

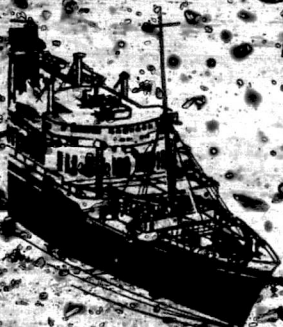
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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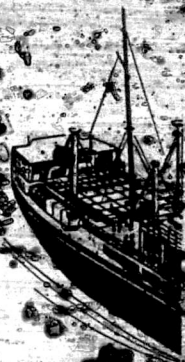
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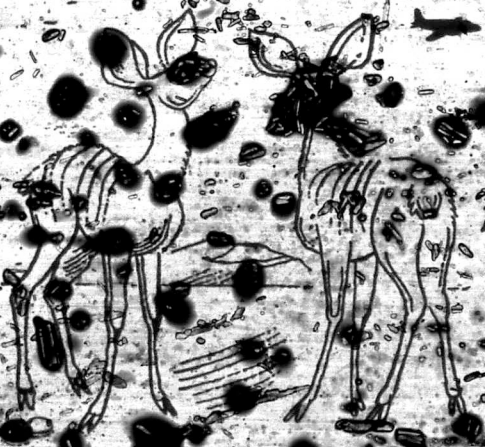
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but it is nevertheless astonishing to be told that the only of this hour that ordinary members of the party are alert to colonial issues.

Divergent Views

It is curious however, to read that the Bureau is now to address itself to a restatement of "a Socialist policy appropriate to the new circumstances." No body can say when Labour may again provide the Government of the United Kingdom and it would therefore be most useful for the Colonialists 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 influential Socialists outside that organization—including some of those who with recent facts have knowledge of Africa who have made no secrets of their disagreement with Mr. James Griffiths, Sir Leslie Thumme, Mr. Tom Stays, Mrs. Fenner Brockway and other frequent breakers on the Opposition benches. If Mr. Stays, Sir Stices, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Mr. Charles Hobson, Mr. S.W. Colclough, Lord Lough and other Socialist Ministers with a taste for all 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, as appears to be the case, the extremists in the party steadily gain strength at the expense of the more moderate sections?

Bus Pioneer

THE NEWS published in this paper that Commander A. T. Hare, chairman of the African Transport Company, is selling his shares to the British Electric Traction Co., Ltd. prior to retirement, calls attention to the 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 bicycles would not be inclined to travel when they could walk and save the fare. His bet was that development of the territories would rapidly increase the European, Asian, and African population 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

SO 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 I happened to arrive from Nairobi on the previous day. It was visited by Mr. K. G. Brown, the managing director who later became known throughout East Africa as "Bus" Brown, to be a manager in the first bus. Similar services have since been provided by subsidiary companies of African Transport in Dar es Salaam, Kisumu, Kisumu, and Masailand. As these have been successful, it is true, including the recent one organized by African Transport in Nairobi, as a result of which revenue was saved at a stroke. But there can be no question of the quality of the enterprises which owe their origin to Commander Hare or of the high standards of efficiency, courtesy and cleanliness upon which African bus services have been based.

Taxation Problems

AT THE TIME IN ONE DAY I was asked whether I thought that the rate of income tax ought to be increased in Kenya in the autumn 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 further direct taxation would gravely threaten the development of European agricultural and industry which are so badly needed. Such development would require the introduction of much new capital which is understood to be available only while the Mau Mau revolt continues. That prospect might well become something such as if the taxation of profits were so raised that not enough would be left to enable entrepreneurs to acquire development. It was for the purpose of making such funds available that a number of companies have been set up that derive profits from the United Kingdom. It is true that in recent years Africa has not been concerned in formulating a policy of expansion for markets to distribute the largest possible dividends to shareholders, and the African territory which brought its income tax rates into close relation with the swingingly scale imposed in the United Kingdom would be certain to scare away capital enterprise and men of energy and ambition. Mr. 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 Administration 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, three in commercial, engineering and engineering matters. The aim is to have a constant friendly consultation responsible representatives of the public and of the transport organization for dispassionate discussion of difficult and other problems. Mr. A. F. Kirby, the general manager, seems to me to have made a very wise and tactically and practically for many 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 subordinate to the management of the system, and he has promised that if any recommendation can be accepted a full explanation will be made. It is in the spirit which produces results. It ought to inspire able and busy men to serve on the liaison committees.

Questions for Mr. Brockway

THE UGANDA (AFRICAN) NATIONAL CONGRESS is grateful for disclosing its aims more clearly. At a recent meeting in Kampala Mr. Sababanya, the acting president, declared that Congress policy was to accept co-operation with the government in the government of the country when it achieved self-government, and the meeting passed a resolution that "Congress will not cooperate with non-natives of Uganda in constitutional matters, such as those now being carried on in Kenya." Was Mr. Fenner Brockway aware of this policy when he presided at a meeting in London addressed by Mr. Sababanya, who was introduced as president of the Congress? What does he think of the pretence that Uganda could be satisfactorily governed by Africans alone? Do he and his organization encourage African extremists to nourish such vain hopes or do they seek to discourage aims which, if attained, would doom the masses 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

Expansion of Cash Crops and Livestock Envisaged

A CO-ORDINATED PLAN to spend £7m on the development of African agriculture and animal husbandry in Kenya prepared by Mr. R. J. M. Swynnerton, 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, 1954, 10 cents).

Successful adoption of the proposals would transform the face of the economy of the colony. Mr. Swynnerton'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 per capita output of 600,000 families from £10 or so per annum to £100 or more apiece.

The bulk of the 10 million cattle in Kenya in the pastoral areas, in the main semi-arid. If the value of the bulk of the necessary annual take of 250,000 head can be raised from £2 to £10 per head, that gives some idea of the potential value of stock in these areas. They are targets well worth making a decisive effort to achieve.

Factors of Success

But to be bold about the objectives, he is candid in pointing out the difficulties. The success of this plan will depend on much upon strict decisions and support in high places for the solution of a number of obstacles to progress as well as the energy of the officers who will be called on to carry out the plan in the field.

The greatest gain will be made in the semi-arid and arid areas of the community.

Of the grand total of £6,995,058 of expenditure envisaged, £3,149,255 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 re-foresting in semi-arid pastoral areas £1,356,000. To those figures should be added £300,000 for Kikuyu relief work, £290,000 for miscellaneous agricultural investigations, and £78,070 for agricultural education.

Regarding the common fallacy that vast areas of Kenya remain to be settled, Mr. Swynnerton writes that land actually suited to settlement has in general already been occupied, often very densely.

A second general fallacy is that it would be economic to divert water from the Tana River 200 miles into the Northern Frontier Area at a cost of £20m. to £30m. at 25 pence to irrigate at the bank most 180,000 acres. In fact a figure of this sum could do much more profitably be spent on developing irrigation, swamp reclamation and flood control of an arid area, including probably the Tana River flood plain and delta, in a series of small to medium-sized projects with much greater benefit to local populations.

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

There are now about 4,000 acres of coffee under cultivation by Africans; the plan an increase to 10,000 acres within five years, to 25,000 acres by 1965 and to 75,000 acres five years later.

In five years, he says, he will raise the area under pyrethrum from 1,200 acres to 10,000, and then to 25,000.

The rate of expansion of the groundnuts would be more spectacular. Today it is 35 acres. The plan is to encourage

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

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

Principally of which Africans already grow about 5,000 acres, would be more than double in the next five years, raised to 18,000 acres by 1960 and to 25,000 acres by 1965.

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 the 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 its own agricultural industries will be a politically contented and stable community. Special attention can and must be given in the five-year plan to a number of the key factors of development in order to provide the farmer with:

(1) Land of a size economic for the purpose for which they are required. Bright spots in consolidation of fragmented holdings, or by enclosure of communal lands, the size African must not be neglected. Soil fertility and farming units in excess of any permanent need for the area.

(2) Security of tenure over the land to attract hard investments and money invested in development.

(3) Technical assistance to develop his land on sound lines, having regard to the biological 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) A yardstick to which he may refer, manage, feed, select and breed livestock, and particularly cattle, having a security of milk, cream or beef which will yield a reasonable return from 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 produce, 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 basket, the collection of his children to give them a progressive outlook.

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 offer himself to offer it as security for such a purpose. He must wish to secure from the sources as mentioned above the commitment of the Government to the security of his security against loans which will be used to meet his defaults must be fully accepted by the Government in the case of loans, and by the Government in the case of the Government guaranteeing land tenure and agricultural credit. This is a vital part of present Government policy.

All the African lands in Kenya have a natural aptitude for semi-intensive or intensive farming methods. Possibly some more some less dense, suitable from the point of view of cultivation and income, and, in particular one as a result of African customary land tenure and inheritance from fragmentation of land by any one family may be seen, and in recorded instances 10 to 20 small irregular fields scattered over wide intervals, so that they cannot be developed economically either to the system of farming best suited to the area or to the inclinations of the farmer himself.

It is impossible in such circumstances to develop sound farming relations, to cart and apply manure, to establish and manage grass, to improve the management and utilization of the stock, or to load each acre in any satisfactory manner.

If, by suitable reforms to the system of land tenure and inheritance, these elements can be amalgamated by the farmer, can be economic farming units, by applying sound and intensified farming methods, these are the lands which will yield

Birthdays Honours for East and Central Africans

Mr. A. Chester, Senior Knight

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

BEAUFORT, RICHARD CHESTER, for public services, was knighted for work in 1875 and educated at Westminster School, Colaba School of Mines and Precincts University. He became a naturalized British subject in 1918. He took part in the development of copper mines in Northern Rhodesia, becoming chairman of Consolidated African Mines Trust Ltd., Mulungu Copper Mines Ltd., Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. and Rhodesian Selection Ltd. He was among other companies, and a director of many more. He died in 1948.

BRANigan, Patrick Francis, B.C., Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, General, was knighted for his services. After gaining distinctions at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1921, and to the English Bar, eight years later. Having studied for two years at Downing College, Cambridge, he joined the Colonial Legal Service as Kenya Counsel in 1928, and to the Kenya Bar five years later. He was Northern Rhodesia Attorney-General in 1938. After serving Malaya from 1941 to the Gold Coast in 1945, he was Attorney-General and the Kenya Minister of Justice in 1951.

COSTA, RICHARD RYANDES, 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 graduation in the First World War, he joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1918. On the outbreak of the Second World War he served in the Home Office. He was called to the Kenya Bar in 1947. He has also acted as legal adviser to the Ethiopian and Somali Governments. He was knighted in 1947 when he returned to Kenya.

LEWIS, ARTHUR WERNER, C.B., since 1951 Chief Justice, Northern Rhodesia.

Born in 1894 and educated at St. John's School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he served with the Middlesex Regiment in Egypt, Flanders, Gallipoli and Palestine in the First World War, and was called to the Bar in 1920. He joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1923, to become Kenya Counsel in 1928, three years later, and Solicitor-General in Uganda in 1931. From 1939 until his present appointment he served in Jamaica and West Africa, where he assisted in the drafting of the new constitutions of the Gold Coast.

THOMAS, WALTER ERIC, G.M.G., B.E., M.C., since 1949 Justice 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 BATH

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

Visited the East and Central African Territories when he commanded the Middle East Land Force last year.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

C.M.G.

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

Educated at Winchester and Oxford, he joined the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1929. From 1940 to 1943 he was acting clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils. Later he was selected to be Member for Agriculture, becoming administrative secretary in 1947.

BARNER, JOSEPH JOHN SAUNDERS, G.M.G., Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs and Relations since 1952.

Appointed to the Department in 1930, he was private secretary to successive Secretaries of State from 1931 to 1952.

Senior Knights

NICHOLSON, MAJOR-GENERAL LESLIE BURTONSHAW, B.C., since 1951 Chief of Staff, Cable and Wireless Ltd.

COTT, SIR ROBERT, C.M.L., Governor of Mauritius since 1952.

Educated at Highgate School and Balliol College, Oxford he joined the Colonial Administration in 1923. He was in Uganda where he remained until 1937. After serving in the Gold Coast and the Gold Coast he was appointed Administrator, East Africa High Commission in 1950.

PINKER, 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 the Classical Tripos. Served at the Admiralty 1941-45 and was Director of Training and Education, 1945-50.

C.M.G.

STENFIELD, JAMES MACDONALD, M.C., since 1951 Home Affairs, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Rhodes scholar who was called to the Bar in 1933, and practised in Malawi. United Party M.P. in 1945. Minister of Justice, 1948. Federal M.P. for Uganda, 1951. Minister of Home Affairs and Education in the Federal Parliament.

HARWELLY, MARLE 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 Edinburgh in 1952.

HENNESSY, ROBERT SIMON, F.R.C.S., since 1951 Director of Medical Services, Uganda since 1949.

Went to Uganda as lecturer in pathology at Makerere College in 1929, assistant medical adviser, Colonial Office, 1947-49, secretary of the Uganda branch of the British Medical Association in 1949-50.

JOHNSTON, ARTHUR GORDON KNOX, Acting Administrator, East Africa High Commission since 1953.

Joined the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1923, succeeded to the Colonial Office in 1940, returned as Secretary to the Council five years later. Transferred as Assistant Chief Secretary of the High Commission, 1951.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, Director of Public Works, Zanzibar, since 1950.

Joined Colonial Service in 1926, serving in Malaya and Singapore, then in Kenya since 1948 and Chief of animal health to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Entered the Colonial Veterinary Service after serving in the 1914-18 war, as a doctor of Veterinary Science, Uganda, 1938. Chairman of the European Man-Power Committee, 1949, and co-ordinator for prisoners of war, exiles and refugees, 1942-45.

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

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

UNSFORD, EDGAR NATANUS GODFREY, C.C., since 1953 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)

DEAN, SIR ARTHUR ECIL, lately chairman of the Board of Rhodesia Railways.

C.M.G. (Military Division)

RIMBAULT, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE ALEXANDER, M.C., 1st Bays Regiment, North Lancashire, Chief of Staff, East Africa Command.

Sir Philip Mitchell's Autobiography

Recollections of 40 Years in the Colonial Service

AFRICA KNOWS that Sir Philip Mitchell can write for the published dispatches, the proof of Kenya, the evidence of his literary ability. So did much of his speech. The qualities which distinguished them are best found in his autobiographical "African Moments" (Hutchinson, 1963).

Characteristically, it begins with a quotation from Joan the wife: "I am glad to think I am not bound to make the world a better place, but only to discover and do with cheerful heart the work that God appoints," and ends with a passage from an address of his own to Nairobi-Roanet Club which concluded with the words: "When down and difficulties beset you and the way ahead hard to perceive, there is always at hand a text for the business—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 what he writes will greatly interest all who have concerned themselves with Eastern African affairs. Here they will find grave comment lightly heartedly justified by say blunders 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 at all, except an old blanket knotted over one shoulder, a fly-stick hanging from his elbow and a snuff-box pushed into the lobe of his ear. He walked into the main entrance hall without a trace of self-consciousness or diffidence or interest in his shoes, hands cordially remarking that he seemed to have got on in the two years since we first met in London in 1922, and turned at once to talk of things that really mattered of cattle, rain, pasture, and the silly tales about stock commonly held by veterinary officers."

"I returned vividly now to 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 a point of far too frequent fights with veterinary boards so I arranged a meeting between the Director and Ol Gores, Kaimen, Ole Kaitum, and other leading men. The Director delivered a harangue on the duty and value to be the work of his department, the duty of surveillance, especially in matters of quarantine and stock movement, and so on. The Masai listened politely, spat occasionally and took snuff, and when he had finished conferred briefly among themselves."

"Then Ol Gores spoke to them. It is quite possible, he said, to teach a Bulungu something about cattle. Gores did not let us have a few of your *lajoi* boys to see mine. I shall whom we could teach to do really well in help. He spoke kindly and politely with charm and courtesy, so I thought the Director was going to have a pop at him."

"When the first news of 1905, he had the worst drought and 5,000 head of cattle. I have no idea what he has had in droughts and other plagues, they sometimes have very heavy losses—but as at parties he remarked that things was 'not bad' for him, except that it has nearly twice as many, worth say, £70,000."

As a contrast, consider this "graphic and lively 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 on those who suffer it. It is not only that the crops over a whole country are destroyed or the grazing, food and fuel are so that, and it is certainly disagreeable. But the vast amounting devastatingly"

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

Locust Swarms

"The bones of such men and women that their crops are to be saved. Flood they on struggle against, and they can try to beat it, the result may be failure, but they try, and a swarm of locusts five miles across the front and a mile long, passing over the sea and landing in a grove, and instantly with their slimer, and warm that comes on like a dark cloud over the horizon and settles on trees, bushes, crops and pasture, taking hours to do it, so incountable are the numbers until as far as the eye can see there is nothing but a foaming sea of nodding mass and the branches of trees break on with the weight of them—nor can the labouring winds sustain their burden any more, these are the swarms which strike down into the hearts simple folk, which appear as the last the final blow of malignant powers, as well they may."

"These swarms have been the last of the onset because they show so clearly that the matter was not for those administrators who vividly realize that they are dealing with men and women, not with abstract. The first African servant R.F.M. ever engaged remained his faithful friend, until he was killed in a motor accident in Uganda 25 years later; his friend Sergeant Major Maw, negro, 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, many of them with a pronounced dislike of honest work, one of them announced that anyone employed in Mombasa who did not join his union would have his ears slit, a piece of trade union practice that caused his family and relations to leave 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 India but had lived for many years in India and he would have been very black there had it not been for a judicial decision that he belonged to Kenya and could not be deported."

Dangerous Political Agitators

"A British Colony, the power of the Government to deal with dangerous political agitators of any race and of any very limited, until the criminal law has been broken and evidence can be produced to this effect." While the Government of Kenya made strong representations to allow when Defence Regulations passed to take the powers of Home Secretary had in the United Kingdom in war time to detain dangerous people, but without success, it might amend the law to the effect that the Ministry of Justice might be held in charge."

"There were strikes in the port of Mombasa in Nairobi in 1951, and one or two minor strikes in Mombasa or in factories. Most were handled in the usual type of sorry manner, by trying to force a single man's political belief, and there was some temporary success in some cases to force the frequent employment of the funds which was the extension of the limited pockets of middle Africa, usually bringing a multitude of things to nothing in a few weeks. The House of Commons"

is very sensitive to anything involving something to be trade unions, and these things generally... Government... a lot of explanatory... On the... occasion when genuine trade union officials... members happen to be in the country... it takes them no time to recognize the business... what is it?

Though... names, Sir Philip must have had some members... the House of Commons in mind when he wrote...

That persons of... 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... and decency and morality... and everything that distinguishes man from the carrion-eating reptile... When the facts are known... all their horror... the electorate of Britain will not have forgotten the name who carried these atrocities... and obscenities... a resistance movement... and described their foul perpetration as patriotic.

Judgment of Mau Mau

His own judgment of Mau Mau is that... court... the... of... occurring... instinctive... struggles of the old... of... wickedness and darkness to put out the lights which have been lit in Africa.

I believe the... and-fearing... Kikuyu... the... of... the... once more... as the Uganda... the... of... ago... that the... lights can no more... be put... the... terror or torture... in... Africa... than in ancient Rome... they are eternal lights.

It would be a profound mistake to suppose that... the Kikuyu chiefs and... and Churches and village communities... the... for is just the Government... to restore... the... of... which these grave disturbances developed... in... or... it was a state... affairs which they believe denied... them... they... not share... the... place... the... world... I am sure that they... emerge... not more... but less... willing to tolerate... what they see as unjust... for example... colour discrimination... and... and wages... and in other ways... of... and... contemptuous treatment by others because they are... the... the... contrast between wealth and poverty... which... the... our society today... and... settlement of the land problem... has the... any... way.

I do not believe that Africans... they Kikuyu... others... would... refuse to accept... proposition... that... rights... must be expected for many of them have already... and... great numbers... ardently desire to acquire... property... rights of their own... But they will... and do... already... the... justice... of... a... of... of... rights which is... obtainable only by... of... of... race... They will be illogical... I am sure, for they will... at the same time... strongly... the... extension... thought... of... of... Kikuyu... land... to others... the... Kikuyu... who... wanting the right to... be... or... outside of themselves.

Rights of the Tenant

But with the experience of... close on... two generations of... standing... behind them... they will certainly not be able to understand... why... if it is right to be a... landlord... for a lifetime... on an annual lease... or contract... it can be... to be a tenant... on a 12-year lease... or even the... purchase... of... lease.

What is Sir Philip... fundamental attitude to the Africa of which he has been so good a... it is summarized in this passage:

"We cannot achieve equal rights for all civilized men in East and Central Africa... the only certain consequence will be the disappearance of civilized man from the scene... from a... which... above... all... need... civilized... men and women... to show... the... what... an enlightened... colonialism... can do... the... dark places... as if 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.

Appeals Dismissed

A petition by 26 Africans... special leave to appeal from the judgment of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa... dismissal... their appeals... conviction of murder... in... connection with the Lamu massacre in Kenya... has been dismissed by the Judicial Committee of the... Council... A similar appeal by two Africans, M. Magana and Wambui... also dismissed.

Union on Trial Incidents in Tanganyika

MR. H. WYNN... former public relations officer in Tanganyika... has written in Time and Tide... the course of an article entitled Trade Unions on Trial in Africa...

"In my office one day came a desolate figure who had come out of Tanganyika full of confidence a few months previously... He told me he had managed... after taking... labour... and the exercise of great patience... to get his first big... organized... The... and the officers... documents... and the rules... were all... under control... The... and... meeting was held and the... was... 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 a union 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... D. G. ... Stevedores and Dockworkers Union were charged with theft from union 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... books... could be found... were examined it was found that... had been a substantial payment to a... switch doctor for a consultation as to why the union had not prospered 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... the secretary... who... appeal... had made payments to men who had been injured in clashes with... and the committee members had distributed large sums among themselves.

"All that was less than three years ago... The... of the trade union organizer in Africa... He is up against the natural disinclination of the... Africa... to work regularly... anything at all... no matter how... cooperative... his... might.

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

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General Erskine's Protest Walks Out of South African Dinner

GENERAL SIR GEORGE ERSKINE, former Governor of East Africa, walked out of a dinner given in Nairobi last night by the South African Society of East Africa. The guest of honour was Dr. A. C. Geyer, who has recently retired from the post of South African High Commissioner in London, and among the guests were Sir Alfred Kent, Secretary of State for Africa, and Mr. Michael B. D. M. M. Minister of the Portfolio in Kenya.

In the course of his speech Sir G. Erskine 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 a matter of British party politics and their 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 the present position in land, production, standards of living, agricultural development, colonial employment, etc. but the final subject upon which everything depends is the examination of the system and adequacy of the administration, especially the administration of the African, a subject which was completely ignored, and which, after all, is so essential to the present progress of this Colony."

"The setting of royal commissions, which is really wanted and which would do a great deal of good, British Colonial politicians is the appointment of royal commissions composed 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. I frame recommendations to ensure full co-operation between East, Central and South African Colonial Governments, including the Belgian and Portuguese Governments, and in addition to examine and report upon the present methods of the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents, to investigate and expose the source of the political disease which has inflicted almost devastation on the weak and unresisting heads of the first employed against Mau Mau."

Mau Mau Encouraged

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

"To the Colonists. Power was taken at 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 then proceeded to kill our loyal chiefs and their askaris, 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."

"I have criticized the pressure in London over considerable period caused by the able, loyal Africans, who were deceived as to the Government and the Kabakas, to be allowed to suit the purposes of the conspirators in London who subsequently caused the Kabakas to be deposed and the present position of Emergency to develop."

"Towards the end of his speech he said: "It is a great tragedy that the present phase in East Africa is a great tragedy. In British people during the last few years have performed miracles in East Africa; the British have, in the hard work in this world, has poured great sums of money into these territories, particularly to help African people and has been generous in supporting schools and welfare institutions. Africa, which has been done particularly by the immense contribution that has been made by the British people, the missionaries, and the missionaries of all denominations to uplift African peoples. It is appalling that the present situation in Kenya, Uganda should have been allowed to develop."

On his arrival in this country he was asked to hold the Press: "I do not wish to be a victim of charges, but I must give a chance to listen to the British Government being abused."

Freehold Tenure 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. B. Fletcher, who said that freehold tenure for Africans was necessary because secondary industry was permanently based upon Native labour. A Native urban population was developing, and industry thus rapidly absorbed the African population surplus to rural capacity. Unless that happened, Mr. Fletcher warned, Southern Rhodesia would drift into Kenya's predicament. The only possible alleviation of land pressure was industry. Infinite difficulties and problems beset the advanced Native, and 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 Ministers 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 hotels. He also referred to the Federation of Trades Unions to end the white monopoly stage of Native trade union legislation.

The Church in the Sudan Moslems Enquiring about Christianity

THE REV. O. C. ALISON, Secretary of the Sudan, writes in the C.M.S. Outlook:

"Despite all the talk of 'brotherhood' there is still a strong feeling of tension between the people of the north and the south. The vast majority of the people in the north still think of the southerners as *abid* (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 *mumalikuru* (Arabs) with all that the word implies from past history."

"Old prejudices, fears, hatreds, and suspicions can be broken down only by a new attitude to life and a new and genuine friendship built up between the peoples of north and south. As a peace-maker, and by expressing true forgiveness both for the past and the present, when Protestantism is shown by harsh words, the Church can help vitally to change the old attitude between north and south, which will otherwise adversely affect our relationships in the new State. It is not easy to forgive and to trust others whose grandfathers had one's people captive."

"Another new fact of the time is an increasingly more noticeable coming south, and will continue to do so the Moslem emigration. There they find a way away from the things of the East of Christianity in a pagan environment. Some of them deliberately inquire of us Christian the meaning of our faith, and have been asked to have pastors, teachers, and other laymen show the Christian faith."

"It is surprising that so many politicians continue to be so far from the even peace of the past, that so many far-sighted men continue to be politicians."

What Standards for Africa? Civilization or "Democracy"

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

"The 'Capitain' conception of common citizenship based on acceptance of 'civilized' standards must be attractive to any African leader with a progressive outlook who hopes to avoid racial strife, but can hardly 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 immigrants' conception, based on outside standards, supported by small minorities.

Defined Standards

These standards are undoubtedly good in themselves if properly defined, but so long as they are not defined, for example, in 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, short of a full generation? Do they mean that immigrant minorities are to be permanently politically entrenched, or that, in the contrary, these countries are to develop towards a democratic system of equality between individuals instead of between communities?

The African leaders can't answer these questions because they do not control policy. 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 it thus 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 Travel Association:

"The fame of our national parks and game reserves, and persons see 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, leaving London by expensive way to the Mountains of the Moon, so often figured in the pages of *Punch*. It is now more to cater for group tours, which are becoming increasingly popular.

These group tours, which spend less 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 in August. I 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 very profitable tourist market in the United Kingdom and in other European countries, which one is inclined to overlook in the general bustle to encourage American tourists as part of the sterling area campaign to earn dollars. Your efforts on the other side of the Atlantic have been outstandingly successful. I wish you all good fortune in your new London venture."



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COLONEL THEODORE HOLBROOK, territorial commander in Rhodesia of the Seventh 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 reached 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 1937 to 1941, Assistant Director of Education in that territory for the next four years, Director of African Education in Northern Rhodesia until 1949, 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 insurance of such assistance as would be needed to continue operations necessary to end the emergency in the Colony. **GENERAL ST. GEORGE ERSKINE, G.O.C. East Africa**, who arrived in Mombasa yesterday, will take part in the talks.

Obituary

**Dr. Richard Hindorf
Pioneer of East African Sisal**

DR. RICHARD HINDORF, a pioneer of the sisal industry in East Africa, died recently in London.

DR. RICHARD HINDORF writes:—
I would like to express the great indebtedness of the whole of the East African sisal industry owes to this stupid pioneer. He was solely responsible for the introduction of sisal into East Africa. 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 rubber in the Far East. When America had failed in East Africa and especially Tanganyika succeeded in establishing this great industry, but initially we owed it all to Hindorf.

Through the last year our Association kept his portrait displayed at our head office and a street in Mombasa continues to bear his name when other German names were removed; it was a small measure which to do him honour.

Lost Assets Report

"Hindorf kept his life savings in the bank and when the Russians entered Berlin in 1945 all bank accounts were sequestered. One afternoon he lost all his resources save his domestic goods and his beloved book."

I visited him in Berlin in 1947 and he had almost barren to say all that he had for food and fuel. I was glad of the opportunity to go something for him to ease his old age and that of his wife, who staunchly supported him through thick and thin; she died two years ago.

His small house in Dalfem was bombed, and so badly that he could not continue to occupy 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 petition to add comfort in his last years. At the same time, General Spauts was doing the same thing for General von Lohse.

One thing of which I regret, Hindorf had a small share in a sisal estate in Tanganyika, of which he was dispossessed by our Government. I hope that in our normal way we partly remedied that wrong.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton

War-time Tribute of Church Colleague

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA published on March 25 an obituary notice of the late Alexander Hamilton. The magazine 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 "tenth" of his substance to others instead, to my certain knowledge he exceeded this proportion. But he never merely gave money; he committed himself. Mosey was the natural symbol of his generous 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 waddy Sunday School in Upper Holloway.

In 1907 he became superintendent of the Sunday School in the new Eborac 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. Alistair Buchanan. Here he met the gracious lady who became his loved wife and loyal subject; here his children were baptised; here he served the three ministers this congregation has known in its whole history and became a 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 Cotton 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 forgotten 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 many remember him not as the successful business man but as their guide, philosopher and friend. In time of need he showed his outward interests and his inward made of his concern for the cause of ignorance and his attachment to the work of the Y.M.C.A. Prince of mechanics, 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 implement of such of the recommendations in the report of the Sivad Commission on young persons and children as are acceptable to Government, and also relief work arising out of the same, particularly in so far as this relates to the care of orphaned and displaced persons. He will assist the Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Natural Resources in 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. J. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would publish in the Paper on the Transition in the Sudan...

Mr. SEWENYI... will consider the suggestion. Mr. JOHNSON: Thanking the Minister for his answer, may I ask if he can confirm that the Umma Party have made vigorous protests to the Egyptian Government, particularly with regard to back benches in the Sudan Government, and in view of that, does not the rt. hon. and learned gentleman think... by his answer I think he does think it would be a good thing to enlighten the public about these matters and other things going on in that country?

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

Mr. GEORGE CRAIG: I 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 wattle bark is stripped except under permit and between certain dates in the year.

Mr. CRAIG: As the hon. gentleman aware that there is information to the effect that levy collectors were allowed to strip this bark before the war, but that the restrictions apply to those who are not regarded as local 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 the bark apply to all races, and that they only seek to prevent the trees being stripped when they are not at the top and to enable inspection for quality to be effected."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "Has the hon. gentleman seen the statement of Mr. Michael Blundell on this matter, and will he not look into his suggestion?"

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The hon. gentleman has informed me that he has more to look into. I shall be very glad to do so."

Projects for Detainees

Mrs. WHITE asked what public work projects were proposed for detainees in Kenya under the rehabilitation and how African people in the colonies were being consulted in the choice of such projects.

Mr. LYTTELTON: "Irigation, re-vegetation, soil conservation, bush clearing, and road works are examples of such projects. They are discussed in consultation with African district councils."

Mr. BROWN asked how the Government were going to deal with the race problem in Tanganyika. Mr. LYTTELTON: "The Government are not in a position to estimate the 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 would be deprecated by the Government."

Mr. LYTTELTON: "The agency for 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 how far it would be conveyed by its release. The Tanganyika Government's attitude of racial discrimination has been repeatedly stated and is well known throughout the territory."

Mr. ERROL asked the Minister to publish a list of the 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 hold 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:—"

(1) The list included the following East and Central African territories:—

(a) Kenya: A visitor's pass, entry permit, temporary employment pass or entry pass is required. For visitors and intending residents may be required to deposit a cash deposit or to an amount not exceeding £50. Each pass issued to cover possible cost of repatriation. Employees must be guaranteed by their (prospective) employer.

(b) Persons wishing to take up employment or residence must apply to the principal immigration officer. Requirements for would-be migrants are as follows:—

(i) 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.

(ii) Prospective acquisition of immovable property: Certificate of some presiding officer of licence and such sum as may be prescribed.

(iii) Trade or business: Licence from the appropriate local authority, and such sum as may be prescribed.

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

(v) Professions: A certificate from the appropriate local authority that he possesses the requisite qualifications, and has sufficient capital or income for the purpose.

(vi) Employees: A definite contract of appointment and a certificate from the appropriate authority that he will be permitted to take up such employment.

(vii) Private Residence: A certificate from the appropriate authority that his assumed income is sufficient for his needs.

(viii) Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar (as for Kenya): "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 destitute. 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 possible repatriation.

(ix) Nyasaland: Entry permits are required. Anyone 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.

(x) 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 (£10) for Asiatics and Africans, and (b) Rs. 666 (£50) in all other cases."



Praising Africans for Responsibility Numerous Divisions among Africans

MR. ALAN DICKSON, who served in East Africa during the war as a Major and now Principal of the Man of War Training Scheme in Nigeria, has given in a broadcast the following details of that experiment. During three years he has seen young educated Africans for the first time, and has been struck by their sense of responsibility and leadership.

Many of his statements are applicable to East and Central Africa, and the following passage is therefore quoted.

Hardly any of the young men who came to us had had experience of real physical exertion or of what is demanded by carrying out any difficult job in terms of such things as endurance, discomfort or co-operation. But they were fitted with a fatal facility for words which too often stood between them and any sense of reality. A young teacher from a bush school, when asked why he was not working harder in the bush, 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 was puzzled at first that so many of the students, when I discussed the work they might do when they went home, chose literacy, leprosy, or latrines. It was obvious that 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 treatment; and latrines because everyone knew that sanitation is a desirable part of all colonial officials.

The divide 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 if the Government's expense to avoid travelling with his rural companions who were travelling third class—even though the principal object of the course was to establish some basis of understanding between sophisticated townspeople like himself and just such rural back-woodsmen. 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 to struggle with a young British officer who was quite paralysed, not only by a sense of these things, but by the almost universal public opinion of Africans, and by the fact that all the non-combatants feared the consequences of any such expedition; fear of real responsibility was the vice of the day. Never at any time did those of us who were running the course believe that physical toughness was the only way to become the leaders of our continent.

At a young clerk's note book, after returning home, I would have had to have been seen carrying anything in my street. I had to have the best and other things and to take them back for my wife. The young men represent us with a complete reversal of a part of it—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 more so, are the divisions between the African tribes and peoples who are as strange to each other as we Italians to us. There are the divisions between the anti-tribe, traditionally alienated from each other, and the dividers 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 and a respectable profession can bring him, and the peasant who remains in the village 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 African history, Africans have no sense of belonging together. It does not necessarily come from training, and something like this scheme I have described, Man of War Bay, and schemes carried out in different ways by overworked district officers of the Colonial Service in community development, are aiming at it.

The Indian, Jeeva Gandhi, We have Mutesa II to follow. Mr. Sekabanja, acting president of the Ugandan National Congress, addressing Africans in Kampala.



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Dealing with Crime in Uganda Police Force To Be Increased

Mr. O. L. THORLEY, Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda, is speaking 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 irritated, as they are in this account, we should discuss the situation.

To take a few of the cases which have been headline news during the last few months, members will remember a theft of £2,600 from Baumann & Co. in Kampala. Three men have been arrested and a man has been charged with receiving stolen property.

Another case involved was the theft of £2,000 from Naranyas. A man 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 Airways 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 records are 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 they were 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 fill 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 disap-

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 longest time in which they could be made fully effective. The additional cost will be £130,000 recurrent 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 look into these proposals with the Commissioner and the heads of provinces. 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.

Proposals for Kampala

For the Kampala area the proposals provide for the establishment at Wandegaya of a new European police station of about 30 officer ranks. Provision is to be included in the 1954-55 budget. They provide for increases of five corporals and eight constables at each of the other three main police stations, to enable additional beats to be manned. Provision is made for the establishment of a new post of 12 officer ranks at Mbuya and for an increase of 10 officer 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 its terms of non-commissioned officers and constables under the orders of an officer, are to be deployed to a predetermined place and there dispersed in small parties to comb a given area for a given time and to bring to the attention any suspicious characters whose names are found. This is, of course, in addition to the normal police arrangements for patrolling these areas. This system has been found extremely useful in the United Kingdom and should be of very great assistance in the police work in conducting their activities against criminals in the East of Africa.

The intention is that Kampala and the surrounding suburban area should be divided into three sub-areas, 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 20 in the Busoga district. In Entebbe, with a present establishment of 65, an increase of 115 is proposed.

Immigration from Kenya

Increased establishments are also planned for district headquarters at the following places: Gulu and Moroto, as well as increases at Makiadi, P.O. Tororo, Kitgum, and Jelapanga, together with the establishment of a new post at Bubulu in a Kenyan territory, and the formation of two single elements from 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 responsible staff such as telephonists and local civil service employees. The total amount, if the plans are fully implemented, is an overall increase of 25% in the whole of the force. The proposals should 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, but we get most excellent service from this force.

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The East African postage stamps issued at the beginning of this month included five 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. stamps of a shilling, one two, five and 11 shillings and £1 values. To mark the 15th birthday of the Sultan of Zanzibar a special issue of 15, 20, 25, 30s. and 50 cents and one 5 shilling stamps will be on sale from August 26 to 31 (April 1, 1935).

Mr. Transport Chief

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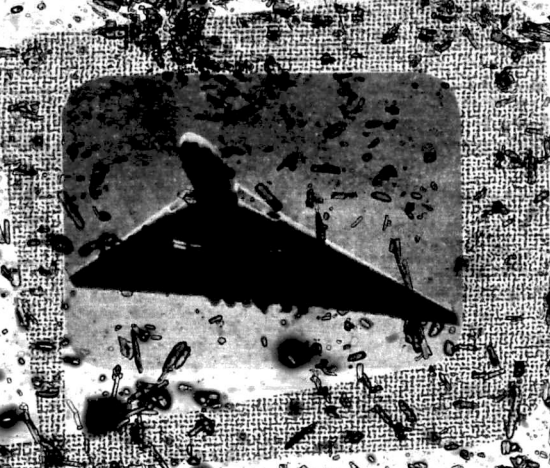
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Learning from the Belgian Congo

Good Instruction and Stimulation

Mr. E. H. Davidson, writing of the Belgian Congo attitude to African advancements has said, in *New Commonwealth* (2.11.37):

"In the main, I doubt if there is anything so important in all Africa as the scene which unfolds in the great repair shops at Jadotville of the Katanga rail-

"In the main, in the repair shops there are about 600 African craftsmen—blacksmiths, turners, fitters, foundrymen, pattern-makers, machinists. In 1936 one white foreman was in charge of an average of five Africans, each of whom operated one machine tool; at the beginning of 1937 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, piece by piece, one-hundredth of a millimetre.

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

"The main point here is always that the skill differential between European and African is still so great that there seems to be a healthy fear of 'dilution' (not that the Belgians, local business men, would take any notice if there were).

European Craftsmen Employed

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

"Between 1926 and 1932 the Union Minière had still to recruit African workmen every year for every 100 employed; between 1932 and 1934 it annually recruited only 14%, between 1934 and 1936 it was annually recruiting no more than 3%, and most of those from overcrowded Ruanda and Urundi."

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

"Throughout the Congo you meet Africans driving steam and electric locomotives (sometimes of the very latest types), operating heavy haulage cranes and sorting equipment, building roads with the latest types of steam-driven high-pressure metal wheel highly expensive precision tools, commanding river steamers, transmitting commercial wireless traffic, staffing banks, acting as stewards on air flights, and generally performing all those useful and vexatious tasks which interested white men in Africa sometimes make their business to assist the Africans cannot perform."

In his review for the past year, Mr. E. H. Brown, agricultural officer in the Nyanza Province of Kenya, wrote that in the Kisumu district there were 756 acres of coffee belonging to Africans who had planted a further 222 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 wide is the disparity in yields, that the cotton harvest varied between 100 lb. and 1,000 lb. an acre.

Commercial Society

Results of artificial rain-making experiments in Kenya and Tanganyika are recorded by the East African Meteorological Department as promising but not startling. A technique had been developed which would almost inevitably cause rain in small amounts at the right time of clouds were present. Showers had been caused at Embayalli, one of the driest areas in the Colony, by sending balloons carrying containers of common salt into the clouds.

Messrs. Low and Bonar announce that consents have been given by the Capital Issues Committee to the issue of ordinary stockholders, net of payment, by way of capitalization of reserves, £500,000 of ordinary stock and £200,000 of 51% third cumulative preference stock.

Delegates from all parts of the world will attend an aerial survey conference of the Hunting groups of companies, which will be held at the Royal Aero Club Aviation Centre, 110, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1, between June 21 and July 3.

The guaranteed minimum price for seed cotton produced in Uganda in the 1936-37 season has been raised from 45/- to 60/- a standard per lb. to 47/- cents. The bonus payable to African local governments remaining the same as last season.

Quana's Egyptian Airways Ltd. have sold four of its four-engined Lockheed Constellation 749 airplanes to B.O.A.C.

Bwa Plantations Ltd. have 3,300 acres of mature and 1,992 of immature trees on a total of 7,528 acres.

Dividends

Metal Box Co. Ltd.—Final 10%, making 15% for the year ended March 31st (the same). Group profit for the year rose from £5.3m. to £5,828,000.

Premier Woodwork Co. Rhodesia Ltd.—10% (31%) for the year to March 31. Net profit £50,469 (£20,362) before tax of £13,687 (£8,159).

Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. Ltd.—10% (the same). Group trading profit for 1936 £134,645 (£82,955).

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

Sisal Outputs for May

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—462 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.—490 tons of fibre, making 1,715 tons for 11 months.

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

North Charterland Exploration

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO. (1917) LTD. recorded a consolidated net profit of £34,978 in the calendar year 1936, compared with a loss of £10,800 in the previous year. General reserve received £31,000 and £1,928 are provided for taxation, leaving a carry-forward of £12,914 against £17,864 brought in.

The netted capital of the parent company is £2831 in shares and £1000 in debentures. Capital reserve stands at £2,077, revenue reserves at £5,432, and current liabilities at £39,387. Fixed assets are valued at £62,510, investment in a subsidiary at £31,278, and current assets at £119,259, including £4,936 in cash.

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

The directors are Messrs. J. H. Nichell (chairman; alternate, B. B. White), C. Clackworthy (alternate, E. K. Jenkinson), H. T. Lewis (alternate, C. Boyd White), R. S. Walker (alternate, D. W. Moss), and Major-General J. Dee Chapland. The London committee consists of Messrs. H. B. Payne and R. C. Davies.

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 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £150,356 in the calendar year 1953, compared with £136,492 in the previous year. General reserve receives £1,578, staff supplementary benefits reserve £40,000 and pension fund £12,916. Interest on the preference shares requires £19,250 and a dividend of 2% on the ordinary shares requires £35,200, both less tax, leaving a carry-forward of £120,007, against £25,282 brought in.

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 £2,143, and current liabilities at £51,545. Interests in subsidiary companies appear at £1,587,340, trade investments at £2,039, investments quoted in Great Britain at £230,781 (market value £266,377), investments quoted abroad at £3,905 (market value £3,719), unquoted investments at £5,000, and current assets at £6,123, including £17,950 in cash.

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

The directors are: Andrew M. McTaggart (chairman and managing director), Mr. H. C. Babbington (assistant managing director), Sir Kenneth Hague, Sir Felix Pele, Sir Robert Renwick, and Mr. Ian C. Murray (associate director). Messrs. J. T. Dwyer and H. A. Warren are joint secretaries.

The 31st annual general meeting will be held in London on June 30, and will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting at which resolutions will be proposed in connexion with the amendments to the Articles of Association.

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways

FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS, LTD., after providing for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £918,496 in the calendar year 1953, compared with £42,111 in the previous year. A sum of £263,054 is transferred from general reserve by the holding company. Transfers to subsidiaries amount to £2,494, and to revenue reserves by subsidiaries to £43,917. The holding company's preference dividend requires £60,673 net, and the ordinary dividend £305,073, leaving a carry-forward of £459,371, against £21,083 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £3,865,852 in preference stock and £4,636,000 in ordinary stock units, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £2,567,781, and revenue reserves at £1,598,244. Interests in subsidiary companies appear at £9,047,773, fixed assets at £64,858, and current assets less current liabilities and £1,35,000 received for future taxation at £65,507, including £480,015 in cash.

The company has subsidiaries in East and Central Africa. The directors are: Mrs. Gerald Erlanger (chairman), the Hon. Major F. P. Lubbock (vice-chairman), Messrs. John B. Guinness and Ralph Darby (managing directors), Lord Glenconner, and Messrs. A. V. Van der Post, C. D. Hebb Hutchingson, and George F. Taylor.

The 4th 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.

Glan Line Steamers, Ltd.

THE GLAN 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 £1,288,684 in the previous year. The balance dealt with in the accounts of the parent company is £1,060,000. General capital reserve requires £489,608, ordinary redemption £7,500, and general revenue reserve £500,000. 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 £642,880, against £618,738 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £700,000 in 5% cumulative first preference shares, £500,000 in 5% redeemable first preference shares, £50,000 in 5% cumulative second preference shares, and £1.2m in ordinary shares. Capital reserves stand at £4,462,000, revenue reserves £2,138,833, and current liabilities at £3,822,606. Fixed assets appear at £10,719,507 and current assets at £6,108,809, including £1,112 in cash.

The directors are: Sir Kenneth (chairman), Sir W. Nicholas Cayer (vice-chairman), the Hon. Robin Cayer, Major H. Stanley Cayer, the Hon. Anthony Cayer, and Messrs. A. Macdonald, James A. Thomson, Bernard G. S. Cayer, John G. Dunlop, 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 additional capital of the company is to be increased to £40m. by the creation of 2,500,000 additional shares of £1 each.

Referring to the approach of the Uganda Electricity Board for sale to the company of a bulk supply of electricity for Nairobi, the chairman, Mr. C. G. 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 to the respective licensees 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 formation of the Kenya Power Co., Ltd. to make application for a 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 made in 1957. The supply will be provided to your company at a price ascertained cost in principle, to keep the cost of the supply as low as possible, the result depending on the terms 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 one of its hydro-electric generating stations in the Aberdeeri area (namely, Wanji and Tana) together with the pillar transmission line 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 locally. 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 of their value in the company's books at the date of sale.

The sum realized would be applied towards the future 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 is given by your directors who will facilitate the planning of future developments.

Steel Brothers and Co., Ltd.

STEEL BROTHERS AND CO., LTD., after providing £1,946 for taxation, earned a consolidated net profit of £1,596 in the calendar year 1953, compared with £21,000 in the previous year. Reserves received £1,554, the benefited trust fund £2,000, and £25,000 are written off properties. Dividends on the preference and preference shares require £100,000, leaving a carry-forward of £76,733, against £200,000 brought in. An interim dividend of 1s. per share on the deferred ordinary stock was paid on December 31 and a second interim dividend per share on May 1, 1954, both of 1s. of capital account. No further distribution is recommended for 1953.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £800,000 in 6% cumulative first preference stock, £1,200,000 in 6% cumulative second preference stock, £2,000,000 in non-cumulative preferred ordinary stock, and £250,000 in non-cumulative shares of 10s. Capital profits account stands at £2,712, revenue reserves at £460,000, current liabilities at £1,113,000, employees' deposits and other accounts at £299,602, and current assets at £3,385, including £1,000,000 appear as £511,720, investments in subsidiary companies £2,774,700, and current assets at £2,787,463, including £82,011 in cash.

The company has extensive interests in East Africa. The directors are: Mr. J. K. Mische (chairman) and managing director, Sir John Tait, and Mr. P. G. C. Siskind (managing director), Messrs. G. Nichol and A. J. Murray (managers), Mr. J. T. M. Creath, and Mr. R. E. L. ... The secretary is Mr. E. A. H. John.

Report

Rhodesian Corporation, Limited**Current Year's Progress**

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH 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 today, so maintaining the rate at 7 1/2% for the year, the same as for 1952.

As regards the current year, the Corporation has made substantial profits 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 are informed that very substantial increases in monthly profit will accrue, both in treatment of current mine ore and 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 latter of type) was lighted during May. Unfortunately, the coal supply position is not all that could be desired, but 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 these cities these holdings will be developed as township properties. In addition to the land holdings in these areas, we have sites within 19 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 Trilawney Estates for this year is expected to be 2,000 lb. against 275,000 lb. last year. If prices are maintained during 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 profit of over £6,000 resulted.

LIVESTOCK:—We have under careful consideration a scheme for the extension of the Corporation's livestock raising facilities which should result in a more profitable basis of livestock operations, especially having 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 herd and for the occupation of an extensive development programme now in its initial stages.

In addition to the foregoing, we have the Hatfield Estate of 2,700 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 Interest

These are limited mainly to the Falcon Mines, Limited, investments and to the Corporation's own mining operations at the Free and Redwing Mines. The Free section mine of the ore shows the sixteen million tons now being claimed and the prospect of reclamation of further tonnage from above this level is being investigated.

The Redwing section now supplies 20% of the mill tonnage, and it will soon be equipped to supply the full tonnage when required. The top 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 £55,000 in respect of sales 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 in parts of Africa totalling a value of at least £150,000.

The report and accounts were adopted and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and auditors.

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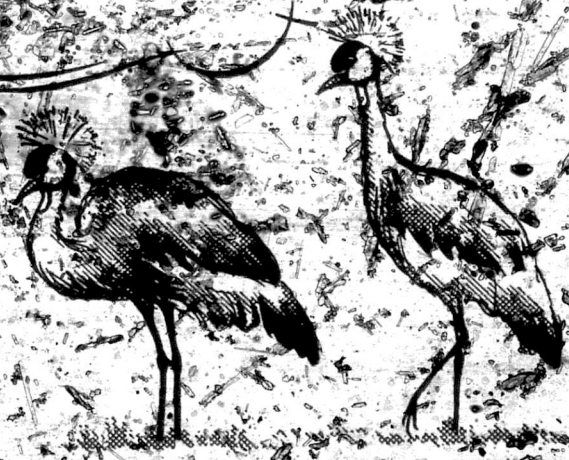
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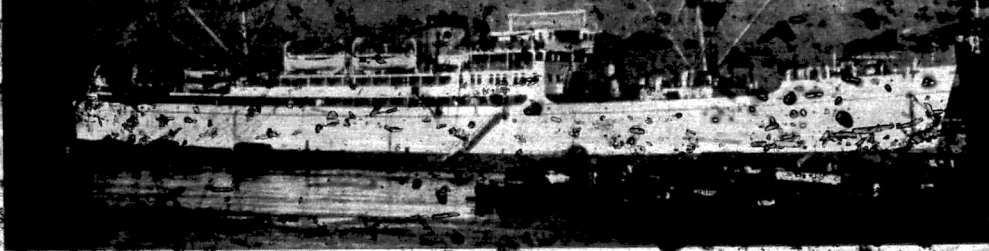
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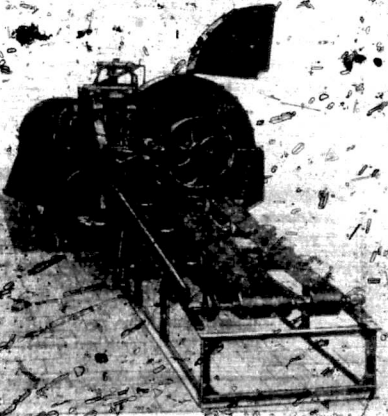
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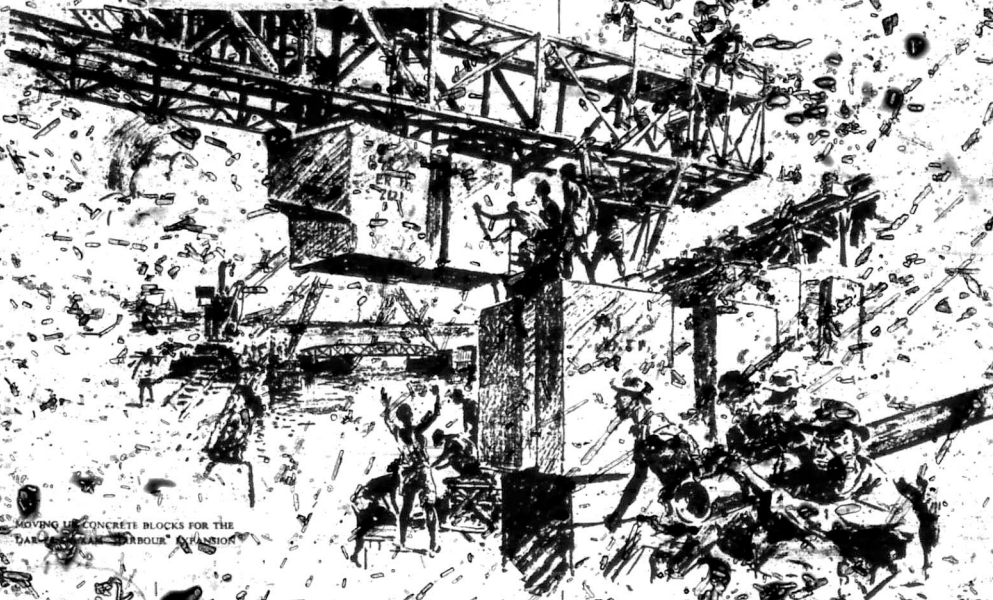
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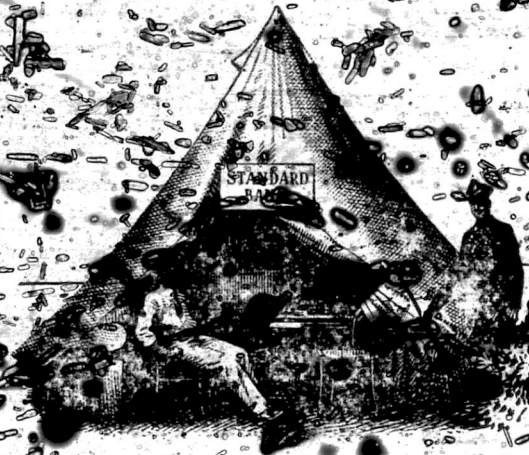
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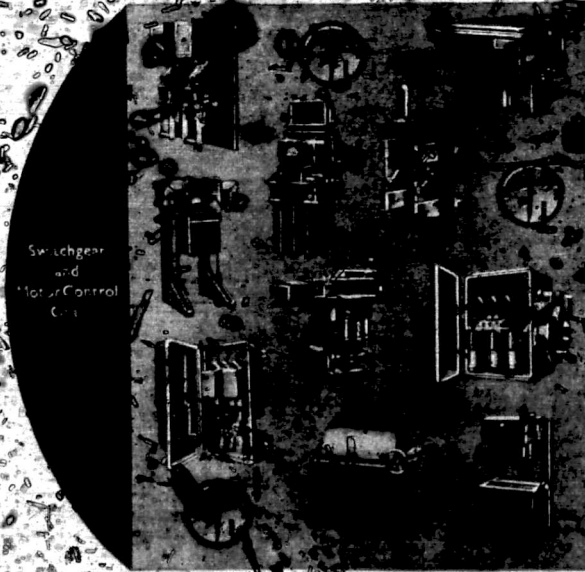
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Founder and Editor
 S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, MARCH 1954 Vol. 30 No. 1550 30s. yearly post free

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 restrict operations for the protection and reclamation of land in the 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 cycled 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. This has a splendid opportunity for the dissemination of praiseworthy news about a much maligned Colony been cast away. *East Africa and Rhodesia* has needed 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 events and achievements to the Information Department for publication.

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 the distressed 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 to misgivings 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 was 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 constant attention, there would have been a confirmation long ago for it is inconceivable that any Governor since the Blame would have rejected so 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, not to mention other repeated representations, and the contrast between the efficacy of the services provided in Northern Rhodesia over a long period, and latterly in Uganda, and the meagre record of Kenya has been the subject of many comments.

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 public relations. But there has been no real openness, in any responsible, qualified official or non-official, no determination to gear government information to Kenya's needs.

Notes By The Way

Thirteenth

THE SUPPOSITIOUS may find significance in the fact that Mr. Michael Blundell, member of the European executive members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, has recently entered the Council of Ministers, ranks 13th of 14 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. Barotef, both of whom do not hold portfolios, take the two lowest places among Ministers. Kenya has accepted a contention which would have been spurned in Northern Rhodesia during the years in which Mr. Wetensky, not then Sir Roy, was leader of the non-officials but not the holder of a portfolio. The Government of that Protectorate, however, never failed to give the leader that precedence when the public and his colleagues fully expected it.

Order of Precedence

KENYA'S ORDER OF PRECEDENCE runs thus: Chief Secretary, Minister for Legal Affairs, Minister for Finance and Development, Minister for Africa Affairs, Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, Minister for Internal Security and Police, 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 have instructions and possibly amusing to compare this order with those prescribed in other East and Central African territories. It is not the aim to do it now. It shall be a task of high 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 on "Days near to the Ceiling". His first paragraph contains these words: "The dissolution of the same political relationships out of which men secure liberty, equality and fraternity has taken place in one, which we should expect there has happened in a manner of cruel oppression and mutilation. The murderous assaults of Mau Mau are only one sample of this. The brutal efforts of imperial authority to protect the one 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 partners is further of than ever desired. All our promises of its fulfilment." The content of nonsense in those five short sentences is extraordinarily high. One suspects that the murderous assaults of Mau Mau are due to "the dissolution of same political relationships." What can Mr. Hudson mean? No political relationships in Kenya which offend the prospect of liberty, equality and

fraternity have been either dissolved or reduced. And here, 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 for coffee now being in the United Kingdom is causing a sharp fall in consumption. Yet it is cause 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. a lb., whereas in countries in which there is no tax the price is 6s. and in some where there is very heavy taxation of coffee is deemed a duty, 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 TIMER, now living in England, took the other day, 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 I suggested that it might learn some useful things. Soon afterwards another reader reported that his copies are sent to a dentist friend for the same purpose. Perhaps other friends of the territories who do not need to retain their 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. There may be doctors, dentists, lawyers, accountants, engineers, and others in East and Central Africa who have not yet attained such eminence that all their readers 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 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 locally from amongst British Colonists. As time went on, staffs were increasingly built up from the indigenous or 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.

Since 1930, these latter branches have been reorganised 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, all officers of the Colonial Service, using this term in the widest sense, are in the same position. They are 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

The debt which the overseas 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 whichever side there is going on the evolution to 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 debt is fully recognised by responsible leaders in the territories.

It is, then, of the first importance to the 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 which they may require. This 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.

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 posts, transfers, promotions or promotion to any posts which the Secretary of State may be requested to fill in other territories.

(d) The governments by which they are employed will not unreasonably withhold consent to their accepting any 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 premature retirement resulting from constitutional changes, they will receive compensation from the government of the territory concerned.

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.

In order that from now on all concerned may be clearly aware of their rights and obligations, a list will be compiled of the officers now in the Colonial Service to whom Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom regards 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.

9. When the new Service is being set up, the Government will consider whether 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. It 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 either 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, as in the past, 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, whereas their selection by the Secretary of State. These officers may be assured that their interests will not be overlooked when the agreements referred to in paragraph 9 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 not ceased to be members of such Services and (c) shall within six months of that date have signified their desire to be employed 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 employed as members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service; and (d) are recommended for enrolment by the Governors 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 are hereafter 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.

Appointments to membership of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service shall be held during Her Majesty's pleasure as set

forth through the Secretary of State. The decision of the Secretary of State as to whether any person is a member of or shall be appointed to be a 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 or authorities by whom they are employed. In accordance with the rules or regulations or those of the territorial authorities, Members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service will not of itself carry the remuneration of employment.

4. Serving members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service shall be subject to the Colonial Regulations (Part 2 Public Officers) in force for the time being, if and in so far as they apply in themselves, or are applied in principle, by local regulations, in the territory in which the member is employed.

A serving member of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service, while having no claim to employment otherwise than in the colony 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 requested or authorized to 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 invited to recommend 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.

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

Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom reserve the right to vary, revoke or add to these regulations, provided that no rights shall not be exercised to the disadvantage of any person who is at the time a member of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service.

6. Special regulations made by the Secretary of State from time to time for the Service listed in the schedule shall be cancelled with effect from the date of their making.

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 Forest 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 "Imperate 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 civilized living, the first thing demanded of that minority is a display of firm and united purpose. Public bickering does much more than encourage the rebels and dishearten the Native friends of decency and orderly rule. Many of these have shown extraordinary courage, but they can hardly be tormented into resolve if they see the leaders of the resistance to be 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 they 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, fully comprehensible and have been well described by other writers.

In general, therefore, the Mau Mau activity can be seen as a development in two stages, firstly a stage in which it was quite sophisticated and understandable, 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, rather little to be said, nevertheless four points call for comment by one who 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, mistakes 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 Europeans, 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 dissemination of nationalistic sentiment, and doubtless also depended on distorted history teaching. In a time where there were practically no written records and where such history as did exist (apart from myths and fables) was quite local 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 a considerable sophistication on 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 better 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

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, if things go well or none, it is assumed that one contains within oneself a "power" of a higher order than the rest of man, a "power" of a higher order than the evil "wills" 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 in front 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 fairly common to find a situation such as that in pre-emergency Kenya, such persons would assume not only that the Europeans could be driven out of their land, but that they themselves could do so hereafter with little ease by virtue of the "power" within them. The converse is of course also true, and when the power bubble is definitely pricked, this confidence is shattered and gives place as easily to a sense of conviction, in which they see themselves again as impotent victims of an evil world.

(4) It is commonly remarked that Africans show no gratitude. It is said, especially of the Kikuyu, that if one praises an African for his work he will request a rise in pay, that if one accedes 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 uncertain and a little angry.

When he knew before exactly where he stood, he does not know it now. Many Africans will slave cheerfully all day for very 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 will insist on indecisive parents, spends his 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.

Ombs and Rituals

So much for the first stage of this movement—a stage which can be seen quite as an expression of genuine and comprehensible nationalistic aspirations for the people and partly as an exploitation of the people by newly-risen gottists. In regard to the later developments, one has first to consider the ombs and their accompanying rituals.

Ombs 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 ombs had little to do with the peculiar, awesome and bestial nature which characterized them later, and which requires special consideration here. It is further to be recorded that ombs with all the evil elements that occur in Mau Mau, have been known to occur in African history, and the present writer has been given examples of the application of such ombs in individual cases long ago even in Kikuyu country. Moreover, such ombs and rituals were not unique to Africa and it seems probable that they have been as wide and deep in European history as they are in African history.

Witchcraft, in the evil sense, is regarded as a power of evil for personal ends, and has been a common phenomenon in European history. Quite recently it has occurred sporadically in all times and places, and as Europe is concerned, it became most noticeable between the middle of the 13th 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 degree and type of

Production of Fish in East and Central Africa

Research and Development in an Ancient Industry

THE COAST OF SOMALILAND 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. Population 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 the 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 expand the local trade, and is assisting in the development of a fresh fish trade with Hargeisa and other inland centres. A system of loans to assist fishermen to buy good fishing gear is being operated by a district commissioner. Trade contacts with Ethiopia are being explored.

A canning factory has been established by a private firm at Elayu, at the extreme eastern end of the British Somaliland coast line. It is specializing on fishes of the tunny type brought 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. O'Mearney, 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 fishery statistics at a number of the more important fishing beaches on Lake Nyasa. A start has been made in providing those 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 ponds have been stocked, and experiments are to be begun in association with an agricultural experimental station.

Northern Rhodesia. The fisheries remain the jealously-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 congested with simple gear, chiefly gill-nets, and fish traps and dug-out canoes, which have serious limitations as fishing craft, chiefly in stability and small carrying capacity. Nevertheless, the fisheries of the lower Limpopo River and Lake Mweru

are being developed. A pamphlet published by I.C.M. Stationery Office at 9d.

produce 200 to 300 tons of dried fish per annum, 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, nylon nets are being introduced to the fishermen, and are 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 encouraged by demonstration and advice, and in the Government-owned farm yields (chiefly *Platypharodon* species) of the order of 100 lb. 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. Experiments of fish farming await the finding of economic fertilizing and feeding techniques.

Fisheries research for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is provided for by a joint Fisheries Research Organization which is still in the formative stage, with accommodation under construction at Samiya on Lake Tanganyika and a laboratory at Yetani on the lake. It is hoped to begin a two-year survey of Lake Nyasa. Meanwhile, some seven acres of farm ponds have been built between Samiya and Fort Victoria in Northern Rhodesia, and some preliminary experiments on the combined growing of fish and rice.

Tanganyika has a sea fishery and lake fisheries. Lake Tanganyika has a large population of sort-of whitebait-like fishes called *dagaa*, of which some 2,000 to 3,500 tons of dried material 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 revived, and the stock of fish has risen rapidly. The fisheries of the lake, besides some 20 tons of fish in 1957, caught by African fishermen and one European licensee. In the big Malagarasi 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 fyke-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 Tapani 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. motor 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-sea hauls, 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 electric-driven capstan 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 2,000 fishermen landed in 1951, some 42m. lb. of fish.

Production Outside Distribution

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

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

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

A large fishery for green snails the shells of which are used for buttons and fancy work has developed in the past two years at Mtwara Bay. The custom of harvesting snails at the point where legislation has had to be introduced to protect the

Freshwater fisheries have been in use since developed in several lakes in the small hills in the Nile Valley to Lake Rudolf, which is estimated to have a potential output of 1500 tons per annum.

A fish culture experiment station has started work to obtain accurate data of the yields to be got in fish ponds with various treatments. The life history is being worked out of the most promising species *Tilapia nilotica* and *Chapra melanocephala*, 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 the aid of the Natives to fight the fish-borne disease.

The management and control of trout fisheries in the upland streams has also been in the hands of the Kenya fishery work. A special research station has been running for four years, and much fundamental and practical research has been done. As an unintended benefit from this work it has been the discovery of the adult flycatcher *Trichoptera* which is probably responsible for much bimodal and parasitic flycatcher nymphs; this knowledge may help in the control of this serious disease.

Uganda has extensive gill-net, beach seine, and long-line 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 12,000 tons from other lakes. The total value was in excess of £1m. There is a considerable export trade to the Belgian Congo, some 2,000 tons of fish, worth 140,000, were so exported.

On Lake Albert the number of fishing canoes has increased from some 30 before the war to 550 in 1952. 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 500 tons of fresh fish with a 100,000 for Uganda consumption. The Dutch fyke-net is now being tried in the swamps of this 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 fishermen using bicycles or hired motor 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 and collected by refrigerated motor vans carrying boats and brought to a base at Kasenyi, where there are ice factories, 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 between the Belgian Congo 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 out 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 a friend and adviser of the fisherfolk of the lake, and not a body of uniformed officials waiting to catch them out in illegal acts. It has officers, with subordinate staff, in each of the three territories. Each officer has a 45 hp 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 are 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 1.8m to 3m, 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 and subordinate staff, a secretary, and assistant secretary, and a mobile laboratory with two motor launches, and a mobile laboratory with 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

Points 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, in part:

"The vast majority of the trained co-operative workers are needed to be Africans of the best type. Our co-operative organization will be Africans to have members who have some years of experience in co-operative enterprise.

It is wholly admirable that the provision at States House of facilities for the training of students who come to this country from the Colonies. The Co-operative 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 potential managers of the Colonial co-operative movements. The people who are pre-qualified for this work are, for instance, food retail branch managers and co-operative workers in British co-operative societies, including possibly a number who have had a year of study at the Co-operative College.

It is essential to guarantee the salaries of these consultants. This should be Government function, and the Colonial Office should be prepared to make funds available for this purpose.

Salary and Security

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

There should be the possibility of 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 useful supplementary to that of the registrars of co-operative societies.

Something could be done to give colour and practicality to aid from Britain if co-operative societies at home would adopt Colonial co-operative societies. The British society would raise funds among its own members, and equipment and literature to the adopted society. Scholarships might also be sponsored by this method. Arrangements could be made for British societies to recruit Colonial employees to work for short periods in branch societies at home. An exchange could be worked out so that the fact of being a co-operative worker would be a passport for the fact of being a co-operative worker.

An education organization should be founded for 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 organization which should take over step by step from the relevant colonial government department first its propaganda and promotional functions, next the advisory functions, and finally the running of the societies. This process may be completed in several years, but its beginnings should not be delayed by small considerations.

An association with a mixed membership of societies and individuals might make a start and regularize its constitution later. The aim would be to enlist all available aid and will, arouse the voluntary spirit and the sense of participating in a movement of economic and social liberation, and 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-operators themselves to express their general will and to hinder the usurpation of power by the plausible, self-assertive individuals.

GOLDEN JUBILEE

50 YEARS SERVICE IN EAST AFRICA



1931

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

GAILEY & ROBERTS
 LIMITED HEAD OFFICE: NAIROBI
 EAST AFRICA'S LEADING AGRICULTURAL & GENERAL ENGINEERS

British Officer Killed by Mau Mau Returning to Home of the Kamba Tribe

LIEUT. DAVID W. GIBBS, 3rd Hussars, attached to the East African Brigade, was fatally shot by terrorists at Mweiga in the Kericho area of Kenya last week. He had been staying with Mr. C. R. Fernandes, a European farmer in the district. On hearing that a band administering gang was being used to intimidate farm employees, Mr. Fernandes, the officer and another guest at the farm, went to the labour lines. The gang, after firing a volley, went to 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 Kiambu area, locked up a strange Kikuyu whom he found hiding in the bush, but he escaped. On hearing that there were other bandsters 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 fired a home-made grenade, and he then checked up on the gang capturing the farm workers later brought in another terrorist in some ammunition.

During the weekend security forces killed six terrorists near Dagoretta.

Swedish Gang Leader Shot

A European gang leader who has been sought by the security forces for a year, has been captured in a Kamba European farmer in South Kikuyu, of the district 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 500 detained in operation Anvil are to be allowed to return to the camp at Makindu Road. After investigation, 1,355 have been classed as Mau Mau terrorists.

Government has given £200 to complete a school in the Fort Hall district as reward of loyalty by the local people and their help against the terror.

Mr. Noel Hanley, who has charge of the Kamba African tribal camp at Nairobi, told a meeting of some 200 men of the tribe that they would gain by continuing to support Government, and not to leave if they had any doubts with this foul disease of Mau Mau. 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 too," he declared, "and it is 100 times stronger. It has been taken by us of all ages, all decent, right-thinking people in the Kamba country, the chiefs, elders, and all who are leading the Kamba tribes. 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 do more. He had lists prepared by a Mau Mau treasurer showing several hundred names of members. "We can be your best friends," he concluded, "if you turn your backs on Mau Mau."

The South of Mombasa has warned his people against the danger of Mau Mau terrorism. "We are all in it," he said, "of the tragedy which has been overshadowing everything since in Kenya for more than two years, and we have been shocked by the report of the brutal atrocities committed by Mau Mau. Government has taken measures to ensure that this 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 East African Airways crashed on Tuesday evening behind the Ngong Hills, 15 miles from Nairobi. A crew of three and four passengers were all killed. They were: Flight Lieutenant W. Peckham, Flying Officer, R. D. Williams, Flight Sergeant J. Thompson, Chief Technician, W. Greedy, Steward, J. L. Briggs, and a leading Aircraftman, J. S. G. G. and E. G. Bowler.

Federal Hydro-Electric Board Meets Mr. L. H. Hunt as Interim Chairman

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

Sir Malcolm Barrow, Minister of Commerce and Industries, attended, and he plans to see the sites for the proposed Kariba and Kaduna schemes from the air.

Mr. P. H. LANCE, O.B.E., who has been appointed interim chairman of the Hydro-Electric Board, is 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 25 served on the Imperial Economic Committee. Later he became an assistant secretary of the British Iron and Steel Federation.

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Mr. A. B. COVENS, 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 working at the African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg, served during World War in South West and East Africa. Joining the Victoria Falls Power Company, he subsequently became chief engineer of the Transvaal, and later of the Fletchley and Co. He 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. C. HUNT and Mr. P. H. HAVILAND, O.B.E. The latter is now a civil engineering consultant, was from 1949-52 Southern Rhodesian Director of Irrigation.

Federal T.U.C. Inaugurated

THE NAUGHTON 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 delegates representing 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 advance could only be at the expense of the white man.

People anxious for African advance should face hard reality, he added. "If you have 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 employed by European endeavour must be paid at these rates."

In his presidential address, Mr. C. S. White said that it might be thought that, since two industrial subjects were the 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 national sphere—must be given only at national."

The Cholo District Council, the first of its kind, has been established by the Nyasaland Council 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 by including Native authorities will retain powers, and chiefdoms will have their own courts. But a district council will have authority over the whole area. Bulawayo and Nicholson are to be the next Nyasaland districts with such councils.

Mr. C. E. CORRINGTON, educational secretary to the Cambridge University Press, has been appointed by the Royal Institute of International Affairs to the Aberley Chair of British Commonwealth Relations. He is also PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE and is now Visiting Professor of the University of the Commonwealth.

MR. LEADER HOOPER, director of Hunting Aircraft (E.A.C.), Ltd., and H. H. WILLIAMS, general manager and alternate director of the company, and MR. D. J. D. PUGHAR, managing director of Aircraft Operating Co. of Rhodesia (Pvt.), Ltd., are delegates to the Hunting Services Aerial Services Conference, which is being held in London from the 21 to July 3. MR. HELEWYN HUNTING, chairman of the Hunting group, is president.

The Tobacco and Commission in Nyasaland consists of the Director of Agriculture and the manager of the African Tobacco Board and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, with the assistant manager of the African Tobacco Board as alternate. They are appointed by the Governor. MR. A. M. HENDERSON (alternate), MR. L. J. RUMSEY and MR. F. E. DARGUS (alternate), Mr. J. G. BRADSHAW, 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. A. SAUNDERS, appointed by the Nyasaland Tobacco Exporters' Association and Mr. R. W. L. VORSTER (alternate), MR. T. J. BRADSHAW, and MRS. J. J. TODDAS (alternate), and N. FOOT, M.P., appointed by the Northern Provinces Association.

Obituary

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

MAJOR GERALD LAWRENCE SCOTT has died in result of a motor car accident.

MR. GURFORD WILEY NORMAN has died suddenly in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Nairobi Editor Detained

MR. RUFUO BINTO, editor of the Nairobi Daily Chronicle, 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 investigated correspondence between Mr. James Mackway, M.P., and Mr. Pinto, who was a member of the Kenya League, a political organisation banned under the Security Regulations. Mr. Pinto, who is a member of a group of an Asian group connected with Kikuyu and Luo leaders, is now detained.

East African Cricket Fixtures

THE KENYA COLONIALS CRICKET CLUB announce that the officials v. settlers match will be played in Nairobi on October 11th. The club's English touring team members are: v. Standard Bank at Mombasa, June 18; v. Colonial Office at Purley, July 22; v. Kenner and Hassocks at Hassocks, August 3; v. The Guild at Lindfield, August 4; v. Rottingdean at Rottingdean, August 5; v. Bognor at Bognor Regis, August 6; v. Andrew's C.C. at Burgess Hill, August 7; v. Rogate, Rogate, August 8; v. Barclays Bank at Worsham, August 9; v. Ditchling at Ditchling, August 10; v. Henfield at Henfield, August 11; v. Cuckfield v. Cuckfield, August 12; v. Middleton at Middleton-on-sea, August 13; West Cumbria at West Chiltington, August 14; and v. Romano C.C., at Hunstons Park, August 15. The Uganda Koss will play Devon and Somerset from August 14 to 23.

**Mr. Lyttelton at The Corona Club
High Level of Present Administration**

WE HAVE ALREADY covered a good deal of ground this year, namely 35,000 miles since January 7, and have had to deal with a range of different situations, ranging from the constitution of the Conference, to some constitutional difficulties in Northern Rhodesia, to the various proposals which led to the formation of a multi-racial government in Kenya, to being an enthrallment as an Inspector of The Queen's and His Royal Highness's progress in Uganda at the opening of the year, down to what was perhaps to me the most acute and painful crisis since I have been Secretary of State, and that of predicting myself over the banning of the Government House at Zomba, which engaged in a highly reprehensible and I assure you never repeated expedition to watch the rise of the sun over the mountain-top of Mlanje. While the suspension between the landing and the stage, I am sure, Crech Jones will be glad to know that all the events of my last year did not flash before me, but I did have time to think how much I should be indebted to the Labour Party.

It is not difficult to see from this short reference to the events of this year, without going how deeply distressed I have been with two things: first of all, the high level of the discussions upon the Nigerian situation, and the notable manner in which political leaders in Nigeria made a study of the situation.

Happy August

If they were agreed, 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 August, not only in Nigeria but also here in Africa, in the general evolution in which, in varying degrees and in varying circumstances, these various territories are engaged.

The second thing to be mentioned is the high level of administration which the Colonial Service is giving in all these lands, which I shall pay tribute to 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 pressed intact until responsibility passes.

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

Secondly the insulation of the judiciary from the executive, thirdly that the police should be outside the control of any political party, and fourthly, that the public services, the judicial services, should be safeguarded from control by political parties or by Ministers who, under any democratic system, are transient creatures of the public will.

They should not have to rely either for their pay and professional career, their retirement and their pensions, upon the Government of the day, or upon some body which is in the main intransigent to political change.

It would be a great contribution to the management of human affairs, which democracy can never be the power of human will, which would be the result.

One of the reasons why democracy, at least in our country, can triumph over revolution is because of the continuity and impartiality of the Civil Service, an institution and a tradition which can ease 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 of the duty of the Colonial Civil Service.

There are some who profess to believe that the spirit of adventure, enterprise, and service has departed from the British race. They think that the youth of today is entirely linked to the cinema, the dance hall and the scream-movie, which are the features of some of our hideous taboos.

No doubt, they have their attractions. But if you look at the quality of the young men and women who are in the Colonial territories, you will see the sea of humanity which will see how utterly false such a charge would be.

I have in my mind's eye more than one district officer or district commissioner who has spent years and years of his wisdom, who has run through an unostentatious but large district, some of the most remote of political frontiers, and comes to the world, and they only have to be a sample of how the great traditions of the British race are being maintained.

In a speech delivered at the Corona Club, London, last week.

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

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

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

One of the most heartening results of the Nigerian Conference was the extremely enlightened view which the officials of all political parties in Nigeria took on this subject of 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 as progress towards self-government is made, the powers of control conferred upon the Secretary of State must in practice diminish. A territory cannot be given self-government and the Colonial Secretary retain the strings in his own hands. Therefore two lines of action appear 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 the fairness of the territories will be underwritten and confirmed. Our skill and advice as experts are, I believe, recognized by everyone to be necessary for the evolution to self-government to be smoothly accomplished; and if this service is to be reached, it is to fulfil the primary duty of good government which we owe at heart.

There is a second duty in this problem. What is to happen in these territories when in the fairly near future achieve independence and control by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom?

I believe that in the past we have been very successful in having the help of our officers, who have served so long, well, and that the officers of the public service too will for the most part be anxious to carry on with the work they know and love. But of course, others will be some officers who cannot stay on, yet do not wish to retire, and Her Majesty's Government, as far as lies in their power, must therefore try to find other posts for them. It is of course clear that they cannot guarantee other work for them, but we shall do our best.

Increased Recruitment

Let me interpolate here that although I am not as certain and indeed doubtful that the proportion or percentage of overseas Civil servants finding work in the whole of the Colonial territories will decline in relation to those who recruited, that is not at all the same thing as indicating that the absolute numbers of overseas Civil servants will decline. The more particular territories, but, of course, well-known to you that you have been seeing five times as many men and women a year as we did before the war. The rate may not be up quite to that figure, but I do not think it is likely to go down very much for a long time yet. The other conclusion 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 when you remember, for example, that in 1948 the Kenya-Uganda Railway carried 234,000 tons of goods, and in 1952 it carried just over 4 1/2 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 £20 million, in 1953 it was £2,331 million.

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 entirely new Commonwealth Overseas Service. Our statement shows that we do not rule out such a possibility, but there are many practical and financial difficulties in such a proposal, and all I could say is that we must not come to a point 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 clears up the present position of the Colonial Service, and from this vantage point we can study the wider implications which the white 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 ever 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. Doolittle, 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 refrained from increasing their acreages as 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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VIROL - THE FOOD FOR GROW

Parliament

Land Taxes in the Colonies

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST WEEK

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

MR. LYTTELTON: 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 findings, 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 a kind would be an incentive to development?

Report Awaited

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

MR. STOKES: The right 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 is waiting for 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. LYTTELTON: I think the right hon. gentleman is wrong in all any saying that I would stand. I said I remained to be convinced whether this would be the best thing, as so very often happens the right hon. gentleman offered me the advantage of his judgment.

MR. STOKES: I am doing it again.

MR. BALLEIN: As the right hon. gentleman the Member for Ipswich failed for five years to get his Party to go in for the taxation of land values in this country, will my right 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 answer to that question?

Steps to Bring Peace to Kenya

MR. HENOR HUGH asked the Minister if he would now make a statement of the steps which had been taken up to date to bring peace to Kenya, and the measure of success they have achieved.

MR. LYTTELTON: The Minister whether he would make a statement on the developments in Kenya and particularly upon the official announcement by Mr. Michael Blundell that a Co-operation offensive had been planned by the Administration with the aid of the mission.

MR. LYTTELTON: I have nothing to add at present to the recent statements made on the general situation in Kenya. I have 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 has 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. Odingo).

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

MR. LYTTELTON: 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 only refer the hon. and learned gentleman to those answers.

MR. STOKES: In connection with the proposed Commonwealth... Minister's notice in the Carthage Report... the status of the... the Colony cannot... their... well... made... can say something... there that they need to... and in absolute order and disaster?

MR. LYTTELTON: I subscribe to the general principle that if people followed the Code of ethics in our Colonies it would be to the advantage of every one.

MR. BALLEIN: That kind of remark will not do. The right hon. gentleman will be aware that the president of the African Union, Mr. M. M. M. would like to see the release of the detention order against Miss M. M. M. further the possibility of the release of this gentleman?

MR. LYTTELTON: All relevant considerations will be taken into account.

MR. HUGHES: Will my right hon. friend please understand to be the meaning of the stupid phrase which was invented by the Fair Air Staff?

MR. LYTTELTON: As far as I know, it is a phrase which was used by the Fair Air Staff.

MR. BALLEIN: I asked the Minister of State for the Colonies to attend to the transference of African prisoners to Northern Rhodesia to prisons in the South African Union.

MR. LYTTELTON: I am asked the Minister, (1) whether he would ensure that the powers of the Northern Rhodesia Ordinance No. 53 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 Rhodesia Ordinance No. 54 of 1953;

(3) why the Northern Rhodesia Ordinance No. 54 of 1953, which provides for the transfer of prisoners to the Union of South Africa, made no provision for the fact that a large proportion of the Northern Rhodesian Government's inmates of South Africa only long-term prisoners who were citizens of the Union.

African Prisoners in N. Rhodesia

MR. LYTTELTON: No prisoner has been removed under Northern Rhodesia Ordinance No. 54 of last year and as I informed the right hon. member for Grimsby (Mr. Young) in May 1954 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. BALLEIN: Would not my right hon. gentleman agree that it is very desirable to adopt a Ordinance such as this which applies to all types of every type and which can be safeguarded only by an Ordinance by the Minister in this House, which does not necessarily have to be a majority?

MR. LYTTELTON: The hon. member's proposals would have more justification if it were not that the Government may be relied upon to bring all the relevant matters into consideration. So far I have given instructions that no prisoner is to be transferred to the Union of South Africa without the consent of the Secretary of State.

MR. BALLEIN: I thought I had rather an inkling of the... light I am in rather an inkling of the... have to live in South Africa... will be reciprocity with South Africa to enable Northern Rhodesians and... be returned to their countries from the... Union?

MR. LYTTELTON: The matter is under consideration.

MR. DUGDALE: Did I understand the right hon. gentleman to say that prisoners were transferred only if it was in accordance with their own wishes or could they be transferred against their own wishes? Has the right hon. gentleman any control over the... and the conditions to which the prisoners go in the... in South Africa?

MR. LYTTELTON: The answer to the second part of the supplementary question is, No. As to the first part, prisoners are not taken with the prisoner's consent, but there are occasions when it is in their interests, such as for medical reasons, to be transferred to the Union.

MR. A. GRIFFITH: "Can the rt. hon. member... whether the Northern Rhodesian Government... send representatives to see the conditions in... of which these people were...?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I was not before... any transfer the Northern Rhodesian Government... to satisfy me... the conditions and the reasons for making the transfer are sufficient."

MR. DUGDALE: "asked the Minister whether he had been... 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... and besetting in furtherance of a trade dispute, and which enjoin 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 as peaceful as they would like in order to... picketing altogether? Will the rt. hon. gentleman see that... something does not happen in Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not competent to answer questions about what has happened in this country... (HON. MEMBERS: "Why not?") 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 questions 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 not 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 for 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... an election should be held... established before the election... 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... the Mackenzie report... an extreme... on these lines? The African Association... its petition... the Governor about this... and... second thoughts... I and many other people... would be wiser thoughts... on this matter."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I think that the course 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... to elect a new Kabaka... and... hope that in due course they will have the advantages of being so. I have held no consultations with anyone on this matter."

MR. RANKIN: "Will the Minister assure us that no step will be taken in this matter until the Hancock 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 members of the House or anywhere else."

MR. GOVERNOR: "In view of... that a... Colonial Secretary should be backing a... and... should be demanding... and if we are... a... Kabaka could not we... to the... of the... of Windsor?"

African Corporal Decorated

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

Southern Rhodesian Agriculturalists in U.S.

THIRTEEN Southern Rhodesian agricultural scientists are to spend six months in the United States as guests of the Foreign Operations Administration... arrived in London by air last week and, having visited Rothamstead and Cambridge research stations, flew to 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. He is to study the latest techniques in hybrid maize production and breeding for disease resistance.

Mr. J. M. Rattray (in relation to the Salisbury Scientist), runs Southern Rhodesia's largest research station at Mutopos. In the U.S. he will study organization of such 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, California, the foremost in the world on such contact with irrigation projects in semi-arid areas. Mr. Ellis will also go to North Carolina to study analysis work and methods used in making available to farmers advice on fertilizers.

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

A fracture of a wing air hole in the wing caused the crash of the Viking aircraft of Central African Airways in Tanganyika in March, 1953. Seven air-craft 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 Africa. For without this apparently primitive but wonderfully effective method of crossing difficult country the development of the Union might well have been immeasurably handicapped. Serving 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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Book Review

Mischievous Information

Biased View of the Empire

R. SPALME DUTT'S book on 'The Colonies of Britain and the British Empire' (Lawrence & Wishart, 25s.) is described by the publishers 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.

After 'aging' hon of British imperialism, having lost its 'ancient glory' 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 flying revolt spreads with lightning speed.' Such notions and phrases are characteristic.

Britain's great work of African development is merely 'Colonial exploitation', as Mr. Dutt, who brackets the late Sir Stafford Cripps with Sir Oswald Mosley, is guilty of saying 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 class promoters of imperialism.' Decades of 'imperialist exploitation' are alleged to be the causes of soil exhaustion, and there is my 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, 25s.) is an impractical but charming account by the Swiss wife of an English settler in the Kenya Highlands of pioneer farming, with its challenges and disappointments, ailments and discomforts, all set against the background of her upbringing in thrifty Switzerland sympathetic herself, and quickly wins the sympathy of the reader who will seldom notice a false note - except when 'kissitler' masquerades as Swahili. This humane and humane narrative gives a far better picture of Kenya than many widely publicized books and extravagantly boosted films.

Out of an African population of 80,000 in the Nandi reserve in Kenya 66,700 are in possession of dunnage anti-malaria drug, largely from the States.

Contradictions in African Aspirations

The Rev. Percy Ibbotson's Views

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

"I shall oppose certain African aspirations if to consider they are not for the ultimate good of Africans and the Federation as a whole. On the other hand, I shall possibly also oppose certain European aspirations.

"When we speak of aspirations, what contradictions there are, among Africans themselves! It is essential to separate the wheat from the chaff. If your correspondent favours 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 his views and words during any debate in the House. Your correspondent does not appear to appreciate this important fact, and a careful study of the constitution might help him.

East African Dinner

READERS 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. for members of the Club for themselves and their guests, and 30s. each for non-members.

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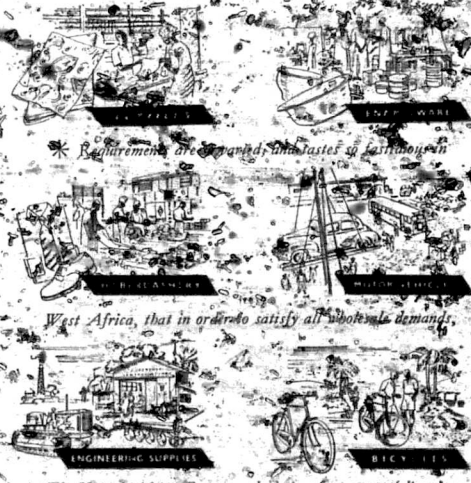
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Apology for Police Action in Uganda Amendments to Criminal Code

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

Recommendations for the extension 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 abets in the dissemination of seditious matter, to furnish a bond of a judge to show good behaviour. It has for some considerable time become clear that persons can and do consistently abet in the dissemination of seditious matter, though not seditious in themselves, and that such persons do in fact prejudice peace and order in the Protectorate.

Clause 2 of this Bill seeks to amend section 38 to empower a magistrate to require a person who consistently disseminates attempts to disseminate or abets the dissemination of matters 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 the Bill amends and extends the provisions of section 50 of the Code, which provides for the contents

of a bond to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour. The new section (now sub-section (1)) has been amended in a number of consequential points. 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.

NEW ITEMS IN BRIEF

The fourth Commonwealth Trade and Tariff Policy conference will be held in the Festival Hall on June 2 to 25 next year.

Discussions on composition for appropriate officials have started between representatives of the Sudanese Government and those of the Governor-General. As a result of the ministerial inquiry into the recent hartogs on March 1 last, the manager of the *Uganda Times* paper, Mr. Secretary of the Army, an accountant in Government service and a fourth Sudanese have been contacted for trial. A chief judge of the local Government in Uganda has been fined 750s and disqualified from office for a month for a car. The prosecution alleged that he collided with a stationary vehicle, although it was the incident of the police, and was later found to be drunk.

Superintendent G. E. C. Steed and Inspector J. V. 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 five members of the gang have been arrested. Both the Europeans are in hospital and reported to be comfortable.

Zanzibar Editor Fined

Shamed Mohamed Hamud, editor of the Zanzibar *Medical Advertiser*, has been fined £55s, with the alternative of six months imprisonment for section 17 publication of *Al-Faris* has been prohibited for one year, and its printing machinery confiscated. Eight other defendants were bound over for two years each to a bond for £250.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, has been warned by a group of Conservative M.P.s. that in their opinion it is more than 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. Watrous presided. The group is said to be 42 strong.

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

The Kenya Colony has prepared a booklet of 24 diagrams to illustrate aspects of the Budget speech made by the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. A. Vasey, in the Legislative Council. The financial affairs of the colony are treated comprehensively in four parts, (a) from 1949-50, (b) the 1954-55 Budget, (c) the development programme, and (d) the economic background.

Mr. Derek Erlinge, chairman of the Kenya Combined Schools Association, has received from the Acting Governor, Sir Frederick Crawford, a silver-plated Masai spear as a trophy for the boys who showed the most outstanding performances in the recent Outward Bound course at Lolokitok. A boy of each race was chosen this year, and each will retain the spear for a period. They were Samuel Musungu from the Central Province, Bahimani, and Peter Woodwin.



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Psychology of Mau Mau

(Report continued from page 1370)

and, by its insistence on the need to kill one's father if one's father is not prepared to do so, it cuts its subjects off from all their tribal roots and from all their outside Mau Mau ties. This world and the next. Mau Mau has an object that is a taboo, the first oath, named to dedicate an individual to a purpose and from the day of their new birth and his future and ensure their future. What is the Effect of Swearing and Rituals?

This question refers to the case of many of those who take the oaths. Many have referred to their oaths as such supporters of the new administration or of Mau Mau and some of them have died courageously. Their refusal, on the other hand, has taken these oaths with varying degrees of fear or willingness and, as far as these 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 applied to variations to the bulk of the Kikuyu population, the answer must depend on the type of person to whom it is applied. The Mau Mau people have taken it with much reluctance, having taken it, at least in many instances, under duress. I am informed that many of these, when constrained to do so, swear with fear of the conviction that their confession will be fatal.

It is far more interesting to be concerned here with the whole to have been met with less reluctance to take the first oath, and the power of the oath itself is also relatively slight. It is a much higher degree than with the older people. Their reluctance to confess is based on the distribution of 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 recalled here that many, if not most, Kikuyu people have happily accepted the assurances of their leaders that the Europeans would be driven out with ease, and that those Africans who took the oath would be the ones to benefit.

It may well be assumed that the women would accept this prophesy with more credulity than the men, and that, for this and other previously mentioned reasons, their enthusiasm for this movement, and that they had joined it, would be greater than that felt by men. It so often their confidence with the 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 in its intention. Its 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 Churches for failure to conform to Church regulations, all had rightly or wrongly believed themselves frustrated by life, and they were content. All had previously been struggling by themselves to achieve some personal power, which had been denied to them.

They had been thinking of themselves as having got wholly lost their older faiths. In these circumstances, as was stressed in regard to European witchcraft, they so turn from the ways of God to those of Satan, and so have perverted measure a revelation of the righteous intentions.

Moreover, they are in a sense of solidarity with their fellows who are blind and believe faith in a group, the use of power and the use of cunning, that would make them as individuals, a law for the first time in Mau Mau fighting, and many Kikuyu men have found a common aim, and the objective which must dominate their lives so long as they are in a leadership which, by some measure of success, can maintain its prestige. Usually, such much more hypothetically, it is possible that an element in which the subject's conscious will is rather in obedience 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 concentrating of awareness and attention to the spoken word of one who has a high prestige value for the subject is a major feature. Moreover, the effects are usually achieved by monotonous repetition and groups are especially susceptible to individuals.


This fourth oath contains the essential ingredients for hypnosis. The administration is at least performed in a position of high prestige, the circumstances of the ceremony must command unmitigated attention every time it is repeated seven times, and the subjects are dealt with collectively 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 is consistent with hypnosis.

(To be continued)

Statistical Department

IN THE REPORT for 1953 of the East African Statistical Department, Mr. C. J. Martin, the Director, points out that of the 24 groups of subjects about which statistics may be collected according to the Statistics Act of 1950, more than 22% 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 analyses, 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 may 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 Salary Commission, the Group Commission, the wages and cost of living committees, and other committees and organizations. A large number of 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 a sale of a substantial quantity of the present season's cotton crop by the Uganda Lint Marketing Board at 2 cents of a shilling per lb. and good prospects of disposing 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 90 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.

Lesines Textiles de Léopoldville, a textile company in the Belgian Congo, has forecast an extension of its cotton spinning for the Congo market, which normally takes about 500,000 yards of cotton prints a year. In view of technical difficulties, however, progress cannot be rapid.

East African Portland Cement Co., Ltd., has made a grant of £3,000 to the Masai Kajiado District Council and arranged for recurrent cash payments for rent and royalties for the lease of 300 acres of limestone deposits in the Saltia Hamud area of Kenya.

A new blast furnace costing £450,000 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 THE HAGEL CASTLE, 7,400 gross tons, sister ship to the recently completed TANTALON CASTLE, has left Middlesbrough on her maiden voyage to South and East Africa.

Construction of the new terminal building at Chilaka 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 terrace never previously recorded in Africa has been discovered in Dar-as Salaam. It is said to be a serious danger to the timber industry in the territory.

Southern Rhodesia's all-time record tobacco crop is expected to exceed last year's record of 105,116,161 lb. at least 7m. lb.—the average yield per acre being 652 lb. Twenty-two Africans from many parts of Kenya are attending the Jeanes School near Nairobi, to qualify as secretaries of co-operative societies in African Africa.

Nearly 5,000 tons of goods wagons of various kinds are to be delivered to East African Railways and Harbours during this year and next.

The Chamber of Commerce, Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, will this year celebrate its 50th jubilee.

A Bill to protect the local manufacture of glass is being submitted to the Kenya Legislative Council.

A branch of the National Bank of India, Ltd. has been opened in Bukoba, Tanganyika.

The Blue Star shipping line has acquired a substantial interest in Airwork, Ltd.

Dividends

Brush 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, Lardlaw and Co., Ltd.—10% (the same) for the year ended February 28 last.

Vereeniging Brick and Tile Co., Ltd.—10% (the same) for the year.

Rezende Mines Report

REZENDE MINES, LTD., report a total of £3,742 for the year ended December 31 last, compared with a profit of £1,600 in the previous year. There was a net profit of £770 on sales of machinery, and sums of £2,192 and £2,675 were transferred from surplus on sale of fixed assets and general reserves respectively. These sums and £301 are transferred to provision for redundant and obsolete stores, £1,000 and £1 per share requires £6,250, leaving a reserve of £1,000 for last year's £21,926 brought forward.

The paid-up capital of £75,478, of which 10% Capital Reserve stand at £22,642, is a reserve for £10,000, and current liabilities at £23,889. Fixed assets appear at £23,891 and current assets at £23,215, including £6,215 in cash.

During the year 78,000 tons of ore were treated (85,200 in 1952) at a working profit of £8,886 (£15,627). Ore reserves are estimated at 91,500 tons, averaging 5.4, cwt.

The directors are Messrs. H. N. Clackworthy (chairman), C. S. W. Walko, J. B. Mitchell (alternate), G. G. Moss, J. H. Richards, H. J. Legg (alternate), G. Boyd-Verley, and Percy Barrett (alternate). B. F. Breagh.

The 45th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on July 24.

Nchanga Pays 100%

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., have declared a final dividend of 75% making a total distribution of 110% for the year ended March 31 last, compared with 75% in the previous year. Profit amounted to £24,218,077 (£14,042,011) before deducting £5,378,530 (£5,293,762) for taxation. With £547,604 over-provided for taxation of earlier years and £30,000 transferred from sales realization reserve the total balance is £10,140,150 (£8,748,525). General reserves receive 43% and dividends require £7m.

Oil Fuel on the Copperbelt

MUFUBIRA 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 Production

Mr. S. R. Hogg Statement as Chairman

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS LIMITED, was held in London on the 16th of May. MR. S. R. HOGG, Chairman of the company, presided. In proposing the adoption of the reports 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 so favourable as those we had hoped for. For the period of six years, the operating profit has averaged £12,012, before charging interest payable.

The reduction in profits was due to two causes. Firstly, the failure of the long rains in 1952, and the partial failure of the long rains in 1953 seriously retarded the growth of the trees in our young plantations so that not only was the percentage of long fibre included in our output from these areas lower than we had expected, but we had to return to a large part of our old areas for the young leaf an opportunity to be cut.

Effects of Drought

Not only was our March-May rainfall in 1953 well short of the average, but the normal dry period was of longer duration than usual. Drought was almost complete from May 1 to November 12, broken only by less than one-tenth of an inch on September 26 and one-tenth of an inch on October 20. This 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 higher and lower 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 other charges.

Fortunately, we were able to increase our output by 20% over 1952 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 £10,134, to which is added £10,053 brought forward, making available a total of £20,187. From this we absorb £2,917, the fixed dividend of 25% on the preference shares was paid, and you directors now recommend the payment of a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares and a partial dividend of 4% on the preference shares. If these recommendations are approved, there will be a balance to carry forward of £11,817.

In the balance sheet, share capital, capital reserve, share premium account and general reserve are unchanged. Taxation equated to 1952 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 £1,000 to £254,000, an increase of £195,000. This was partly financed by the proceeds of the sale of Msingwa estate, namely £60,000, and partly out of undistributed profits, namely £195,000. As is shown by the increase in revenue, £195,000. The balance of £45,000 is being financed by loan, £25,000 outstanding at the end of 1953, and £25,000 of one-year loan recently arranged.

Repayment of the new loan would have begun in the current year but has been repaid in 1956, and the repayment 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, and 486 acres were planted with sisal during the year.

Much attention has been given to all the roads on the estate, so that all areas are easily accessible, and fire-breaks have been widened and kept clean, so as to minimize the danger of fire, and to localize any fires 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 hut, which give poor accommodation and which are expensive to maintain, by brick and stone buildings.

Labour

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 number of work since the beginning of this year, our average daily count having fallen by 25% at the end of May compared with January last.

Of course, being at a distance, it is not possible to carry out a detailed survey of the general management of the local villages in the populous area in Northern Rhodesia. It is our aim to do our utmost in order to maintain contact, and we have a permanent recruiting centre at the centre of the local Wakwaka area. Requests for assistance have been made in the form of Information Services programme, and an article has been written in a local newspaper which circulates among the Africans. In this article reference has been made to the modernizing of the estate, and to the need for training for the African; the much improved living quarters, the widened and generous scale of rations, the hospital, and the facilities for education, religion and recreation.

Because of the fall in the labour supply, output has been lower, and production for the first five months of this year has been 245 tons, that is an annual rate of 1,060 tons compared with a total of 2,217 tons in 1952.

Improvement in Grades

The grades of fibre produced so far this year show an improvement over last year, 59% consisting of long

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