I would like to pay tribute to the fact that this necessity has not only been accepted, but vigorously embraced, by those countries with whom it has been negotiated, and I think particularly this was so in the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

One of the most heartening results of the Nigerian Conference was the extremely far-sighted view which the two small political parties in Nigeria took on this subject of the public service.

Nevertheless I am deeply aware of the anxieties which the Colonial Service must entertain as they see or can predict these constitutional changes.

We have taken a step forward. This very day a Colonial Office paper was available to members of the House of Commons in the vote office, and tomorrow morning no doubt it will excite some comment in the Press. The title of that paper is Reorganization of the Colonial Service. The paper, which has to be brief, is the result of many months' work.

The difficulties which have called for a re-examination of the structure of the Colonial Service arise out of constitutional developments which either have taken place or are expected to take place in certain territories.

Progress Towards Self-Government

It is of course clear that progress towards self-government is made the powers of control conferred upon the Secretary of State must in practice be modified. A territory cannot be given self-government and the Colonial Secretary retain the strings in his own hands. There are two lines of action appears to us to be essential.

First, where a new constitution is under discussion, as for example in Nigeria, necessary safeguards for the public service should be embodied in the constitutional instrument.

This has been done and I think the more these arrangements are studied by Colonial Civil servants, the more their

confidence in eventual independence territories will be underwritten, and confidence in skill and advice and experience are, I believe, required by everyone to be necessary if an evolution to self-government is to be smoothly accomplished; and that the ultimate aim reached, is to fulfil the principles of good government which we all at heart.

There is a second feature in this problem. What is to happen in these territories which in the fair near future achieve independence from control by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom?

I believe that in these areas will be a long time having the help of an army which we serve them well, and that the officers of the Colonial Service too will for the most part be anxious to carry on the work they know and love. But of course there will be some officers who could stay on, yet do not wish to remain in Her Majesty's Government, as far as lies in the power of the Colonial Service, to find other posts for them. It is of course clear that we cannot guarantee other work for them, but we shall do our best.

Increased Recruitment

"Let me interpolate here that although I believe as certain and indeed desirable that the proportion or percentage overseas Civil servants finding work in the whole of the Colonial territories will decline in relation to those now required, that is not at all the same thing as indicating that the absolute numbers of overseas Civil servants will decline. They may in particular territories, but this, of course, well-known to you that we have been decreasing five years as many men and women as ever, as we did before the war. The rate may not go up quite to that figure, but do not think it is likely to go down very much for a long time yet. What other conclusion can you reach if you study for a moment some of the figures of the economic development of some of those territories?"

It bears out my argument which was, member for example, in 1931 the Kenya-Uganda Railways carried 234,000 tons of goods, and in 1952 it carried just over 4 million tons; that is multiplying the freight carried by more than 18 times; and again, Nigeria's total import and export trade in 1920 was no more than £28m. in 1953 it was £233m."

Mr. Lyttelton then dealt with the White Paper, which is published in full in this issue.

He concluded:

"You will have seen various ideas canvassed in the Press and elsewhere about the possibility of starting some sort of new Commonwealth Overseas Service. Our statement shows that we do not rule out such a possibility, but there are many financial and practical difficulties in such a proposal. As all I could say is that it has not come to my mind at which we could say for certain that it would be wise to embark upon such an adventure today. But the new step we have taken at least clarifies the present position of the Colonial Service, and from this vantage point we can study the wider implications which the wider proposals may open up to us."

The new Service has and I repeat it with a sincerity which I claim is founded upon knowledge and experience of their work a glorious tradition, which I know that it will carry forward and once again embellish in new ways.

"It is with great hope and faith that at this moment, I might perhaps even say this historic moment, I ask you to couple the traditional toast of the Corona Club with the future prosperity of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service."

U.S.A. Cotton Production

Mr. J. H. Clegg, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in the United States told representatives of 24 nations at a plenary session of the International Cotton Advisory Committee last week that there were signs of improvement in the export demand for cotton. After referring to steps taken in the U.S.A. to reduce the acreage planted to cotton, he declared that if other cotton-producing countries restrained from increasing their acreages, the U.S.A. reduced their plantings, and if all countries encouraged consumption of cotton goods, the world supply could be brought within manageable proportions in a relatively short space of time. Any move by other producing countries to expand their acreages substantially during this period of adjustment might force America to reconsider her attitude.

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Parliament

Land Taxes in the Colonies

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST WEDNESDAY.

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would bring to the attention of the Governors of Nyasaland and Kenya the advisability of placing a tax on land values, thereby ensuring that the State has more land.

MR. LYTTLETON: Before considering a question of this kind, I would prefer to await the report of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa."

MR. JOHNSON: Would not the Secretary of State agree, even before the Land Commission gives its finding, that a tax of this kind has met with much success in young, under-developed land — for example, New Zealand and Australia? Does he not think that such are undeveloped parts of East Africa where a tax of this kind would be an incentive to development?

Report Awaited

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am afraid I must adhere to my original answer. I am waiting for this report, and I do not propose to take any action until I receive it."

MR. STOKES: Will the hon. gentleman will remember, will he not, that on the previous occasion when the question was raised he told the House that he could not give a proper reply until he had studied the proposals? [Interruption.] Yes, he did. Now he says he awaits the report. Will he undertake to give proper consideration to the proposal, perhaps by meeting some of us and so giving us an opportunity of explaining to him what it means?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I think the rt. hon. gentleman is wrong about my saying that I would study it. I said I remained to be convinced whether this would be the best thing. It is so very often happens, the rt. hon. gentleman offered me the advantage of his tutorage."

MR. STOKES: "I am doing it again."

MR. BALFOUR: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman the Member for Ipswich failed five years to get his Party to go in for the taxation of land values in this country, will my rt. hon. friend resist any attempt at this experiment overseas?"

MR. STOKES: "Will the Minister make a close study of the challenge to Britain, wherein he will find the answers to that question?"

Steps to Bring Peace to Kenya

MR. HECTOR HUGHES asked the Minister if he would now make a statement on the steps which had been taken to date to bring peace to Kenya; and the measure of success they have achieved."

MR. ALEXANDER: "The Minister whether he would make a statement on recent developments in Kenya and particularly upon the official announcement by Mr. Michael Blundell that a Kenyan offensive had been planned by the Administration with the aid of the emissaries."

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have nothing to add at present to the recent statements made on the general situation in Kenya, but I hope to make a further statement in two or three weeks time, after discussions have been concluded with the Commander-in-Chief and the Kenya Minister for Finance."

The Kenya Government have always recognized the vital part the Church has to play in rehabilitation, and new schemes for combined action are being considered by a working party under the chairmanship of the Minister for Community Development (Mr. O'Donnell).

MR. HUGHES: "While I thank the Minister for his answer, will he say what is being done in the meantime in long-term sense for the purpose of solving the social, economic and educational problems out of which the present troubles in Kenya sprang?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have given repeated answers on this subject to both the hon. and learned gentleman and the hon. member for Rugby (Mr. J. Johnson), and I can assure the hon. and learned gentleman of those answers again."

REAGAN: In connection with the proposed Canadian legislation, a Minister noticed in the Carteret Report that in the colonies the population in these colonies cannot police themselves. In their dealing with their fellow Africans, the British have been most lenient. Well, perhaps their large and strong forces are not available, but the hon. and learned gentleman made his statement well and now how he can say something to his home in the white people there that they need to have a controlling hand in their heart if that country is not to end in absolute tragedy and disaster?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I subscribe to the general principle that if all people followed the Christian ethos more closely, it would be to the advantage of everybody."

MR. ALEXANDER: That kind of cynical remark I do not do."

MR. BROWNE: "The rt. hon. gentleman will be aware that the African president of the Union of African Peoples, Dr. Dube, said that he would like to see release from detention in order to bring charges against Mau Mau. Has he further considered that the right hon. gentleman bear in mind the possibility of the release of this gentleman?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "All relevant considerations will be taken into account."

MR. WILLIAMS: "With my rt. hon. friend tell the House what is understood to be the meaning of the stupid phrase 'black mail' which was invented by the late Sir Stafford Cripps."

MR. ALEXANDER: "As far as I know, a good deal of work is being done."

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Minister of State for the Colonies if he could prevent the transference of African prisoners from Northern Rhodesia to prisons in the South African Union.

MR. PLUMMER asked the Minister: (1) whether he would ensure that the powers of the Northern Rhodesian Ordinance No. 54 of 1953 would not be used for returning to the Union of South Africa refugees who had contravened the immigration laws of Northern Rhodesia in their flight from South Africa; (2) how many white citizens of the Union of South Africa had been deported from Northern Rhodesia during the past year under the Northern Rhodesian Ordinance No. 54 of 1953; (3) why the Northern Rhodesian Ordinance No. 54 of 1953, under which prisoners might be removed to a prison of South Africa, made no provision for being applicable only to Union nationals, in view of the fact that the original intention of the Northern Rhodesian Government to transfer to South Africa only non-Union prisoners who were citizens of the Union.

African Prisoners in N. Rhodesia

MR. LYTTLETON: "No prisoner has been removed under Northern Rhodesia Ordinance No. 54 of last year and as I informed the hon. member for Grimsby (Mr. Younger) on May 11, the intention of the Northern Rhodesian Government is normally to transfer to the Union of South Africa only long-term prisoners who are citizens of the Union. They will naturally not do so without being satisfied as to the conditions to which a prisoner was to be transferred."

The reason why the ordinance was not limited to citizens of the Union is that, in certain cases, it might be to the advantage of the prisoner to be transferred to the Union, and it was thought desirable to leave the Governor free to judge individual cases on their merits in the interests of the prisoners themselves — which is in fact the whole object of the provision. I can assure the House that the ordinance would not be used to return refugees to any country."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Would not the hon. gentleman agree that it is better to encourage the adoption of ordinances such as this which applies to a variety of every type and which can be safeguarded only by an ordinance by the Minister in this House, which does not necessarily have legislative authority?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "The hon. member's apprehension would have more foundation if it were not that the Government may have more legislation if it is not the case. The Government may be relied upon to bring all the relevant matters into consideration. So far I have given instructions that there shall be no removal of African prisoners without reference to the Secretary of State."

MR. REED: "Might I ask whether, in view of the comparatively inhospitable conditions under which non-European have to live in South Africa, a group there will be reciprocity with South Africa to enable Northern Rhodesians and other landsmen to return to their countries from jails in the Union?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "This matter is being considered."

MR. DUGDALE: "Did I understand the hon. gentleman to say that prisoners were transferred, only when it was in accordance with their own wishes, or can they be transferred against their will?"

Has the rt. hon. gentleman any control whatever over the conditions to which the prisoners go in transit in South Africa?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "The answer to the second part of the supplementary question is No. There is no answer to the first part, that is, it is not done with the prisoners' consent, but there are occasions when it is in their interest — such as for medical reasons — to be transferred to the Union."

MR. CHIFFIN: "Can he rt. hon. gentleman say whether the Northern Rhodesian Government has sent delegations to see the conditions in the areas in which these people were kept?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "Not at all before there is any transfer the Northern Rhodesian Government will have to satisfy me that the conditions and the reasons for making the transfer are sufficient."

MR. DUGDALE asked the Minister whether he had been consulted before the amendment to the Northern Rhodesian Penal Code, Section 151A, designed to prevent peaceful picketing was made; and whether he gave his consent thereto.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I was consulted and, in view of the abuse and intimidation which were being carried on under the guise of peaceful picketing, I authorized the introduction of the amendment which, as the rt. hon. gentleman will have noticed, is careful not to prohibit wildcatting and besetting, in furtherance of a trade dispute, and which enjoins that no prosecution shall be instituted without the written consent of the Attorney-General."

MR. DUGDALE: "Is the rt. hon. gentleman aware that such regulations are open to grave abuse? In the past employees in this country have frequently used the excuse that peaceful picketing was not peaceful as they would like in order to prevent peaceful picketing altogether? Will the rt. hon. gentleman see that something does not happen in Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am incompetent to answer questions about what happens in this country—[HON. MEMBERS: 'We know!'] The rt. hon. gentleman asked me about matters connected with peaceful picketing in this country. That does not seem to have anything to do with the question on the Order Paper, and all I am saying is that it is not my business to answer such questions. The fact is that peaceful picketing was abused, and these regulations are necessary to prevent that—they are designed to prevent peaceful picketing in trade disputes."

Common Roll.

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the Minister whether, in view of the reconstitution of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, he would give an assurance that within the life of the present Council the Government of Tanganyika would consider elections on a common roll with reserved seats for the three seats in Dar es Salaam.

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, sir. The system of representation by geographical areas will not be introduced until the Legislative Council is reconstituted next year, and that is the intention of the Tanganyika Government. The new Council should be fully established before the election procedure is introduced. This policy has been given unanimous approval by the present Council and reflects responsible opinion generally throughout the Territory."

MR. JOHNSON: "Will the Minister, in view of the Mackenzie report, consider an experiment on these lines? The Asians want this, the African Association has petitioned the Governor about this, and will you have a second thoughts—[HON. MEMBERS: 'I and many other people believe we would be wiser thoughts on this matter']"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I think that the country which we are pursuing has the support of most moderate and informed opinion in Tanganyika."

MR. RANKIN asked the Minister what steps he was taking or proposing to take to appoint a successor to the present exiled Kabaka of Buganda and what consultation he had had on the matter, and with whom.

MR. LYTTELTON: "It is for the Lukiko to elect a new Kabaka and I sincerely hope that in due course they will take the advantages of doing so. I have held no consultations with anyone on this matter."

MR. RANKIN: "Will the Minister assure us that no steps will be taken in this matter until the Hancocks Commission has completed its report lest prejudice be created?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I cannot give that assurance because it is not in my disposal. The election of a new Kabaka is a matter for the Lukiko, and I cannot bind them in this House or anywhere else."

MR. COOPER: "Is it not unique that a Colonial Secretary should be lacking a Kabaka and the Socialists should be demanding a new King and if we are needed a new Kabaka could not we recommend to the Lukiko the Duke of Windsor?"

African Corporal Decorated.

THE GEORGE V MEDAL has been awarded to Corporal Ndiwa Kipkosi, of the Kenya Police. When his patrol of seven was attacked by a Maasai gang of 100 strong, Cpl. Kipkosi shot and wounded their leader who, when captured by a military patrol, was identified as 'General Gaita.'

S. Rhodesian Agriculturalists.

THREE Southern Rhodesian agricultural scientists are to spend six months in the United States as guests of the Foreign Operations Administration. Hermann E. A. Key arrived in London by air last week and, having visited Rothamsted and Cambridge research stations, left for Washington on Tuesday.

Mr. A. H. Rattray, in charge of Salisbury Experiment Station, has been responsible for the Colony's maize breeding for several years. His task is to study the latest techniques in hybrid maize production and breeding for disease resistance.

Mr. J. M. Rathey (in relation to the Salisbury scientist), runs Southern Rhodesia's largest research station at Karatok. In the U.S. he will study organization of our stations, paying particular attention to American work on bush control (a vital factor in ranching areas), land use, and pasture and range management.

Advice on Fertilizers.

Mr. B. S. Ellis, chief chemist in the Colony's Ministry of Agriculture, is to study at the Soil Science Laboratory, Ankara, the foremost in the world on research connected with irrigation projects in semi-arid areas. Mr. Ellis will also go to North Carolina to study analysis work and methods made available to farmers' advice on fertilizers.

Another agricultural research scientist from the Colony who is at present overseas is Dr. John Redland, in charge of the Henderson Research Station, Mysore, India, in Ankara, Turkey, engaged on work for the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.

A fracture of a vital bolt hole in the wing caused the crash of the Viking aircraft of Central African Airways in Tanganyika in March, 1953, when all eight passengers and crew of five were killed. The report of the board of inquiry, just published, states that corrosion of an aluminium-alloy boom, followed by metal fatigue cracks, led to the fracture.





THE OX WAGON: It is only fitting that the ox wagon should be displayed on the South African coast of news. For without this apparently primitive but wonderfully effective method of crossing difficult country, the development of the Union might well have been immeasurably handicapped. Seen both as beef cattle and draught animals, oxen were the mainstay of the early South African economy—and even in the Union of to-day they play a large part in transport and agriculture. The original trek wagons were surprisingly small when compared with those in use to-day, measuring only some twelve feet in length about the same size as an English farm wagon which they greatly resemble.

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**BARCLAY'S BANK
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*Book Review***Mischievious Information.****Biased View of the Empire**

R. PALME DUTT's book on "The Crisis of Britain and the British Empire" (Lawrence & Wishart, £2s.) is described by the publisher as intended to show the path of comradeship of the British people and the peoples in the countries of the present Empire to unite in ending a system of relations which injures both. That is a long-winded and turgid way of suggesting that the author sees nothing good in the British Empire and nothing wrong in the Soviet Empire. The ageing lion of British imperialism, having lost his ancient roar in Asia and the Middle East, turns hopefully to Africa, he declares only to find "an eagle with powerful talons" in the field, one over which rising revolt spreads with "lightning speed." Such notions and biases are characteristic.

Britain's great work of African development is merely "colonial exploitation," to Mr. Dutt, who brackets the late Sir Stafford Cripps with Sir Oswald Mosley as guilty of trying to solve this country's economic problems "on the back of enslaved Africans." Projects for great economic advance in Africa are dismissed as the grandiose and greedy dreams of the sales promoters of imperialism. Decades of "imperialist exploitation" are alleged to be the causes of soil exhaustion, and there is any amount of similar misinformation.

Having read steadily for some time the reviewer closed the book, opened it at random five times, and found one or more misstatements on each of the pages at which by pure chance he looked. To say more would be superfluous—except perhaps to add that this mischievous, thoroughly unreliable volume of some 500 pages will almost certainly become a textbook for the bitter and ignorant critics of the British Colonies in Africa.

"Red Dust of Africa," by Alyse Simpson (Cassell, £1.5s.), is an impudent but charming account by the Swiss wife of an English settler in the Kenya Highlands of pioneer farming with its challenges and disappointments, allurements and discomforts all set against the background of her upbringing in thrifty Switzerland. Sympathetic herself, she quickly wins the sympathy of the reader, who will seldom notice a false note—except when "Krisster" masquerades as Swami. This humane and humane narrative gives a far better picture of Kenya than many widely publicized books and extravagantly boosted films.

Our own African population of 80,000 in the Standard Reserve in Kenya 66,700 took out dampening anti-malaria drug, Javalline.

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Contradictions in African Aspirations**The Rev. Percy Ibbitson's Views**

THE REV. PERCY IBBITSON, M.P., a member of the Federal Parliament of Kenya and Nyasaland, has written to the *Observer*:

"I shall oppose certain African aspirations if reconsidered they are not for the ultimate good of Africans and the Federation as a whole. In the same way I shall possibly also oppose certain European aspirations."

"When we talk of aspirations, what contradictions there are among Africans themselves! It is easy to separate the wheat from the chaff of your correspondent's views: universal suffrage unrelated to civilization, I do not belong to his school of thought (neither do a number of Africans), and in this I am not ashamed."

"Your correspondent favours the African Affairs Board as originally intended, but I can assure you that the board will function much better and more effectively under the present constitution. The board as originally intended would have been impossible machinery."

Though members of the African Affairs Board have special functions as laid down in the constitution (and these are being carried out), they also have a responsibility as members of the Federal Assembly. Membership of the board does not preclude any of us, European or African, expressing our views as individuals during discussions in the House. Your correspondent does not appear to appreciate this importance and a careful study of the constitution might tell him so.

East African Dinner

TEATERS who wish to attend the East African Dinner in London on June 29, but have not yet obtained tickets should write immediately to the honorary secretary of the Dinner Club, Miss Young, c/o East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. The price is 27s. 6d. to members of the Club, for themselves and their guests, and 30s. each to non-members.

E.A.R.**Your Family Also Want
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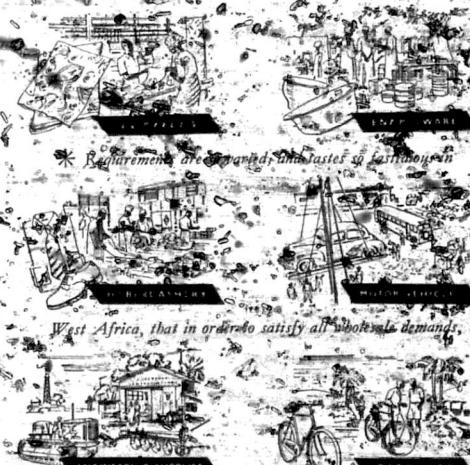
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An apology for Police Action in Buganda

Amendments to Criminal Code

THE CHIEF SECRETARY OF UGANDA, Mr. C. H. Threlkeld, has apologized in the Legislative Council for the action of the police in entering the houses of certain among African members of the public. The search in co-operation with the Uganda police for suspected offenders against Buganda and Proctorial laws was not concerned with political matters, and it was never intended that the houses of law-abiding citizens should be entered. An inquiry into the incident is being undertaken by the Assistant Commissioner of Police and Archdeacon again.

Recommendations for the expansion of the Uganda Police made by an official committee have been accepted by Government, and were laid before the Legislative Council last week.

The objects and reasons for amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code, which will shortly be submitted to the Legislative Council, have been published in the *Uganda Gazette* as follows:

New Powers

Section 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code empowers a court to call upon a person who disseminates, attempts to disseminate or assists in the dissemination of serious matter, under oath, before a magistrate of a judge to shew cause why he should not be bound for good behaviour.

It has for some considerable time become clear that persons can and do consistently and deliberately disseminate, and which though not seditious or seditious of itself, is designed to and does in fact prejudice justice and order. The protection of the public.

"Clause 2 of this Bill seeks to amend section 38 so as to empower a magistrate to require a person who consistently disseminates or attempts to disseminate or abets the dissemination of matter which in the opinion of the court is likely to be dangerous to peace and order in the Protectorate to execute a bond for his good behaviour."

"Clause 3 of this Bill amends and extends the provisions of section 50 of the Code, which provides for the contents

of a bond to keep the person to be of good behaviour. The existing section (now subsection (1)) has been amended in a manner consequential upon an amendment of section 50 and new sub-sections have been added, which set out the procedure to be followed for the forfeiture of bonds upon breach thereof, and which provide expressly for a right of appeal against an order of forfeiture of a bond."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The fourth Commonwealth Games and Empire Games conference will be held in the Festival Hall, London, on June 24 to 25 next year.

Discussions on compensation for ex-militia officials have started between representatives of the Sudanese Government and those of the Governor-General.

As a result of the magisterial inquiry into shooting in Khartoum on March 1 last, the manager of the *Sudan Times* newspaper, the secretary of the Arab Youth

an accountant in Government service and a fourth Sudanese have been condemned for trial.

A Sudanese judge of the State local government in Ligali has been fined £500 and is unable to raise sufficient money to pay for a lawyer. The prosecution alleged that he collided with a stationary vehicle, drove off without informing the incident to the police, and was later found to be drunk.

Superintendent G. E. C. Steed and Inspector J. W. Taylor, both of the Uganda police, were wounded last week, the former in the arm and the latter in the back, by a gang of Africans near Kampala. Since then three members of the gang have been arrested. Both the Europeans are in hospital and reported to be improving.

Zanzibar Edited

Ahmed Mohamed Shamim, editor of the Zanzibar political *Al Salaq*, has been fined £55, with the alternative of six months imprisonment for sedition. Publications of *Al Fata* has been prohibited for one year, and its printing machine confiscated. Eight other defendants were found guilty for two years each, a bond for £250.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, has been warning a group of Conservative M.P.s. that, in their opinion, it is more than ever essential to maintain a British force in the Canal zone in view of the position in the Sudan. The decision to send the warning was taken at a meeting over which Mr. C. Waterhouse presided. The group is said to be 42 strong.

Some 30 organizations, social, educational, sporting, and recreational, use the Armaoogu Hall in Dar es Salaam during the first year of its establishment. Afternoon and evening adult schools staffed by volunteers of all races were well attended. Although there is no membership or affiliation fee, income exceeded expenditure for the year by more than £1,350.

The Kenya Colony has prepared a booklet of 24 diagrams to illustrate aspects of (a) the Budget speech made by the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. A. Vassy, in the Legislative Council. The financial affairs of the colony are treated comprehensively in four parts, (a) from 1953-54 deficit, (b) the 1954-55 Budget, (c) the development programme, and (d) the economic background.

Mr. Derek Ersome, chairman of the Kenya Combined Schools Association, has received from the Acting Governor, Sir Frederick Crawfurd, a silver-plated Masai spear as a trophy for the boys who showed the most outstanding performances in the recent Quirks Round course, at Lariotikit. A boy of each race was chosen this year and each will retain the spear for a period. They were Samuel Musinguzi from the Central Province, Badilisha Ahmed, and Peter Woodwin.

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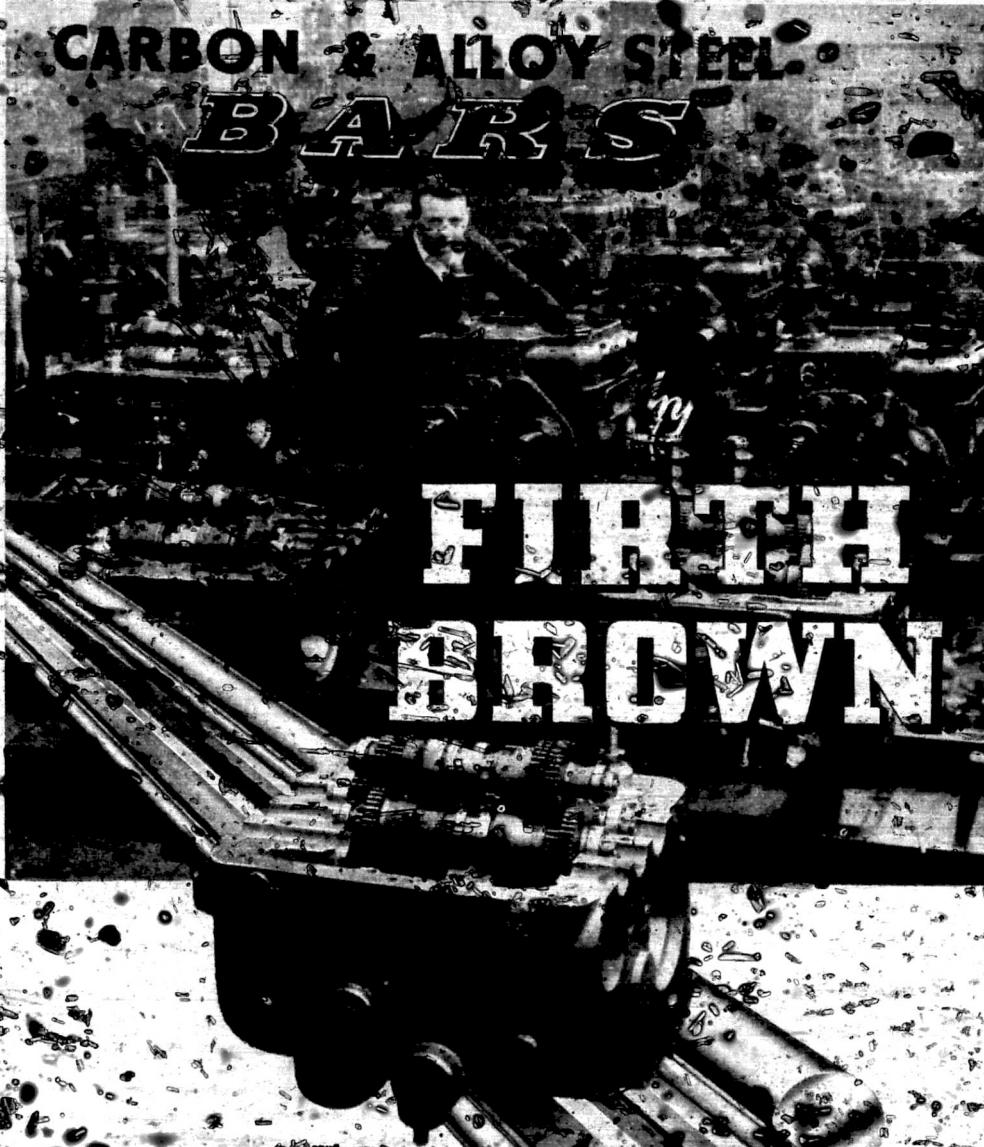
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

1375

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Psychology of Mau Mau

(Report Continued from page 100)

and by its insistence on the need to kill one's master or one's father if faced upon to do so it cuts its subjects off from all their tribal roots, and from all hope outside Mau Mau, this world and the next. There is no man object to the quite simple strong first oath, namely to dedicate and bind all people to the purposes and foibles of their leader and his group and ensure they have a better future. (See *What is the Effect of Such Oaths and Rituals?*)

This question refers to the scope of mind control who take the oaths. Many have refused to accept such assurances of the new administration or of the old, and some of them have died courageously in their refusal, but many have taken these oaths with varying degrees of faith or willingness, and as far as their people are concerned the question must be answered once again in relation to the type of oath.

(a) In regard to the first oath, which has been mentioned, as to the bulls of the Kikuyu population, the answer must depend on the types of people to whom it was applied. The older people have taken it with much reluctance, having taken it, attach importance to an oath, and I am informed that many of these, when constrained to confess, went with fear of the conviction that their confession will be fatal.

So far as younger men are concerned, there seems on the whole to have been much less reluctance to take the first oath, and the power of the oath itself is also relatively slight. In a much higher degree than with the older people, their reluctance to confess is based on fear. (tribution by Mau Mau personnel) and I am informed that among the quite well-educated boys and men the power of the oath itself is virtually nil.

Effect on Women

In regard to younger women, they have followed the dictates of their menfolk, as they are used to do. It has to be recorded here that many, if not most, Kikuyu people have naively accepted the assurances of their leaders that Europeans would be driven out with ease, and that these Africans who took the oath would be the ones to benefit.

It may well be assumed that the women would accept this prophecy with more credulity than the men, and that, for this and other previously-mentioned reasons, their enthusiasm for this movement, as they have joined it, would be greater than that of the men. To solve their conflict with their men, it gives them an unprecedented power and the promised land means even more to them. Some observers have even thought that the movement itself was inaugurated by the women, but this seems not to be the case. They have not led, but followed, though for the reasons given they are quite apt to form the backbone of the movement when once it has begun.

(b) In regard to the fourth oath, a wholly different intention exists as shown before, and it would seem from experience in Kenya that it has, seldom failed. Its intention and success depends on several factors.

This oath has mainly if not wholly been confined to men at least in earlier phases of the movement. Many have had some European education, but which has been inadequate for well-paid jobs, others had been ejected from the Church or failing to conform to all its regulations, all had rightly or wrongly believed themselves frustrated by others, but were their control. All had previously been struggling by themselves to achieve some personal power which had been denied to them.

They had been finding in themselves that they had not wholly lost their old faiths. In these circumstances, as was suggested, regard to European witchcraft, men turned to turn from the ways of God to those of Satan, and to an inverted measure of a revival of the righteous rituals.

Moreover, they gain a sense of solidarity with their fellows who joined, and believe within their group because of power over others commands that were denied to them as individuals. Now for the first time in the Mau Mau fighting ranks many Kikuyu men have found a common aim, and this incentive which must dominate their lives so long as they live, leadership which, by some measure of success, can maintain prestige.

Finally, though much more hypothetically, it is possible that an element of hypnosis enters into the effect of the fourth oath, an element in which the subject's conscious will is either in abeyance and in which he automatically obeys the orders of his leaders. The principles of hypnosis are still far from fully understood, but it is clear that the heightening and constraining of a weakness, no attention to the spoken word of one who has a high prestige value for the subject is a major feature. Moreover, the effects usually achieved by monotonous repetition and groups are definitely more easily than individuals.

This section of the code contains the essential ingredients for hypnosis. With administration at least corporative in a position of high prestige, the circumstances of the ceremony must command unlimited respect; every letter is repeated seven times, and the oblique angle dealt with constantly in groups. It therefore seems most likely that hypnosis plays a part in these assemblies, and that the suggestions and commands imparted there may govern the subject's thinking and behaviour afterwards in varying degree, as happens with hypnosis.

(To be continued)

E. Statistical Department

IN THE REPORT for 1953 of the East African Statistical Department, Mr. C. L. Martin, the Director, points out that of the 24 groups of subjects about which statistics may be collected according to the Statistics Act of 1939, to more than 25% are at present handled, and hardly any subject comprehensively. He continues: "1953 has been a year of ad hoc exercises to meet the urgent needs of various bodies, and the department has been unable to make any planned advancement. Too much of the department's time was used on making calculations and special studies, carrying out investigations, and assisting in statistical classes, to the detriment of the longer planning and the collection and improvement of the basic statistical series the value of which may in some cases not be apparent for years." For the department the year might well be called "the year of commissions and committees." Special reports and studies were made for the Royal Commission to East Africa, the East African Salaries Commission, the Troop Commission, the wages and cost of living committees, and other committees and organizations. "Very often ad hoc studies have to be made as a matter of urgency, and these demands cause considerable disturbance in the general work of the office."

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Of Commercial Concern

Owing to arrival of a substantial quantity of no present season cotton crop in the Uganda Line Tramming Boards 2 cents of a shilling per lb., and good prospect of dispersing of the balance of the 42,000 bales expected from the Lake Province at the same figure, the price paid to growers, after deduction of the Native authority cotton cess of two cents per lb., will be 10 cents per lb. It was announced last November that the price would not be less than 50 cents per lb. Comparable prices will be paid in the Eastern Province and other growing areas.

Business Textiles de L'Opoleville, a textile company in the Belgian Congo, has forecast an extension of its cotton spinning for the Congo market which normally takes about 300,000 yards of cotton print a year. In view of technical difficulties, however, progress cannot be rapid.

East African Portland Cement Co. Ltd., has made a payment of £3,000 to the Masai Kajiado District Council, and arranged for recurring cash payments for rents and royalties for the lease of 100 acres of limestone deposits in the Sultan Hamud area of Kenya.

A new blast furnace costing £640,000, and with a capacity of 100 tons of pig iron daily, has been opened at Gwelo by the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission. It was built entirely of local materials.

New Union-Castle Liner

The Union-Castle liner TANAPOL CASTLE, 7,400 gross tons, sister ship to the recently completed UNION CASTLE, has left Middleborough on her maiden voyage to South and East Africa.

Construction of the new terminal building at Chileka airport, near Blantyre, Nyasaland, has begun. The cost, estimated at £75,000, is being borne by the Federal Government.

New cinemas in Salisbury and Bulawayo are included in a chain of picture theatres to be built by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer group in Southern Africa at a cost of nearly £6m.

A dry wood termite never previously recorded in Africa has been discovered in Dar-es-Salaam. It is said to be a serious danger to the timber industry in the territory.

Southern Rhodesia's flue-cured tobacco crop is expected to exceed last year's record of 105,115,000 lb. at least 7m. lb., the average yield per acre being 652 lb.

Twenty-five Africans from many parts of Kenya are attending the Jeanes School near Nairobi, to qualify as secretaries of co-operative societies in African areas.

Nearly 5,000 tons of goods wagons of various kinds are to be delivered to East African Railways and Harbours during this year.

The Chamber of Commerce, Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, will this year celebrate its diamond jubilee.

A Bill to protect the local manufacture of glass is being submitted to the Kenyan Legislative Council.

A branch of the National Bank of India, Ltd., has been opened in Birkoba, Tanganyika.

The Blue Star shipping line has acquired a substantial interest in Airwork, Ltd.

Friends

British Electric Traction Co., Ltd. (which recently bought a substantial interest in the African Transport Company Group) - 85% (25%) making 50% (35%) for the year.

Whiteaway, Laird and Co., Ltd. - 10% (the same) for the year ended February 26th.

Vereeniging Brick and Tile Co., Ltd. - Interest 7% (the same).

Rezende Mines Report

REZENDE MINES, LTD., report a loss of £3,742 for the year ended December 31st last, compared with a profit of £1,000 in the previous year. There was a net profit of £770 on sales of machinery, and sums of £219,000 and £675 were transferred from surplus on sale of fixed assets to general reserve respectively. These sums and £301 are transferred to provision for redundant and obsolete stocks. A dividend of 1d. per share requires £1,250 leaving £1,009 to be carried forward against £1,976 brought in.

The issued capital £75,478 is fully paid up. Capital reserves stand at £24,149, revenue reserves at £1,097, and current liabilities at £3,889. Fixed assets appear at £1,291, and current assets at £1,215, including £6215 in cash.

During the year 78,000 tons of ore were treated (£5,200 in 1952) for a working profit of £8,886 (£15,627). Ore reserves are estimated at 91,000 tons averaging 5.4 dwt.

The directors are Messrs H. N. Chickworth (chairman), A. Savage, R. S. Walker, J. B. Mitchell (alternate), D. G. Moss, M. Richardson, H. Teviot (secretary), E. Boyd-Watson, and J. Henry Bennett (treasurer), B. F. Braeck.

The 4th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on July 1st.

Nchanga Pays 100%

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., have declared a final dividend of 75%, making a total distribution for the year ended March 31st last, compared with 75% in the previous year. Profit amounted to £14,218,072 (£14,042,101) before deducting £537,530 (£529,457.60) for taxation. With £547,604 overpaid for taxation of earlier years and £150,000 transferred from sales equalization reserve the total balance is £10,140,112 (£8,748,524). General reserve receives £378 and dividends require £7m.

Oil Fuel on the Cheap

MUPEIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., are installing equipment to burn limited quantities of fuel oil for both steam raising and smelting, owing to the deterioration in coal stocks.

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Company Report

Dwa Plantations Limited

Output Increased by 20% Over 1952's Production

Mr. S. R. Hodge, Statement as Chairman

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS LIMITED, was held in London on the 16th December, 1953.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1953, the chairman said:

I regret that the results of our operations for the year ended December 31, 1953, were not quite so favourable as with those we have been able to record for the previous four years. The operating profit was £12,012, before charging interest payable.

The diminution in profits was due to two causes. Firstly, the failure of the long rains in 1952, and the poor nature of the long rains in 1953 seriously retarded the growth of the sisal in our younger 10 acre areas so that not only was the percentage of long fibre increased in our output from these areas lower than we had expected, but we had to return for a time to our old areas to give the young leaf an opportunity to grow.

Effect of Drought

Not only was our March-May rainfall in 1952 well short of the average, but the normal dry period was of longer duration than usual. Drought was almost continuous from May 12 to November 12, broken only by less than one month of rain, one inch in September, 26 and one month of an inch on October 20. The drought was aggravated by continual strong dry winds, which increased the effects of the drought, and caused damage to the sisal leaves.

Secondly, the price of sisal remained more or less at the low level to which it fell in 1952, and moreover, the differential between the prices of high and low grades of fibre widened during the year. Consequently, the average of our c.i.f. selling price fell from £130 in 1952 to £79 in 1953. From this price has to be deducted over £12 per ton for ocean freight and charges.

Fortunately, we were able to increase our output by 20% over 1952's production and by using every economy we reduced our estate expenditure despite the increased cost of rations and certain other items.

The Accounts

The profit for the year before taxation but after the payment of interest, was £10,114, to which was added £10,054 straightforward money available a total of £20,188. This latter absorbs £2,915 the fixed dividend on 15% interest on preference shares was paid, and you directors now recommend the payment of a dividend of 10% on the ordinary share and a participating dividend of 4% on the preference shares. If these recommendations are approved, there will be a balance to carry forward £12,211.812.

In the balance sheet share capital, call in reserve, share premium account and general reserve remain unchanged. Taxation equated to £1,000 shows a slight increase.

The loan account has been reduced by £15,000 by the end of 1953, and a further repayment of £10,000 must be and will be made in the current year.

You will note from the directors' report that arrangements have since been made to borrow a further £25,000, and the whole of this amount will have been borrowed by the end of this month.

During the six years 1948 to 1953 the value of your

company's fixed assets has increased from £100,000 to £233,000, an increase of £133,000. This was partly financed by the proceeds of the sale of Msinga Estate, namely £60,000, and partly out of undistributed profits, namely about £90,000, as is shown by the increase in revenue reserves.

The balance of £45,000 is being financed by loan, consisting of £20,000 outstanding on the original £10,000 and £25,000 on a loan recently drawn.

Repayment of the new loan will begin when the original loan has been repaid in 1956, and the repayments will be at the rate of £10,000 per annum.

Additional Development Work

The small increase during 1953 of £6,700 in the value of fixed assets is represented mainly by additional development work on the block of old areas to which I referred last year. Some 900 acres were prepared for planting. 486 acres were planted with sisal during the year.

Much attention has been given to all the roads on the estate, and all areas are easily accessible. The fire-breaks have been widened and kept clean, so as to minimize the danger of fire, and to localize any fire which may break out. There is always a serious danger of fire during the long dry period, and the maintenance of adequate fire-breaks is of prime importance.

The building of modern type houses for the African employees was continued during the year, and we are gradually replacing the old type of mud huts which give poor accommodation and which are expensive to maintain by brick and stone buildings.

Labor

Prospects for the current year will depend on the important factors, and I am quite unable at this stage to make any forecast. Our output is governed by labour supply, and the proceeds of that output are governed by sisal prices. As regards the first factor, the labour position continues to be unsatisfactory, there having been a steady decline in the numbers at work since the beginning of this year, our average daily count having fallen by 25% at the end of May compared with January last.

We are, of course, doing all we possibly can to improve the labour situation. The general manager makes periodic visits to the populous areas in Northern Rhodesia, where we recruit our labour, in order to maintain contact, and we have commenced recruiting from the centre of the local Wakamba tribe.

Some progress has been made in the local Information Services programme, and an article has been written in a local newspaper which circulates among the Africans. In this same reference has been made to the modernizing of the estate, resulting in better working for the African; the much improved living quarters, the varied and generous scale of ration, the hospital and the facilities for education, religion and sport.

Because of the fall in our labour supply output has been lower, and production for the first five months of the year has been 445 tons, that is an annual rate of 1,680 tons compared with a total of 2,17 tons in 1952.

Improvement in Grade

The grades of fibre produced so far this year show an improvement over last year - 59% consisting of long

ibre compared with only 17% in 1952. In consequence sales so far this year have averaged £53 per ton, as compared with an average of £79 in 1952.

There is no need for me to refer in any detail to the continuing of the terrorist activities from which our country is suffering. As the Posts of our country carries its reports, however, I must emphasize that all our operations are carried on under the shadow of these activities. Unfortunately, there are indications that there has been some spread of Mau Mau into the Kikuyu tribe in whose area our estate is situated, and there has recently been a number of incidents in our locality.

It cannot be said with any certainty that such incidents are due to the work of Mau Mau fanatics, as some of them are no doubt due to such general lawlessness as is surely to be bred by the prevailing conditions. The effects, however, are the same, and you will readily understand that the staff work is carried on under some difficulty. Our general manager was himself attacked on the estate a few months ago, and he was fortunate to escape with injuries not too serious.

Chairman's Prospective Visit

As chairman of the company, I propose to visit the estate in the next few weeks, not only with a view to a formal inspection, but largely to show the staff and give encouragement to the whole of the staff, and also to assure that the directors and the shareholders of the company are conscious of and grateful for the devotion and duty shown by all in East Africa in the interests of the company in most terrible and trying circumstances.

I am sure that you will wish me to express to Mr. Bennett, the general manager in Kenya, and his staff our realisation of the strain and work under which they are working in these difficult circumstances, and in view of adverse weather conditions and labour shortage. You may rest assured that everything will be done by

your board and by the Kipsi management and staff to produce results as satisfactory as possible in all the circumstances.

The result and accounts were adopted, and the dividends with reference and ordinary shares were approved. The retiring director was re-elected, and the remuneration of the auditors was fixed.

Pan-African Commercial Directory

THE PAN-AFRICAN COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY for 1952-53 which we invite some of the compiler's extensive travel in Africa, to include 430 books, 441 pages of tables, we carried anything like a heavy proportion of advertising. Uganda gets 34 pages, all but six occupied by advertisements; the Sudan 23 pages, about two-thirds advertisements; and Ethiopia 11 pages, all occupied by advertising. Kenya's nine pages, again only one half-page advertisement; two of the eight pages on Tanganyika are advertising, but the Belgian Congo receives 22 pages. Eritrea, Southern Rhodesia, and Northern Rhodesia have six pages apiece, with three, two and one pages respectively occupied by advertising. The one territory without advertising matter is Nyasaland, which receives three pages. The unbalanced nature of the book is thus apparent.

Trade statistics in the case of East Africa are well out of date, being for 1951 only, and the general information adds nothing to the data already available in various official reports and established year books of a much more comprehensive character.

This must surely be the first compilation on East, Central and West Africa to be printed in Cyprus. The registered office of the company publishing the directory is in London, and the directors are Messrs. G. Razzos, H. F. L. H. S. Bray, and M. V. Owen.

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