EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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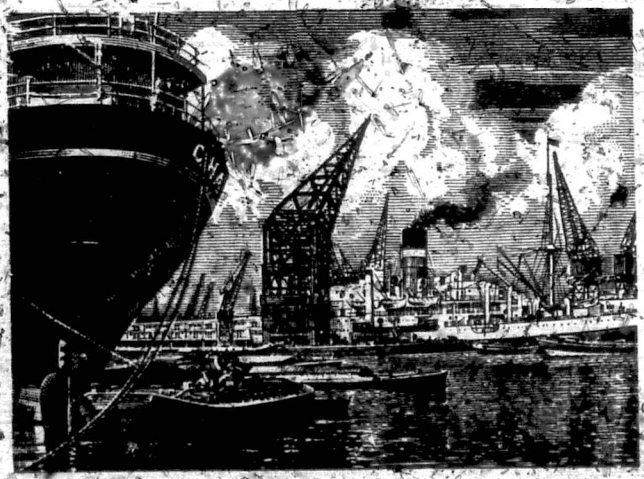
The ostrich is a curious and certainly no beauty with his long bare neck. In Eastern regions of Uganda the local tribes keep them as pets and periodically decude them of their feathers which they use to decorate the elaborate head-dresses of the dancers. Hundreds of small fragments of shell are strung together to make necklaces for their women, and some of the most primitive natives use the egg-shell for carrying water. Although Africa has advanced considerably during the past seventy-odd years since Smith Mackenzie and Company Limited opened up, many of the old native customs still prevail but modern methods are gradually replacing the old. The development of this country has been a mammoth job and we took part in it. We shall be on the part we have played in it.

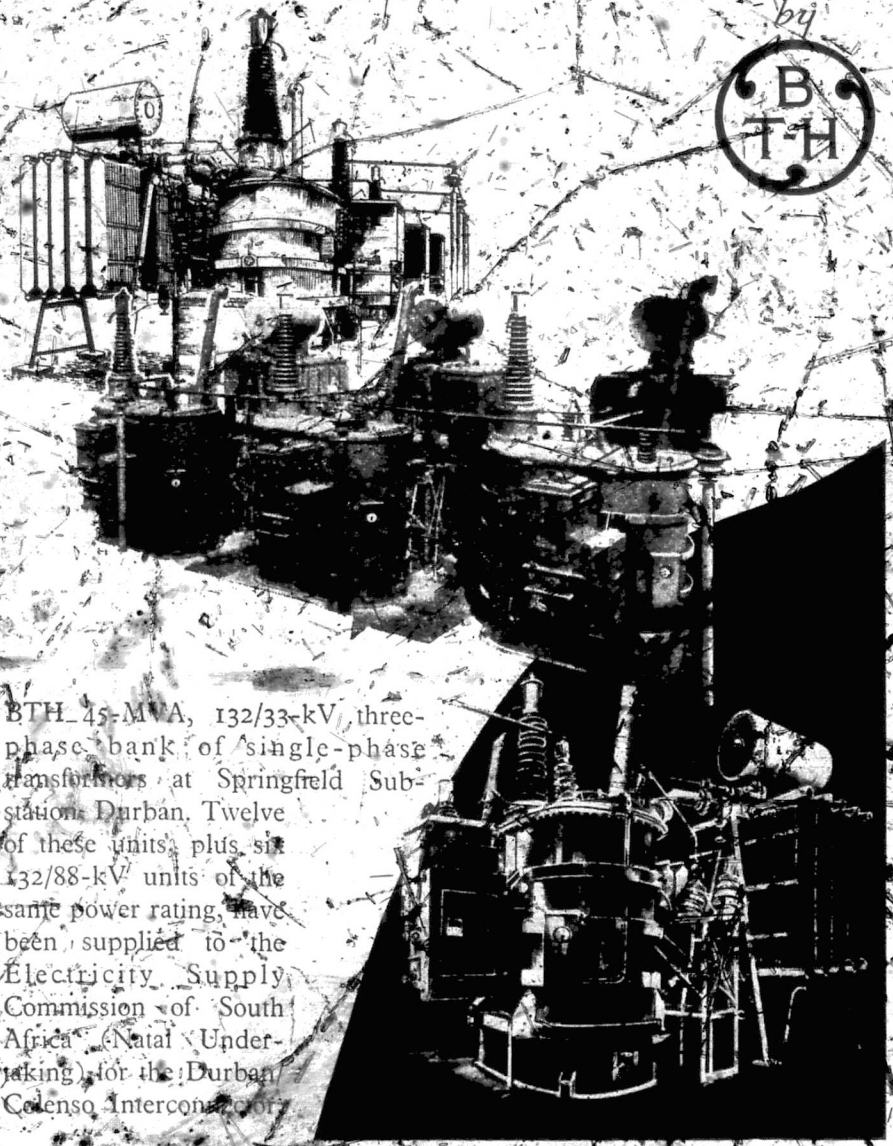
Language Needed to Win African Confidence



POWER TRANSFORMERS

by

BTH



BTH 45-MVA, 132/33-kV, three-phase bank of single-phase transformers at Springfield Sub-station, Durban. Twelve of these units, plus six 132/88-kV units of the same power rating, have been supplied to the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa (Natal Undertaking) for the Durban Colenso Interconnector.

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Founder and Editor: S. Debson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

Africans Pressed Into Politics.

THE SHARPEST CRITICISM of Federal policy which can have been made by any responsible European member of any legislature in Central Africa must be those of the Rev. Andrew Doig of Nyasaland, as recorded in his monthly magazine of the Church of Scotland. "There has been no attempt to influence African opinion, no attempt to create confidence in what is happening. They are in the grip of a development which does not put their good very high in the list of priorities," he said to an interviewer. When asked if the ordinary African had become more difficult, more truculent, less amenable, less co-operative, he replied: "Yes, that's about it. One ominous sign is that the African is tending to put all his reliance now in politics — on what he can achieve by becoming better organized politically. He has been beaten so far, he thinks, because he was not politically organized. Political organization has been the white man's power. So that is what he must go all out for himself. He is being pressed immaturely into the political sphere by those who were so concerned that he should not be allowed immaturely into any sphere that might lead to a dangerously one-sided development of his mind. He might see education and everything else as a means to the end of political power and economic freedom, and allow himself to be made into a merely political man, learning to do political battle. That is the temptation into which we have led him." Mr. Doig added that many Africans were looking to India for guidance, and that the issues in Central Africa, though also political and economic, were fundamentally religious.

Whatever may be thought of some of the earlier parts of the interview — and Mr. Doig was clearly wrong to leave the impression that the Shire Valley development in Nyasaland would mean large European immigration, since the area is African trust land and therefore planned — the points quoted above demand serious consideration. It has been not a real attempt to influence African opinion, to planned and sustained endeavour to win their confidence — and, certainly knowing of none — why has so obvious a need been ignored? Such a campaign could scarcely win over the malcontents who are impervious to good intentions and even facts, but the many Africans who distrust the propaganda of their own extremists ought surely to be given material with which to counter the wild assertions of the unrestrained demagogues. Political parties in all free countries nowadays recognize that they must keep the public informed of their achievements, plans, and hopes, and that course is more than usually necessary in racially divided communities containing minorities of irreconcilable trouble-makers, European and African, who delight to put the worst construction on many of the things said, done, or not done by the Government, and who try to persuade their fellows to put all their reliance on politics (though it is surely an exaggeration to suggest, as Mr. Doig does, that Africans generally throughout the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are accepting that misguidance).

Opportunity Neglected.

Overdoses Of Politics.

The drift to politics is not by any means the product only of Africans who are themselves interested in political affairs; it is largely the direct consequence of agitation in and inspiration from the United Kingdom, where a few people have for years made it their business to stir up discontent in and about Africa, to harry African

territories into premature political moves and to encourage inexperienced, often unbalanced, but nevertheless self-confident Africans to regard themselves as political prophets and the predestined pilots of their people. Too many politicians in Great Britain—a high proportion of them unsuccessful in their chosen sphere and void of achievement in any other—have been obsessed with the conceit that Africa's most urgent need is more and more politics—when far more pressing requirements are better water supplies, more and better food, more hospitals, better methods of farming, animal husbandry and land usage, more and better education, improved communications, and recognition of the truth that man does not live by bread alone. The Sudan has had a surfeit of politics, and certainly does not afford an example for imitation. Neighbouring Uganda is suffering badly from an overdose of politics; and probably at least nineteen out of every twenty Europeans in the country are convinced that both diagnosis and treatment have been wrong and that the patient is less healthy as a result of it. As one says, the African has been made into a "mere political man" in thousands of cases by the folly of non-Africans—we had almost written "Europeans" but the United States of America, the General Assembly of the United Nations, and especially the Trusteeship Council must bear a great share of the blame—"non-Africans" is the more exact term.

Need to Reply to Subversive Talk.

The Nyasaland member of the Federal Parliament also emphasized that there is among Africans in the Federation a widespread feeling of frustration, suspicion, and discontent, largely because they do not see what their future is to be, and because they feel that policy is being aimed at the benefit of the white man, not them. Here again public relations are evidently at fault. Without much difficulty or expense the authorities should be able to bring large numbers of Africans to understand that federation has come to stay, that it is intended for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the territories, that there are no hidden motives, that the aim is better standards of living for everybody, and that the achievement of such objectives will be accelerated or retarded according to the measure of operation given or withheld. A campaign of enlightenment of this kind might well begin by making known, and repeating on every suitable occasion, what has already been done for the benefit of Africans in Northern Rhodesia. Few will realize that Sir Gilbert Rennie, as Governor, had a complete list compiled, district by district, of the work done over a recent period for Africans, and that all administrative officers were instructed to announce the facts—not as propaganda, but as facts—when Congress and other extremists declared, as they often did, that nothing was being done for Africans. The tally of tasks undertaken purely in their interest was long and impressive, and it is more so now, by no means least in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, where the critics have been most numerous and most irresponsible. Their allegations that both countries would be drained of funds for the benefit of Southern Rhodesia have been shown to be false, but their dupes, not having been made to realize their unreliability, still hearken to their subversive chatter.

It should be countered by daily dissemination of the truth, and by the prompt removal of just grievances. It is absurd, for instance, that members of Parliament should not be able to obtain an adequate meal within the building, and that the African members should consequently be put in an unfair position when there is a late sitting. The European members then walk across to the Salisbury Club, which provides admirably for their needs, but the Africans have either to content themselves with tea and a very light snack in the refreshment room of the House or drive several miles to get a square meal. This situation ought never to have been allowed to arise. Its existence annoys European members as well as Africans (and mention of it in political and other circles in this country has, to our knowledge, caused very sharp comment). At little trouble and trivial cost this regrettable disability could be immediately removed. Then any member, of whatever race, could feed reasonably on the premises when that was necessary for the proper performance of his parliamentary duties. Some other simple adjustments might be made simultaneously, and will clear advantage to race relations.

Just Grievances Should Be Removed.

[illegible] British Colony, English should not only be the official language, but books of accounts should be kept in English.—Mr. [illegible] Mathu, senior African member of the Kenya Legislature.

Notes By The Way

Panacea

Mr. JOHN HATCH, who deals with Commonwealth affairs at the headquarters of the Labour Party, addressed a crowd of Africans estimated to number about 15,000 when he was in Dar-es-Salaam some time ago and to quote the book which he has now written on his trip: "I gave them a clear and firm assurance that the British Labour Movement is entirely committed to the creation of full and unconditional democracy in the Colonies, in which every man and woman shall be guaranteed the same rights which we claim for ourselves." If he was as unguarded in his words as that passage suggests, those who understood the speech may have assumed that they were being promised the immediate bestowal of the advantages (without any reference to the duties) which Europeans are assumed to possess. If the interpreter gave anything like a literal translation in Swahili of "full and unconditional democracy" not many of those present will have been any wiser than I am when the phraseology of ardent Communists is poured over me. Probably, however, the interpreter said some such words as: "The *bwana* says that his society wants us all to have everything that Europeans have." That should have produced a warm cheer. But to credit it to "unconditional democracy" would be ingenious.

Racial Discrimination

FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS it has been a common experience when discussing political matters with Africans from East and Central Africa to find any suggestion of patience met with the retort "But in Nigeria—!" Now that the Eastern Nigerian House of Assembly has passed a Bill imposing income tax on all Nigerian males over 16 years of age and on certain classes of African women, there may be less inclination to hold up that Colony as an example for automatic emulation elsewhere in the continent. Nowadays there are many hundreds of Africans in East and Central Africa probably some thousands, who would be paying income tax if there were not blatant racial discrimination in their favour. Will the example now set by Africans in the Eastern Region encourage the Governments in East and Central Africa to draw into the income tax fold those Africans whose earnings sometimes running into thousands of pounds, equally would well permit them to make a suitable contribution to the public revenue?

What Africans Want

SOME OF THE MINORITY who understood what Mr. Hatch meant still since have noted the contrast between his imprudent "clear assurance of unconditional democracy" and the wise decision of the Government of Kenya that the franchise for Africans is not to be universal but qualitative. It could have surprised the Labour Party to find that none of the African members of the legislative council in Kenya opposed that principle, but some of their busybodies have doubtless lost no time in conveying their thoughts to Africans in Kenya. It should be noted that Mr. Waweru, the African Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, stressed the fact that not one African witness who appeared before the Commission in the Central Province declared himself in favour of a system of adult suffrage at present, and that all but two or three strongly supported the idea of a multiple voting system. What Mr. Hatch promised is thus not what Africans themselves appear to want.

Recommendations Diluted

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA must have known the nature of the testimony given by Africans during the Coutts inquiry. Why, then, did it so much dilute the recommendations of the commissioner? In recent weeks I have read a couple of dozen private letters commenting on the franchise proposals, and all have been critical of the Government on this account. Since Africans have pressed for a system of applying tests to would-be electors and candidates, it is surprising that the Government should have [illegible] those tests, particularly as the African argument was that they would improve the quality of African representation in the Legislature. That prospect, or at least that hope, should have appealed to the Government, but, like so many other people and groups nowadays, it was seemingly [illegible] to its own principle of a [illegible] franchise.

Unsuccessful Governorship

SIR GEOFFREY COLBY'S GOVERNORSHIP of Nyasaland which will end in a few days will be remembered chiefly as the period in which the Nyasaland African Congress, a very weak body when he arrived, steadied and gained in strength. At the time it would have been fair to say that the Governor could not be held in any way responsible for the extremely agitation conducted by its leaders for Mr. James Griffiths, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave instructions that those parts of British Central Africa which were under Colonial Office control were not to have the facts about the proposal for federation explained to Africans by British officials, and that meant that Congress was left to score unchecked. When Mr. Oliver Lyttelton took over the portfolio, however, he promptly decided that the facts should be thoroughly explained by Government officials. In the neighbouring territory of Northern Rhodesia the Governor, Sir Gilbert Rennie, seized the opportunity heartily for his officials to counter the lies and intimidation which had distinguished Congress activities, but unhappily there was no comparable effort in Nyasaland. It is for that failure to act resolutely when he could and should have acted so that Europeans in Nyasaland hold the retiring Governor responsible. Just before his departure on retirement two African members of the Legislature were elected; four of them are prominent Congress leaders.

Holidays in Plenty

HOW LUCKY CIVIL SERVANTS ARE who find themselves in Zanzibar. Five public holidays a year must satisfy officials here, but there on calendars are shown five holidays an hour alone. From January to December the folk in Zanzibar and Pemba enjoy no fewer than 10. Muslims and Christians here are seen doing a striking demonstration of admirable toleration. No obstacle will either take to share each other's holidays.

Lords Debate Pay and Conditions in the Colonial Service

"Political Governorships Will Be the Exception Not the Rule"

THE PLIGHT OF THOUSANDS of Colonial officers who were in considerable doubt as to their future, was mentioned by Lord Glyn, a Conservative Peer, when opening a debate in the House of Lords last week on the Colonial Service.

Drawing attention to Colonial Office Paper Cmd. 306, he said that it clearly indicated that the Government were seriously considering some form of scheme by which security of tenure could be guaranteed to these officers so that they became the responsibility of the U.K. Government, and not left to the mercy of the Government of a territory that had attained self-government.

The White Paper, he went on, had laid down April, 1955, as the date for decision on this important matter. Nearly a year had passed and still nothing had been done. "The tragedy is that if one meets these people and talks to them, one finds that they are quite prepared already to believe they are going to be let down. There is a horrible feeling that we let all our friends down and placate other people.

Government Indecision

"This is very bad and quite without excuse. A lot of these people pin their hopes to half a promise made in a White Paper, and month after month has passed with no indication from the Government whether they are going to implement that promise. I realize that we are going through a difficult period, but it is rather alarming to think that something less than the subsidy [illegible] would meet this situation.

"The time has come, when we ought to encourage spirits of an [illegible] kind that [illegible] the Colonial Empire, that the Dominions should take a share and play their part. There was no reason why it should be confined to this country. The geographical position of a good many of these territories would enable the Dominions to give great attention to them and know their requirements and needs. It was of importance that the Imperial Government and the Dominions Governments should discuss whether there could be some interchange of Colonial Service officers [illegible] served in the territories granted self-government.

Effect of Self-Government

"Many believed that, when self-government was granted, there was no longer good work to be done. In fact there was far greater and more responsible work to be done. There was need for tact on both sides, and Governments must recognize the desires and enthusiasms of the people in the territories nearing self-government.

"I believe therefore that one of the greatest importance is we should impress on boys at public schools and universities that it is quite wrong to imagine that the British Empire and those who serve it are [illegible] to be so important as they used to be. The right people dealing with the thing in the right way [illegible] is going to be far more important and far more satisfactory.

"As for the officers who had served for years in the outposts of these territories, wondering what their future was, looking in vain to Parliament for guidance, he asked: 'What have they done that makes it impossible for the Government [illegible] to a proper decision to help these loyal servants of the Crown?'

Lord Lloyd, a former Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and for Commonwealth Relations, said that it was quite understandable [illegible] natural that the Colonial territories approaching self-government should desire to fill posts in the Civil Service and armed forces with their own nationals. But if the country was to be well administered it was quite impossible to dispense immediately or in the near future with the services of many of these expatriate officers. Those were the terms of the dilemma upon which most of the Colonies approaching independence find themselves.

There were now 1,160 vacancies in the administrative vacancies in the Colonial Service. And there was the question of the quality of the recruits. "Is the feeling of insecurity affecting the quality of man who is prepared to enter not only the administrative but the technical service?"

The solution, he suggested, was to have a Service recruited, paid and sanctioned by the United Kingdom Government, which should also guarantee its security. These officers would be available for secondment to any Government which required them, whether Colonial or former Colonial, and whether within or without the Commonwealth. This would include Colonies, Protectorates, Protected States, Trust Territories, Condominia as well as independent members of the Commonwealth and countries like the Sudan and Iraq.

In support of this he quoted Sir Reginald Sallows, a former Chief Secretary to the Indian Government, who said in a letter to *The Times* that the only solution was the establishment of a Commonwealth Service for which the Imperial Government accepted responsibility. The cost to the Treasury would be infinitesimal in relation to the benefits deriving from it. Sir Reginald wrote:

"The Government's proposals [illegible] were nebulous in the extreme. It had created something which they had called 'Her Majesty's Oversea Civil Service.' But so far nothing had happened but the name. It was merely a question of the rose smelling as sweet under a new name."

He would be pointed out to the Treasury, which he thought was being obstructive, that the territories would pay the United Kingdom for British officers seconded to them and would also pay a portion of their pension rights. "The Government has the choice of either committing the Treasury or very seriously injuring the Commonwealth."

[illegible] Muverton

LORD MUVERTON said it was necessary to encourage the natural desire of these nascent nations to [illegible] their own affairs [illegible] starting their own services with their own people.

When the Indian Civil Service handed over their duties to an independent India, three-quarters of that Service was already Indianized; the U.K.S. had ample time to train their successors. But this was not the case with the Colonial Service, which neither had the time nor opportunity. This was the root of a great deal of the difficulty today.

While a great many of the leaders of these new nations realized that they could not at present do without the help of the Colonial Service, they were generally the slaves of their own past speeches. They have run with popular emotion and have clamoured for the departure of the Colonial Service, which now, in their hearts, they know they cannot properly do without.

"I am frequently appealed to by parents whether or not they should encourage their children to enter the service. I have to admit that I do not find the answer easy to give. One of the reasons is the indecision which seems to me to lie beneath this facade of words which is the White Paper. I suggest that the state of affairs should cause deep concern and disquiet to us, as it does to members of the Service.

"Whatever is said and whatever financial improvements may be offered, we cannot hope to get the right kind of recruit for the Colonial Service unless the atmosphere in which the men are asked to work is one of sympathy and good will. There are only too many instances today where the Colonial [illegible] working in an atmosphere of hostility. The Colonial

[illegible]

[illegible] Colonial Secretary in a Colony [illegible] still be the preserve of the Oversea Service and should carry with it more [illegible] than it had in the past, the honours of a K.C.M.G.

Britain Should Assume Responsibility

LORD BURGHWOOD said that there were many obstacles to any scheme which placed on the local Government the financial burden of maintaining these overseas officers. Once responsibility passed to an indigenous dispensation, it would be difficult to ensure, merely by insisting on formal agreement with the territory, that attractive conditions of service were maintained.

Imagine the position of a Finance Minister in a territory presenting a Budget. He comes to a item marked "pay and Expenses, pay of European officers." Immediately an opposition going to attack him and his [illegible] for supporting the over-priced foreigner at the [illegible] cheaper indigenous talent. Is not the position going to be thoroughly enjoyed by the Opposition but not very responsible nationalists, supported by the Press? The European officer will have to face a lot of unpleasant treatment. Politically [illegible] will withstand quite capable out of his [illegible] and jealousy of his own [illegible] and may himself become afraid of [illegible] standing up to his Minister.

The only way out of this predicament was that Home Government should assume entire responsibility, both temporary and permanent. It would be better to dispense with European officers altogether than offer them terms of ambiguity and doubt.

Discussing the Commonwealth he said that if it should be extended to other countries, said that the Service, instead of being responsible to Whitehall or the Secretaries of State for the Colonies or for Commonwealth Relations, might be placed in some direct relationship with the Crown through an independent office.

In these days of conflicting tugs at our loyalties within the Commonwealth would [illegible] such a Service, perhaps of only 2,000 and picked men [illegible] found whom could be entrusted the future structure of [illegible] Commonwealth, help to hold us together."

Difficult Period of Transition

LORD SALTER, seconded with Lord Gunmore, who, quoting Miss Margery Perham, said it was a rather difficult transition from the position of having administered as a member of a ruling class, to the position of a Colonial servant in a self-governing territory. The solution was not to be found in a Commonwealth Overseas Service, because it could not, looking over the years to come, secure the kind of men to meet the demands of the future.

"If a country (whether or not it has been in the British Commonwealth or has had special relations with us, such as we had in the Middle East) desires in the development of its new system of administration, the assistance of British experience in, for example, the creation of a system of public finance, that country does not want somebody who has the training in a Commonwealth Service but somebody who has had training in a Treasury, whether it be a Treasury in Whitehall or in Canada or elsewhere. That is where we should look for the centre of our organization for the problem of the future. I should like to see this problem envisaged as a problem for the Civil Service as a whole, possibly at a certain stage in the association with the Colonial Services of other parts of the Commonwealth. For example, great Dominions like Canada. I should like to see as part of the definite and recognized duty of the Civil Service that it is prepared at any

(Continued on page 1064)

The Case for an East African Transport Corporation

Comments on Royal Commission Report of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce

WE WELCOME THE ROYAL COMMISSION'S STRONG PLEA for the divorce of railways finance, management, and operation from political considerations and uneconomic territorial rivalries.

The Commission, however, ask only for a decree *nisi*, for in paragraph 36 they envisage exceptional and considerable alteration in policy which appears to conflict with the national interest, being subject to [illegible] by the Central Legislative Assembly. We believe this to be wrong, and strongly favour a decree absolute.

Any Government retains the right to [illegible] in a case of national emergency [illegible] we recognize famine, etc.), but we suggest that they should have no more than that. The persons appointed to directors of the Commission proposed Railways and Harbours Corporation would surely be persons of sufficient standing and integrity to ensure that a change of action against the national interest could not be [illegible].

The Commission recommend an autonomous Railways and Harbours Corporation and an autonomous Road Corporation. They say nothing about [illegible]. We believe that what is really needed is the co-ordination of all forms of transport, and that only in this way will a properly balanced development of East Africa's communications be achieved.

We would therefore like to see an automobile Transport Corporation, a financially independent commercial concern, whose chief executive officers would be three general managers for Railways, Road and Inland Waterways, who would be responsible solely to the Board of the corporation.

Experienced Directors Needed

The board [illegible] the shareholders [illegible] recommended by the Commission [illegible] Railways Corporation [illegible] would be new appointments, would be selected on their merit or commercial experience and their ability to direct such a large [illegible]. The general managers should not be on the board. The board would have to meet at such [illegible] (at least once a month) to [illegible] its members were in constant touch with the affairs of the [illegible] they were directing [illegible] have to be ready [illegible] available to the general [illegible] at all times. There should be [illegible] appeals [illegible] board [illegible] these [illegible].

We doubt whether [illegible] the retention of the Transport Council [illegible] Co-ordinative Committee [illegible] executive body [illegible] are far [illegible] necessary [illegible] forward policy for road [illegible] Corporation [illegible] and the road authorities.

[illegible] Commission rightly point to the extremely serious [illegible] regarding roads in the African areas. It seems to us that it would be a legitimate charge on the Swynnerton Plan to use part of the money available on road projects. It will be of [illegible] to develop African agricultural [illegible] rural projects [illegible] can be rapidly and speedily evacuated to the [illegible] year round.

We agree on the soil importance of placing the basic development of water in the same category as railways and roads, and that the lack of undiscovered or developed water supplies is a major factor in preventing the use of otherwise productive resources.

We agree that a separate department for water development is imperative in the three territories. In addition, it is considered that there should be one central department on an East African High Commission level for the co-ordination of information from the three territories, [illegible] the department should collect data from the agricultural, meteorological, geological, hydrological and forestry research departments. It would then be in a position to advise and give information which [illegible] lost through lack of a central office.

Water Development

Each territorial water development department should have as its Minister or, if this is quite impossible, share with a closely allied ministry.

The Royal Commission recognize that the rapid development of the country must not be postponed because of any desire to associate large numbers of Africans with that development at the higher levels of African skill and organizing ability can be developed only over an extended period. The Report does not mention the parallel need to develop character and [illegible]. The development programme must, therefore [illegible] knowledge [illegible] migration [illegible] that teachers [illegible] feel the [illegible] need [illegible] country at the moment is [illegible] practical training facilities for Africans [illegible] expansion so the [illegible] that full advantage can [illegible] of education on an [illegible] considerable frustration will [illegible] three territories we consider [illegible] alternative [illegible] cannot [illegible] teachers and the reliability of teachers and the cost [illegible] Africa possible at the [illegible] whole.

[illegible] that a realistic view should [illegible] number of selected people from [illegible] would give the opportunity [illegible] that they in turn will [illegible] teachers for the next generation.

In view of this recommendation we concur with the Commission that missions should not be encouraged to increase their responsibilities. At the stage of development in the territories we recommend that the missions should be encouraged to increase their responsibility in another means of increasing the general education of necessity by the African. [illegible] some measure of control should be exercised by Government on the curriculum [illegible] agree with the Commission [illegible] the absolute necessity [illegible] English at an early age and are of the opinion [illegible] of Swahili as a lingua franca and a lingua [illegible] dealing with [illegible] children.

Religious Instruction

[illegible] Commission do not in any [illegible] on religion. We feel that the integrity of the student must come from his religious training, and consider that [illegible] should be taught at [illegible]. We feel [illegible] matter has not been [illegible] compared with [illegible] knowledge.

We entirely [illegible] that the education of girls should be encouraged as much as possible, [illegible] training of teachers for the [illegible].

Until the country has a sound registration of births, deaths and marriages, legislation for compulsory education cannot be put into effect.

Book Review

Biography of Emperor Haile Selassie

Mrs. C. Sandford's Interesting Book

A BIOGRAPHY of the Emperor of Ethiopia [illegible] The Lion of Judah Hath Prevailed (Dent, [illegible]) was published in London to coincide with the jubilee of the coronation of [illegible] Haile Selassie [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Sandford, who has visited Ethiopia since 1940, knows the Emperor and the country well; she has written a straightforward account of the [illegible] man who is by many [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] steadfast [illegible] could not have succeeded in [illegible] changes in the [illegible] and [illegible] in the [illegible] who [illegible] anything about Ethiopia [illegible] aware that the [illegible] are very much the personal [illegible] of the Emperor, who had to circumvent the opposition of powerful chieftains and others who [illegible] the introduction of alien ideas. For that [illegible] the Emperor has had to modify his plans and [illegible] he has been the initiator of almost every [illegible] which has been done for the political, economic and social advancement of the country. The ruler was [illegible] statesman who made all the great decisions.

Undiscriminating Adulation

[illegible] facts [illegible] those which would have [illegible] the human obstacles to progress are [illegible] by Mrs. Sandford, but reading outside Ethiopia, where presumably the book is primarily [illegible] would have been more convincing if she had dealt with some of the problems which had not [illegible]plied. The [illegible] writes his [illegible] so much that it is [illegible] to pretend, for example, that [illegible] has always worked out well for the people of many nationalities who have offered this service. As the authoress must know, many of them resigned in frustration, perhaps [illegible] repeatedly made to them were broken and their efforts were nullified by ministers and others [illegible] little patience with the new-fangled [illegible] which they had been engaged to introduce on [illegible]. The men who designed for the Emperor [illegible] convinced the Emperor [illegible] was the most overworked man in his kingdom. But these recognized as this book does not, that even [illegible] have been repeated disappointments [illegible] by Ethiopians on whom he relied.

The weakness of the solution [illegible] adulation. It is the more regrettable because admission of these material facts in order to set the record right would not have detracted from the central figure, [illegible] by his iron will has made [illegible] of the personification of a new Ethiopia.

Governor at 17

The son of one of the great chieftains, who died when he was only 13, he was then summoned by Menelek to court, where he [illegible] learning the ways of his elders and [illegible] talk of men and affairs before he was sent for three years to Menelek's school. He was made Governor of Adamo, one of the provinces, at 17, and in the following year he was transferred as governor to Harar, where he had been born during his father's governorship. He was made Regent. At that [illegible] we see a young man, [illegible] in [illegible] handsome [illegible] features, the hands of an artist and an [illegible] look of steady determination. We find the almost [illegible] equipped, has been educated, learnt [illegible] can speak [illegible] and [illegible] insatiable desire to amass information of all kinds about the outside world. We find the new [illegible] who [illegible] the country [illegible] and [illegible] it and are attracted by a [illegible] sincere personality [illegible] sympathy. But outside his own country he [illegible] was bad. Inside his own country it is not [illegible] that a totally unique character has stepped on to the stage.

[illegible] the chief recognize that he is a young man of courage, energy and intelligence? He is devoted to country, with the vote being his father's son, the prince heir to the throne, a representative of the Solomonic dynasty. But they are a little uneasy, all the same. Is he a [illegible] modern ideas? Will the fact that he has shown [illegible] already so anxious to introduce mean a breakup of the system, a sweeping away of ancient traditions? Have they done right in entrusting him with the future of their country, [illegible] more important, with the name of their own so jealously guarded traditions?

In the next decade they were to have proof of his ceaseless energy and unflinching resolve, and in November, 1930, he was to be acclaimed King of the Kings of Ethiopia, Elect of God.

His first public act was revolutionary — the granting of a written constitution marking the transformation of Ethiopia into a limited monarchy, whereby the whole of people may be made to share our labours in accomplishing the heavy task of government, which former Emperors laboured alone. He established two Houses of Parliament; thus he nominated the members and decreed that their decisions should be valid only if approved by him.

Mental Leap Over 10 Centuries

But it was nevertheless a significant beginning. So were the creation of a police force, [illegible] on modern lines, and the start of an educated civil service. No [illegible] before had any ruler of Ethiopia wished [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] characteristic of the country. As Mrs. Sandford says, the Emperor took a mental leap over 10 centuries.

Before much progress could be made, Mussolini found a pretext to invade the country, clinching a [illegible] conquest by dropping poisonous gas [illegible] a warship carried the Emperor into exile, almost all of which was spent in England. As he was to recall at a state banquet in London last year: "The friendship of the Royal House and the British people alone sustained me and my people in our lonely struggles. Such friendship and loyalty earned our imperishable gratitude and friendship." British forces were primarily responsible for restoring him to his throne in 1940, since when there has been considerable development in various services, particularly health and education, subjects in which the Emperor takes a very close personal interest, often visiting schools and hospitals without warning.

Religious Devotion

He seldom makes a public speech in which he does not express thanks to the Almighty. On the occasion of his restoration to his throne after the last war he slipped away from the pomp of his reception to a mountain church overlooking Addis Ababa. One of the first things he had done on becoming Regent was to publish an Amharic edition of the Gospels with a commentary on the ancient Greek text. He had the liturgy translated into Amharic; and with this strong support an Amharic translation of the whole Bible was issued. He [illegible] known that a copy should go in every church. [illegible] moves were far from welcome to large numbers of the clergy, but they could not obstruct the wishes of their sovereign.

Nobody living in Ethiopia could produce a [illegible] objective portrayal of the Emperor; for within the limitation Mrs. Sandford has written a most interesting book.

F. G.

PERSONALIA

MR. J. RADMAN has been appointed Commissioner of Prisons, Uganda.

LIEUT.-COL. ASTOR OF HEVER, chairman of *The Times*, has returned from a visit to Kenya.

MR. J. P. RICE has been appointed Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Kenya.

MR. [illegible] ERICSON has been appointed Chief Veterinary Research Officer in Uganda.

MR. W. VARLEY has been re-elected commodore of Naivasha Yacht Club, of which MR. GUY DAVIS is vice-commodore.

LORD MILVERTON is to address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London on April 12.

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, has visited one of the advance posts of the security forces deep in the Aberdare forest.

GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON has accepted an invitation to become president of the Council of the Institute of Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

SIR GEORGE USHER, chairman of International Combustion (Africa), Ltd., has been appointed to the board of the Merchants' International Corporation.

MR. B. B. WHITTAKER has been transferred from Kenya to be Deputy Director of Works, Deputy Land Officer and Deputy Commissioner of Mines, Uganda.

MISS DINAH MALIWA, aged 19, a clerk in the registry section of the Zomba Post Office, recently became the first established African woman civil servant in Nyasaland.

DR. URGH VON BEKMS, a Dutch lawyer on the staff of the World Council of Churches, is to tour the Federation next month to study [illegible] development.

SIR VINCENT TEWSON has returned from his visit to Kenya in connection with the position of trade unions in the Colony, particularly that of the Federation of Labour.

MAJOR H. B. SHAKER has been elected president of the Zomba Labour Society, of which MRS. R. FANE is honorary secretary and MR. A. A. BROWN honorary treasurer.

LORD MALVERN, the Prime Minister of the Federation, has taken over the portfolios of Transport and Communications during the absence abroad of SIR ROY WELENSKY.

MR. F. DIXEY, Director of Colonial Geological Surveys, and DR. S. H. HAUGHTON, the C.C.T. Inter-African Correspondent for Geology, have been visiting Nyasaland.

MR. ARTHUR J. BOASE, an ophthalmic surgeon in Uganda for more than 30 years, has accepted an appointment as warden of the new eye hospital of St. John, Jerusalem.

REV. F. O. BOWN, Deputy Assistant Chaplain-General to East Africa Command, has been appointed to the canonry of [illegible] in the Diocese of Mombasa.

MR. JOHN G. BEEVOR has relinquished his directorship of the Legal and General Assurance Society on his appointment to the National Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

MR. [illegible] WOOD, M.P., who is keenly interested in East and Central African affairs as president of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, has resigned from the board of Hutchinson Press, Ltd.

LIEUT.-GENERAL G. W. LEAKBURY, C.B., C.B.E., East Africa, has taken the salute at a passing out parade of the Police Training School at Kiganjo when 66 Europeans, 75 Asians and 124 Africans had completed their training.

CANON and MRS. D. L. BARHAM are due home from the Ruanda Mission of the C.M.S. this month. CANON L. W. C. SHARLAND is expected from the Southern Sudan. DR. ADELAIDE [illegible] WALKER is about to leave for Uganda.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-SHORT, general manager for the Southern Africa Settlement Association, and MRS. LENNOX-SHORT, who has accompanied her husband throughout his tour of this country, will return to South Africa by air on April 6.

DR. I. MANN, of the Kenya Veterinary Service, has left the Colony to conduct a survey of the possibilities of developing an animal products industry in British Guiana, Honduras, Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados, and a group of smaller islands.

DR. W. M. WATSON has retired after 30 years in the Colonial Service in Nyasaland. He was appointed Deputy Director of Medical Services in 1945 and retired in 1950. He was requested to stay, however, as psychiatrist at the Zomba Mental Hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Watson are returning [illegible]

DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN, Vice-President of India, will [illegible] East Africa shortly to open the Gandhi Memorial Academy of Arts, Science and Commerce, which forms part of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, Nairobi. He is to spend a fortnight in Kenya as the guest of the Governor. He will visit Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

MR. TREVOR W. JENKINS, Assistant Commissioner of Police in Kenya, has left to take up an appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police in Nigeria. He went to Kenya in 1934 to take up a commercial appointment but in the next year enrolled in the police. Transferred to the Gold Coast in 1937, he was re-appointed to Kenya in 1951. Latterly he had been in charge of the Special Branch.

COMMANDANT THE REV. [illegible] A. BUCKLEY, principal Anglican chaplain to the South African Forces at Voortrekkerhoogte, has accepted the appointment of chaplain to the forces in the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Staff Corps [illegible] Brigade. He served as chaplain to the Royal Welch Fusiliers in Burma and India during the war, and joined the Union Defence Forces in 1945.

MR. [illegible] GAUNT has been elected president of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce for 1956. MR. [illegible] MEHTA is vice-president and the other members of the committee are MESSRS. A. [illegible], E. MCCALLY HUNTER, G. A. KASSIS, G. [illegible], R. J. [illegible], J. M. PAYNE, H. [illegible], V. [illegible], T. [illegible] and B. K. S. VERMA. The secretary is MR. H. S. JONES.

MAJOR D. C. F. HALL, who has recently served with the 16th/5th Queen's Royal Lancers in Germany, is to join the United Kingdom Services [illegible] at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. He was commissioned in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in 1[illegible] served in the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia from the following year until 1940 and was then with the Cyrenaica Defence Force for three years.

Obituary

Father Osmund Victor
Former Dean of Salisbury

THE VEN. FATHER OSMUND VICTOR, M.A., a member of the Community of the Resurrection since 1909 and a former Dean of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died at Haywards Heath.

Educated at Denstone College and Hatfield College, Durham, he was ordained in 1905 and served in the East End of London before joining the Community of the Resurrection. He was, however, to spend the greater part of his ministry outside Community life. He went out to South Africa in 1910 and for six years was warden of the Community's College in Johannesburg. During the war he served as chaplain to the forces in France.

In 1919 he returned to South Africa as Provincial of the Community. In 1939 he was appointed Dean of Salisbury, a post he held until 1952. Shortly afterwards he rejoined the Community at its headquarters in Mirfield, Yorkshire, maintaining his interests in the Union and Rhodesias as a member of the African Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Wide Knowledge of Southern Africa

The Archbishop of Cape Town offered the following tribute:

"[illegible] which he did not know. He quickly made friends with Christians of many denominations, as was as much at home in a government house in Salisbury as in an African's mud hut. Scattered all over and the wealth of his affection, the little notes in his cassock with his beaming smile, his laughter and his stories and his methodical and colourful card-indexes [illegible] shade of wise knowledge of South Africa, even [illegible] brought forth produced [illegible] others [illegible] impeccable.

[illegible] S.P.G. he wrote The Saints of South Africa [illegible] in 1950. It is a classic [illegible] Portuguese literature, an original and [illegible] complex problems of South Africa and the [illegible] in that country. [illegible] in his [illegible] he was a master in the painting of [illegible]

"He was an [illegible] and [illegible] in South Africa and in more recent years [illegible] Salisbury [illegible] Salisbury [illegible] Africa. He [illegible] great service in a fine [illegible] and the [illegible] Salisbury gave him abundant [illegible]

Dr. Hamu Mukasa

[illegible] writes:

[illegible] commissioner of Mengo while touring the Kyagwe [illegible] Hamu Mukasa, who was then *Sekibobo*, a man who was [illegible] from poll tax, but disability was as a claim [illegible] to whom [illegible] knowledge the man had [illegible] stone [illegible] though [illegible] [illegible] 1886. Her husband, [illegible] Price, [illegible] in Salisbury, and later Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Price reported on [illegible] of the first farm in the Umvukwes. She leaves four children and five grandchildren.

Mrs. M. [illegible] Hulme, who died in Salisbury at the age of 79, went to Southern Rhodesia with her husband in 1919.

Sir Miles Thomas Resigns from B.O.A.C.

Completed Task for which I Was Commissioned

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman and chief executive of British Overseas Airways Corporation, has informed the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation of his wish to resign. The Minister has accepted his resignation.

Although Sir Miles has asked to be released by the end of the current financial year, March 31, he has expressed his willingness to serve until July 10.

Sir Miles, who was due back in this country on Tuesday, was in Africa for discussions with South African Airways and Central African Airways when his resignation was announced last week. He denied rumours that there was any friction between the Government and himself. So far as general corporation policy was concerned he had always, he said, "seen eye to eye with the Ministry." He also denied that there was any conflict over American *versus* British equipment.

This is the third resignation from the State-owned airways in recent months. Mr. Whitney Straight, deputy chairman of B.O.A.C., asked to be released last October, a month after the resignation of Mr. Peter Masefield, B.E.A.'s chief executive. Both left to enter private enterprise. Sir Miles declined to comment on his own future, except to say that "I feel there are big possibilities in the electronics, plastics, and atomic fields."

Last November he joined the board of Harry Ferguson Research Ltd., which was formed to develop the Ferguson motor vehicle design. It was emphasized that his position as chairman of B.O.A.C. would not be affected.

Commission in Southern Rhodesia

Sir Miles was appointed vice-chairman of the corporation in April, 1948, and chairman in July, 1949. He was director of Morris Motors, Ltd., and subsidiary companies from 1940-47, having joined the organization in 1929. From 1948 to 1951 he was a director of the Colonial Development Corporation. In 1947 he went out to Southern Rhodesia as a member of the Development Coordination Commission. He is 59.

In his letter to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, Mr. Harold Watkinson, Sir Miles said:

"I should be grateful if you would allow me to be released from my responsibilities as chairman of B.O.A.C. as soon as can be conveniently arranged.

"During the last [illegible] years of my service with the corporation I have [illegible] the corporation from a substantial annual loss, [illegible] making regular profit. The operating plant for the future, [illegible] the administrative pattern is established, [illegible] has recovered from the trade loss [illegible] operating [illegible] phase. The fulfilment [illegible] the airfleet [illegible] have [illegible] connected [illegible] more [illegible] other directors [illegible] of a Co[illegible] was good [illegible] nationalised [illegible] it to [illegible] this request [illegible] Naturally, I will do all [illegible] in my power to assist [illegible] the change of chairman [illegible] B.O.A.C. smoothly and without loss of efficiency [illegible] for which I have high regard."

The Minister replied:

"[illegible] sorry to hear the decision which you had [illegible] to your Board and which you confirm in your letter to me. I am very conscious of the [illegible] value of the services you have rendered as chairman of B.O.A.C. [illegible] hold you [illegible] wish to leave B.O.A.C. I shall not [illegible] to you. I am grateful to you for [illegible] while reconsidering future arrangements."

Parliament

Radio Cairo's Broadcasts to East Africa

"Mischievous and Dangerous," Minister M.P.

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons last week, Mr. [illegible] Prior, the Conservative member for Salford, asked the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, what action he proposed to take over the hostile and inflammatory broadcasts beamed to British East Africa and Zanzibar in particular by Radio Cairo.

The Minister replied that although he did not want to exaggerate the impact of these irresponsible broadcasts, protests had been made to Egypt on a number of occasions. During his recent visit to Cairo, he made it clear to Colonel Nasser that this sort of propaganda made a better understanding between Egypt and Britain very more difficult.

MR. FRASER: "Would not the Minister agree that the sort of broadcast being put out from Radio Cairo is inflammatory? If, I may take an instance, there was the blessing of the souls of the martyrs of Kenya referring to the Mau Mau and the encouragement to those still living to continue fighting for the liberation of their country."

THE LLOYD: "I agree with my hon. friend."

MRS. BARBARA CASTLE (Lab.): "Will the Minister give the House an assurance that, whatever the provocation which may be suffered from these broadcasts, he will in no circumstances consider jamming them? Does he realize that many of us believe that the decision to jam this broadcasts to Cyprus has already lost this country moral face in the world, and that it would be disastrous if the decision were to be repeated?"

MR. LLOYD: "That is of course, a very much wider issue than that raised by the question. I think it [illegible] matter is whether there is [illegible] intent to murder. I think that [illegible] steps have to be taken."

MR. J. JOHNSON: "Is the Minister aware that mischievous stuff is being listened to perhaps [illegible] he thinks, in the bazaars from Aden [illegible] land and down to Zanzibar? I hope [illegible] that about this, because it is a thoroughly mischievous and most dangerous thing."

MR. LLOYD: "I quite agree. I do not want to be thought that I minimise its importance [illegible] that its impact is not being as great as [illegible] be expected, but I certainly agree that it is a thing very much to be deprecated."

Courts Report on Zanzibar

MR. JAMES JOHNSON: [illegible] Courts Report [illegible] members to [illegible] groups in the Legislature.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, the Colonial Secretary, said he would prefer not to make a statement as the report was still being considered by the Sultan's Government. "But," he added, "I am very happy to be able to tell the House that, following the publication of the report, the Arab leaders in Zanzibar have agreed to resume co-operation with the Government."

MR. JOHNSON: "While welcoming the action of the Arab leaders does the Minister not think that Mr. Coutts has given a good lead in advocating the common roll electors' list? Perhaps when the Minister [illegible] he will consider extending this lead into [illegible] plural society."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am always ready to listen and to learn, and I think that Mr. Coutts is a remarkable man."

MRS. BROCKWAY: "While welcoming the acceptance of the principle of the common roll generally in Zanzibar, may I ask whether, before a decision is reached, the Colonial Secretary will examine the proposal for a separate racial group representation among the nominated members, and whether he will take steps to eliminate this [illegible]."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think I should add to what I have said, that [illegible] with the Zanzibar Government [illegible] Legislative Council [illegible]."

Nile Waters Agreement

MR. H. FRASER asked whether the Government was satisfied that the treaties entered into with Egypt for the control of the levels of Lakes Victoria and Albert were still in the best interest of the peoples of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The waters of Lake Victoria and Albert form part of the Nile system, and as such come within the scope of the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929. The East African Royal Commission saw no reason why it should not be [illegible] in accordance with the principles of that agreement [illegible] tiate on behalf of the three territories an [illegible] of the waters of the Nile. I agree with this view [illegible] the Governments of Egypt and the Sudan have [illegible] that H.M. Government formally reserve their rights to negotiate on behalf of the three territories with the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments for an agreed share of the waters of the Nile."

African Students

MR. J. JOHNSON asked how many Africans from Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya were at present studying in Great Britain and how many were at Makerere College.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "In the 1955-56 session there are 16 Africans from Tanganyika, 155 from Uganda and 89 from Kenya studying in the United Kingdom; and 131, 148 and 163 respectively at Makerere College. In the new academic year which will begin at Makerere under revised arrangements in July, there are expected to be 187 from Tanganyika, 208 from Uganda and 201 from Kenya."

MR. JOHNSON then asked how many African students in Tanganyika passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination in 1955, and what opportunities they received for higher education.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "One hundred and forty-two passed the examination. Of these 17 have been offered vacancies at Makerere and 1 are expected to enter the Royal Technical College at Nairobi. Seven are continuing their theological training."

Tanganyika Coffee Tax

MR. H. [illegible] (Lab.) asked what tax was paid by the [illegible] growers [illegible] comparable to the [illegible] on coffee and whether the coffee export [illegible] same for Europeans and African growers.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No comparable tax is paid by the [illegible] growers. The Native authority cess is collected [illegible] Native authority markets or by the local marketing [illegible] co-operative. The proceeds are at the disposal [illegible] Native authority concerned for local development [illegible] of 10s. per ton is levied on exported [illegible] of the [illegible] by the Tanganyika [illegible] producers of all races."

[illegible] WI.L.

MRS. ARTHUR FAWCETT [illegible] chairman of the Parliament branch of the [illegible] League at its annual general meeting in London last week. Vice-chairmen are Lady Astor, Lady Brooke [illegible] Lady Hall, and Mesdames Brooke, Anderson, Ashton Astley, Glencairn Campbell, Keyser and [illegible]. Mr. R. W.L. Craddock, the manager of the East Tourist Travel Association addressed the meeting on tourism in the territories. Afterwards £23 was collected towards the building of the Kikuyu Memorial Church, the foundation stone of which was laid when the Archbishop of Canterbury visited Kenya.

Springbok Dramatic Society

THE SPRINGBOK DRAMATIC SOCIETY, whose members are drawn from the staff of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., successfully produced "Mr. Arthur Wells's "For Better, For Worse" at the Rudolf Steiner Theatre last week, their first performance for 17 years. Mr. Murray H. Cousins, one of the original founders of the society in 1923, who is retiring from the bank and relinquishing the chairmanship of the society this year, gave an excellent rendering of the part of Mr. Purves.

Criticism of Kenya Hotels

Government Incentives Urged

[illegible] 30% OF THE VISITORS TO KENYA, who were [illegible] to give their impressions of the country, had strongly criticized the quality and quantity of hotel accommodation [illegible] by Mr. Usher in the Legislative Council [illegible] he proposed the following motion:

[illegible] consider the improvement in the quality [illegible] both for domestic and [illegible] requests Government [illegible] to provide inducement [illegible]

[illegible] by most tourists, he agreed [illegible] she himself had received [illegible] an hotel guest who had found [illegible] that she could [illegible] matters, and [illegible] disturbed night [illegible] be slung but [illegible]

[illegible] have [illegible] ment for [illegible] had not [illegible] rights [illegible] the [illegible] ment [illegible] the [illegible] ment for [illegible] had not [illegible] rights [illegible] relief [illegible] in income [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] estions put [illegible] the enactment of [illegible] Government might [illegible] standard [illegible] East [illegible] given [illegible] opportunity to [illegible] type [illegible] matter [illegible] view [illegible] the kind [illegible] one of the [illegible] company had [illegible] standard, but wine [illegible] the money was hard [illegible] only came from the bar, and [illegible] serving food of good quality [illegible] hotel-keepers was the African staff, [illegible] could not be much lower.

[illegible] pointed out that about £[illegible] a year was spent [illegible] lony by visitors. Last year there were some 90,000 [illegible] excluding about 37,000 persons members of ships' [illegible] who stayed for an average of six days, and a further 27,000 passengers on ships who averaged the same length of stay, as well as air crews.

There would seem to be a case for the erection of luxury accommodation in Nairobi. There must be something wrong if the investor had not come forward to take the opportunity in the past 10 years.

The Minister for Finance and Development accepted the motion on behalf of Government.

Lectures

SIR MORTIMER WHEELER will speak on "Archæological Exploration in East Africa," at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Empire Societies on Tuesday, April [illegible]. The chairman will be Mr. B. F. Maedona, who will also preside at a joint meeting on Thursday, [illegible] at 1.45 p.m., when Lord Milverton will speak on "The Realities of African Civilization."

European Manager Sentenced to Death

Murder Charge in Kenya

[illegible] EDWARD HUXLEY, a British farm manager in Kenya, has been convicted of the murder of his employer, Major H. T. A. Mills, and sentenced to death by the High Court in Nairobi. Evidence was given that Mills became ill after lunching with Huxley in the farm house, that a fatal dose of strychnine was found in his body, and that traces of the poison were discovered in an bottles and in Huxley's trouser pocket. The Crown alleged that Huxley had prepared a will in Nairobi forging Mills's signature and getting it witnessed by two casual acquaintances, by which he, Huxley, would inherit property to the value of £60,000. Mills had made a will only a month earlier leaving his property to relatives. Huxley denied all the allegations against him. Leave to appeal was granted.

Political Murder

MOHAMED HAMOUD was sentenced to death in Zanzibar last week for the murder of Sheikh Sultan Alimi, a non-official member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council. He was stabbed to death last December [illegible] he broke the Arab Association boycott of the Council. Chief Justice Windham said he was established beyond doubt that Mohamed Hamoud's motive was political. The judge added that he had reached the irresistible conclusion that Hamoud had inflicted at least one of the Sheikh's nine injuries. He had reached that conclusion in the face of the unanimous advice of the assessors that no more than attempted murder had [illegible] appeal is to be lodged.

Music in African Churches

Heathen Associations

CANON E. E. LURY, of the Diocese of Zanzibar, has contributed to the monthly magazine of the Universities Mission to Central Africa an interesting article on "Music in African Churches." He writes, *inter alia*:

"The story goes that a very beautiful setting of the Te Deum, based on a Native African melody, was sung on a great occasion in Kampala Cathedral. One of the members of U.M.C.A. was present, and remarked afterwards to the Bishop of Uganda that he was much impressed. Shortly afterwards, however, at luncheon a very keen and educated African Christian leaned across and said: 'Bishop, you must never allow that Te Deum to be sung in the Cathedral. It has too many wrong associations for us.'

"There, in a nutshell, is shown the general attitude of Africans to their own music in church. The African, in his conversion to Christianity, wishes (at the moment, anyhow) to make a complete break with the heathen past; in fact, the word 'heathen' in Swahili has a definitely derogatory meaning, and can never be used in polite conversation.

"The deplorable consequence is that there is never any possibility of building on African music in our churches. Canon Pearse is reported to have tried to introduce Shambala music at Kikoboga; the Africans should have, rightly, walked out of church in a body. When I was at Korogwe we felt the need of having a drum beaten to keep the rhythm of the unaccompanied singing during the outdoor procession on Palm Sunday. It was very much frowned on by many of the African Christians as smacking too much of 'heathen' rites and dances.

Congregations Must Sing

"None of the churches in the diocese, except a few, such as the cathedral with a regular European congregation, have even a harmonium; the average congregation must sing unaccompanied or not sing at all. There are many advantages in this state of affairs; not the least is the fact that the 'silent worshipper' who never opens his mouth in church to sing the praises of God, would get short shrift in Africa; for, if the ordinary worshipper does not sing, there is no choir or organ to cover up his deficiencies.

"Most would agree that unaccompanied vocal music is the ideal for church worship. General experience has shown that when, as in the Cathedral at Zanzibar on great occasions, African congregations have been accompanied on the organ, the result is often quite catastrophic: the singing goes very flat, if it does not stop altogether.

"Is it sinful to suggest that the African's musical sense is inside him rather than outside him; that is, that he is, at the moment anyway, a performer rather than a listener? As someone said to me recently, it seems that Africans, musically, are in the phase of the English Elizabethan cathedral age, when people made their own music, rather than listen to others making it for them.

"When the African comes to Church, perhaps just because he wants to leave all 'heathen' associations outside, he seems to forget his sense of rhythm, and the general tendency is for the average congregation to drag in a quite appalling way; sometimes one wonders whether the hymn may not peter out altogether.

"The usual system is to have a cantor, preferably with a tuning fork, to begin the first line of the hymn, the ideal is for him to continue right through the hymn leading and keeping the congregation together, but in practice, seeing that he is usually a more proficient singer than the rest, he is often tempted to go off into the alto, tenor, or bass parts, and leave his poor sheep without a shepherd with lamentable effects. But where, as in schools, there is a chance of training the congregational singing, there is a very real thrill in their church music."

Mau Mau Surrender

THREE AFRICANS stopped a car driven by Mrs. Critchley on the road between Kisumu and Nairobi, saying that they were Mau Mau and wished to surrender. She took them into the back of the car and later handed them over to the police at Gilgil. Mrs. Critchley carried no gun, but had a Somali dagger and a bush knife. A police patrol in the Mount Kenya area killed six out of a party of seven terrorists.

Ethiopians Breaking the Agreement

Mr. James Johnson on His Visit

THE ETHIOPIANS are not fulfilling last year's agreement over the Haud and Reserved Area of Somaliland either in the spirit or the letter, Mr. James Johnson, M.P., who recently visited Somaliland, has written in the course of an article in *The Times*.

His conclusions are based on his own observations and detailed conversations with officials and Somalis, including Menakhem Begorren, the chief local authority, and Bargash, who was recently taken from prison, where he was preparing his appeal, and taken "prematurely and surreptitiously before the High Court in Addis Ababa, which increased his sentence. His defence lawyer was not informed, and was therefore not present. Furthermore, contrary to the Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement, no foreign judge was in the court."

No Prospect of Early Settlement

Mr. Johnson continued:

"Since the agreement refers only to nomadic Somalis, the Ethiopians claim as their own citizens all those who cultivate even the smallest acreage of millet, and since the Reserved Area is easily the best watered and most fertile part of the Protectorate, the British Somalis are losing an important food supply. The Ethiopians also claim as their people those nomads who graze in the Reserved Area for the better part of the year. Such methods are splitting up the tribal organization, while the old loyalties are being attacked by the appointment of new akils (headmen).

"Since January, 1955, more than 200 men, women, and children have lost their lives as a result of inter-tribal fighting, and there seems to be no prospect of an early settlement. The main ingredients of the disturbed situation are grazing and water, lack of tribal [illegible] Galo (tribal police) posts in the interior, traffic in arms, and delay in the punishment of offenders.

"Since the Ethiopian authorities were established in the grazing areas many British Somalis have withdrawn to the Protectorate, causing competition, congestion, and inter-tribal friction. Scarcity of water in this arid land is an obvious cause of disputes as well as soil erosion.

"A flare-up in the Horn of Africa could easily bring about a situation not unlike that now existing between the Israelis and the Arabs."

Appeal for Mbale Cathedral

MBALE has changed within the last few years from a small administrative post with a few Asian stores to a considerable town handling the cotton crop of the Bagisu on Mount Elgon and the cotton crop and trade in cattle and other products of tribes in the vicinity. Banks, offices, and workshops have sprung up rapidly, the residential areas have been extended, and the provision of electric lighting and power, restaurants, and cinemas are all part of the metamorphosis from a rural to a commercial economy.

Two African local governments have their headquarters in the town, which is shortly to become the seat of the provincial administration. Mbale has already about 250 Europeans and 5,000 Asian residents.

The little church of St. Andrew is now too small, and it is intended to build a cathedral for the Diocese of the Upper Nile, which embraces the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Uganda, except the Busoga district. The African population within the area is just under two million, and about 250,000 are adherents of the Anglican Church.

The cost of the cathedral is estimated at £60,000, and an appeal has been issued over the signatures of the Bishop, the Archdeacon of Mbale (an African), the secretaries-general of the Bugisu and Bukedi African Local Government, and the district commissioners of Mbale, Bukedi and Bugisu.

Sir Geoffrey Colby Retires

Service in Nigeria and Nyasaland

SIR GEOFFREY COLBY, Governor of Nyasaland for the past eight years, left the Protectorate on retirement on Tuesday, accompanied by Lady Colby. They will sail for England from Beira.

Farewell ceremonies were held on Tuesday outside the district commissioner's office at Zomba, and at Limbe Station, where Sir Geoffrey inspected a police guard of honour.

The new Governor, Sir Robert Armitage, who is now holidaying in Cape Town, is expected to assume office early next month.

Sir Geoffrey, a graduate of Clare College, Cambridge, joined the Colonial Service over 30 years ago as an administrative officer in Nigeria. He served there until 1947, latterly as Administrative Secretary, acting on various occasions as Governor's Deputy.

In 1948 he was appointed Governor of Nyasaland. Much of his governorship was necessarily preoccupied with the federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He represented the Protectorate at the London talks in 1952 when the first draft of the federal scheme was produced. He also attended the final London conference in June, 1953, which drew up the final draft, later accepted by the U.K., the Northern and Southern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments.

Constitutional Changes

There were also constitutional and political changes of a fundamental level. During his first year of office the first African and Asian M.L.Cs were nominated to the Legislative Council. And in his last few weeks as Governor the Protectorate held its first general election — the Europeans and Asians voting in constituencies and the Africans in electoral colleges.

Sir Geoffrey encouraged agricultural and economic development. During his term of office the net national income rose steadily from £3.9m. in 1950 to £18.3m. in 1954.

Like most Governors' wives, Lady Colby was prominent in charitable and welfare work. She was president of the Nyasaland Red Cross and of the Girl Guides Association since 1948.

Encouraging Emigration to S. Africa

End of an Arduous Mission in the U.K.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-SHORT, the general manager of the Southern Africa Settlement Association (1820 Memorial Settlers' Association) ended this week the first and what has probably been the most strenuous one-man mission ever undertaken in this country, to attract settlers to the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. Lennox-Short spoke of his experience at a Press conference held at the Overseas League. He had met, he said, with both enthusiasm and fear. Fear from employers who were frightened of losing their key workers; for all but four of his twenty-odd factory meetings were cancelled when the purpose of his visit was belatedly discovered. Shaken as they were by the prospect of their men departing overseas for Africa, the employers themselves showed scant interest in the possibilities of industrial expansion in the Union and the Federation.

Although the factory gates were closed to him, Mr. Lennox-Short reached a score of public meetings in an eight-week tour covering the north-west of England, the Glasgow-Edinburgh area, Northern Ireland, Birmingham, and South Wales. The overall response was in the north, with a decline as he travelled south.

Mr. Lennox-Short chose the bitter-sweet approach to his audiences: the brief "background" lecture followed by a film — either "Plan for Progress" (on Rhodesia) or "South Africa — a Preview" (with Government production).

He addressed public meetings, clubs, associations and senior school groups. He even found time to interview 1,000 potential settlers. Over 50% wanted to go to the Federation, chiefly because of its assisted-passage scheme.

Types of [illegible]

The great majority of those who approached him were men in the 25-40 age group, and who were as much fired by the opportunity for their children as for themselves. They were mainly artisans, with a sprinkling of professional men. The few women applicants included teachers, secretaries, shorthand typists.

Asked why they wanted to emigrate, Mr. Lennox-Short said that they were "suffering from economic frustration" — hoping to set aside, for security and benefits of the welfare State, much of what they contribute in income tax to make a fresh start.

To his surprise, he found little interest in race relations. He was, however, embarrassed with queries on the cost of living, wages, housing, a very delicate point, on educational facilities, and economic opportunities. As far as politics were concerned, the general attitude was: "We should know enough about the country to sit in judgement."

Mr. Lennox-Short said that it would be difficult to assess the results of the campaign in precise terms, but over 50 letters a day from would-be settlers were now being received by the London office of his organization.

In a written statement Mr. Lennox-Short said: "The difficulties I had encountered have a contributive to make to the progress of either the Federation or South Africa. Many thousands of their quality can be absorbed by both countries, especially because economic expansion has accentuated manpower shortage. In turn the commercial wealth as a whole must inevitably benefit through the wider distribution of both manpower and industry from Britain, which, if they are to remain too concentrated in the United Kingdom, will necessarily render her unfortunately crippled both economically and militarily."

Administering the Kibuga

THE GOVERNOR and the Uganda Council of Ministers have appointed a committee to consider the establishment of a new local authority, under the Uganda Government, for the administration of the Kibuga.

Members of the committee are the Commissioner for Local Government, Mr. D. M. Bushanan, (chairman), the Minister of Health in the Uganda Government, Mr. K. N. Male (vice-chairman), Saza Chief Pekino, Mr. Joseph Musoke; Saza Chief Kawanda, Mr. J. H. Lutaya; and Messrs. M. Kawe, Sini Kalubya, Fenekansi Musoke, Musali N. Hassan, and A. C. Lubowa.

Crime to Show Initiative

Conflict Between African and European Ideas

THE REV. J. R. W. POOLE HUGHES, of the Diocese of Zanzibar, writes in the course of an interesting article in the magazine of the Universities Mission to Central Africa:—

"The African is cradled in magic. There are few African Christians in whom love has so far triumphed as to cast out all fear. The reaction to any unusual circumstances or accident is: 'Who is responsible?' There are, no doubt, those who practise black magic, use poisons, and play on psychological fears, but far more troublesome than the actual evil is the fear of it, which clouds life and involves useless expense when charms are bought and oracles consulted.

"There is little distinction in the African mind between magic and medicine. Certainly some of the Native drugs are good and effective, but the African is an easy dupe for the quack, and has not yet learnt to discount advertisement.

"His sensitivity is largely communal, and it is a crime for him to show initiative and individual and critical. For this reason he often appears [illegible] to be [illegible]. He is far more sensitive than we are about being singled out for praise or blame. If he is praised publicly, his companions may be jealous, and if he is blamed he feels that he is the laughing-stock of everybody. For this reason we must be very careful about public rebuke, or even praise.

Sensitive Africans

"He is very sensitive to remarks by Europeans. Casual remarks or threats that we may throw out in the heat of the moment and which would be understood by us to be passing and quickly forgotten, will be brooded over by the African, and he may think we are harbouring a grudge or remembering some incident that passed from our memories years back, as soon as it was over.

"The duties and privileges of African life are very closely defined. The idea of voluntary service, of one's own initiative hardly comes into it, though one is quite [illegible] how much an African will do and endure if custom demands it. Sometimes we think him ungrateful because he takes for granted that all our assistance is a matter of duty, or imagine that we have an ulterior motive.

"Perhaps, too, our idea of doing him good does not coincide with his. He will thank us and [illegible] for things which are not responsible. Yesterday we brought us rain, we call you very much, but he may make little of a gift or even, [illegible], ask for more which may [illegible] be a compliment, to show how much he respects our wealth and power.

"The idea of rights and duties makes the African loath to do public work unless he is paid for it, or [illegible] else gains in [illegible] like [illegible] and, with an European working [illegible] willingly and cheerfully. Gratitude is not used to individuals [illegible] to give them up.

"[illegible] seem to be [illegible] abhorrence of admitting a fault or [illegible] mistake. Often, deliberate lies are told either [illegible] because of a desire to please the hearer, [illegible] conception that truth should be told for its [illegible] and not merely when it is expedient, has not been generally grasped. Fear of witchcraft makes the African anxious to avoid being involved in any matter outside his own direct concern, and he will usually repudiate any knowledge of [illegible] direct question about anyone else.

"If you call to a boy to ask where his friend is, he will answer: 'I don't know,' even though he may be sitting in the room with him. But he does know that you are asking the question, and is unwilling to be involved. If you are going to hold his friend. This can be very [illegible] to us, but [illegible] to learn that a direct question rarely receives a direct answer. The African usually comes straight to the point himself, and [illegible] must be [illegible] very crude and disconcerting.

Meeting Requirements of Atomic War

Federal Military Forces To Be Adapted

LORD MALVERN, the Prime Minister and Defence Minister, announced last week that the Federation's Military Forces are to be reshaped so as to meet so far as they can the requirements of nuclear war and the needs of internal security. They will be confined to an air force, and mobile infantry battalions, incorporating signals, armoured cars, and engineers.

The Prime Minister said that any global war would be fought with atomic [illegible] nuclear weapons. This profoundly altered the concept of assistance which the Federation could give to the Commonwealth. Time would be the essence and the requirement would be for a force highly trained and battleworthy immediately. He added that it was in the light that the Federation would play its chief part in time of war.

Certain units, he continued, were to be disbanded. They were the Southern Rhodesia Armoured Car Regiment, Southern Rhodesia Artillery, Southern Rhodesia Engineers, Southern Rhodesia Signals, Southern Rhodesia Medical Corps, and Southern Rhodesia Corps of Military Police.

In future emphasis would be laid on the Royal Rhodesia Air Force and three battalions of The Royal Rhodesia Regiment. A regular force of four Africa[illegible] would be maintained with the necessary training and administrative backing. Alteration in the size and shape of the Defence Force would limit itself to the Army.

Rhodesia Government Investments

NORTHERN RHODESIA plans to invest more money in constructive development in the Federation rather than in securities in London. This was stated in the Legislative Council last week by the Financial Secretary, Mr. R. A. Nicholson.

He said that the Government's investments outside the Federation totalled £[illegible]96,964 — nearly £3m. less than the sum invested when [illegible] money invested in London, apart [illegible] was mainly in short-term securities which could quickly be turned into cash.

"Even with these resources at our disposal we shall not have enough money for our essential needs during the next few years as loan money may not be as readily available as in the past. At the moment the Government has over £5m. invested locally, with its own statutory boards and those of the Federal Government. This involved a material sacrifice of revenue, as we could have earned more if we had kept our money in London," Mr. Nicholson said.

European Welfare Organization

EFFORTS TO RAISE £50,000 for European welfare work in Kenya are to be made by the Kenya European Welfare Society, a new organization created by the Kenya European Union. Mr. George Nicol, president of the union, has said that European children in the Colony who lacked adequate parental control numbered between 200 and 300. A "place of safety" was urgently needed. There were also 85 European families destitute because of illness or bad luck, as well as chronic invalids for whom no hospital existed. It was hoped to provide a hospital of 32 beds. There were also Europeans living in the less salubrious parts of Nairobi who exposed the rest of the European population to ridicule, in addition to the half-caste problem.

Uganda's £1½m. Hospital

A COMMITTEE consisting of the Director of Medical Services (chairman), the Director of Public Works, the principal of Makerere College, the Deputy Finance Secretary, the medical superintendent, Mulago, Mr. B. N. Kununka and Dr. M. M. Patel, members of Legislature, has been appointed by the Governor of Uganda to advise the Minister of Social Services on plans for the development of a new 750-bed teaching hospital at Mulago. The construction which may cost up to £1½m. will be started between now and June, 1960. The committee will also plan an additional unit of 150 beds for paying patients, and advise the Minister how best these beds can be provided.

News Items in Brief

Legislation enforcing the use of photographic film new and duplicate driving licences has just been introduced in Southern Rhodesia.

More than 8½m. forms, cards, and memos were produced by the Printing and Stationery Department of Kenya in the year ended June 30, 1955.

Fortnightly *Rhodesian Woman and Home* which [illegible] the six-year-old *Shopping News* in the Federation on April 10.

Two Africans will leave Dar es Salaam by air for this country on April 6 to attend a course in local government arranged by the British Council.

Telephones in East Africa increased by 2,946 last year to 17,889, but on January 1, 1956, there were still 8,630 applications outstanding. Trunk calls increased by 17.1% and local by 18.1%.

First meeting of the Blantyre Limbe Municipal Council is to be held next Wednesday. The two town councils have been dissolved. Headquarters for the amalgamated town will provisionally be in Blantyre.

The need for seismograph stations in East Africa was stressed at the inaugural meeting of the East African Committee for Geology of the C.C.T.A., which was held recently in Dar es Salaam.

After leaving Nairobi, an aircraft of Aden Airways developed engine trouble, and after dumping all its freight and luggage in the bush returned safely to Nairobi on the engine. It carried 22 passengers.

An alarming increase in deaths and injuries from road accidents in Kenya last year is reported by the Kenya Police. Accidents numbered 7,895 (against 5,663 in 1954), entailing 288 (186) deaths, and 2,363 (1,619) injuries.

A set of silver fanfare trumpets will be presented to the Uganda Police on May 25 to celebrate the 60th anniversary of their foundation. Parades will be held throughout the country, and a souvenir programme will be printed.

The Chief Justice of Uganda, Sir John Gray, has dismissed an appeal in the High Court by J. W. K[illegible], proprietor of the *Uganda Post*, and A. K. Ddamba, the editor, who were ordered to forfeit £100 each for breach of bond to be of good behaviour.

For the first time in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Africa, a Native installed as the bishop of Mgr. Gerard Mwami, apostolic vicar of Kigali, in the Belgian Trusteeship territory of Ruanda, consecrated Mgr. Perraudin, a Swiss, on Sunday last.

The annual general meeting of members of the Kenya Church Association will be held at C.M. House, 6, Salisbury Square, E.C.4, on Friday, April 20, at 2.15 p.m. It will be preceded by a buffet luncheon at 1 p.m., after which the Rt. Rev. Obadiah Kariuki, Assistant Bishop of Mombasa, will speak.

The Seychelles Government Bulletin, one of the smallest newspapers in the Empire, proofs for which are drawn from a press 150 years old, has raised its price from cent to 10 cents of a rupee per copy. With a circulation of about 400 copies, it is the only daily newspaper published in the island.

An inquiry conducted by Mr. P. O'Donoghue, Crown Counsel in the Somaliland Protectorate, into enmity between three tribes, has recommended that all three enter into bonds to keep the peace: Habr Uni Saad Musa for £25,000, Habr Tollaala Musa Raboker for £50,000, and the Dolbahanta for £89,100.

To control the breeding of the tsetse fly, D.D.T. is being injected into the Nile as it flows through one of the sluices in the Owen Falls dam. The 47 miles of infested river below the dam can be dealt with in this way. Above the dam all the breeding sites have been submerged. No damage will be done to fish by this treatment, and it is stated that to kill a man could be poisoned by the D.D.T. in the water he would have to drink 20,000 bottles during the half-hour of treatment.

Mathali Kaluma, a Nyasaland mail carrier, has retired. For the last five years he was a sorter. But for 18 years he walked over 200,000 miles delivering mail twice a week from Zomba to Namadzi, a round trip of 64 miles a week, and from Zomba to Liwonde once a week, a 60-mile stretch. As well as the two mail bags, weighing 40 lb., on his head Kaluma always carried an effective if antiquated flint-lock muzzle loader as protection against interference by "unauthorized persons" and wild animals.

Christians in the Southern Sudan

Faithfulness of Sudanese Pastors

THE RT. REV. W. C. ALLISON, Bishop in the Sudan, has written in a report received in London:

"When the people in outstations were desperately afraid during the mutiny and unrest last August, and when many were tempted to loot and kill, the Sudanese pastors, without exception, stuck to their posts and [illegible] prevent bloodshed and looting and to restore peace and order.

"In many parishes, the one standing out from those first days of terror was the pastor and his church. When in the early morning the drum was heard calling the people into the church for prayer, even though they dared not sally forth, they slowly began to take courage and one by one returned to their homes, though sometimes only to run away again when shooting was heard.

"In some cases the pastor and his family had to stay alone amid scenes of desolation and despair. In other cases a few of the local Christian teachers and evangelists were ready to stay by them. In one case, in two large parish centres, hundreds of people gathered at the very time when looting broke out; but by their faithfulness, courage and faith the pastors concerned were able to allay the fears and doubts of their people and to stop them running away. These classes continued despite the unsettled conditions.

"The newly consecrated first Sudanese Assistant Bishop continues his pastoral work undaunted. He found large numbers of people ready for confirmation, and the Centre remains a source of the disturbance confirmed over [illegible] from the whole parish.

"In some cases Christians were involved in murder and looting as a result of the [illegible] and fears which were brought sud[illegible] became uncontrolled as a result of false rumours reaching them of atrocities against their own folk in the distant towns.

"When they eventually came to their senses many repented and returned to faith. A few Christians suffered the extreme penalty; but the pastors who were allowed to visit the condemned men before their execution have a wonderful story to tell of the talks they have had with them.

"Though the preaching of one condemned man who was truly repentant six unbelievers were converted before their execution. On the grave of this man his friends inscribed these words: 'He died courageously. As a prisoner he ever brought others to Christ.'

"There were [illegible] instances of men converted in prison while awaiting the confirmation of their death sentences. The way these men faced death with real peace of heart, and even a smile of faith, left their [illegible] impression on the Moslem warders and officers who were [illegible]

"Hitler and Saladin are examples of racial nationalists and today more and more African leaders, due to colour discriminations and other frustrations confronting their people, are understandably turning to the same disastrous course". — Colonel David Stirling, writing in the *Spectator* on the aims and policy of the Cape-to-Cairo African Solidarity.

U.K. Exporters Discouraged

Institute of Export's Comment

THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT says in the current issue of its journal:

"What does the Great Design do to encourage exporting? Instead, the interest rate which the exporter must pay to finance his business just at the time when his customers overseas are demanding longer terms of credit.

"This act of encouragement follows hard upon increases in the cost of his air postage rates, his overseas parcel post rates, his shipping freight rates, his own travelling expenses when going abroad, and the cost of everything which he uses in his business, including even the statutorily compulsory bill of lading which still carries the purchase tax as on any home commercial document.

"There is in high places a wilful ignorance of the realities of exporting. Ignorance which stems largely, we believe, from the fact that the Government's advisers are usually either manufacturers of boots or distinguished economists who never made nor sold a penny worth of anything anywhere.

"This, it is that the Government, which still retains a very large measure of control over imports, which controls not only the issue of money and credit, but also national expenditure upon defence and welfare, has decided to comfort for exporters, save the now almost nationally organised to export more."

Salisbury Tobacco Sales

SALES OF Southern and Northern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco at the Salisbury auctions opened on [illegible] 800 [illegible] for [illegible] 13, making an average price of [illegible] per lb.

Mr. D. M. [illegible], chairman of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., said in his last week's speech that the U.K. tobacco manufacturers intend to purchase at least 83,000,000 lb. of Rhodesian flue-cured this year. He was speaking [illegible] on behalf of the Tobacco Advisory Board of [illegible]

Following [illegible] Rhodesian Marketing Board [illegible] Agent-Buying [illegible] interest [illegible] keep sales running smoothly [illegible] that the [illegible] suitable to the U.K. market [illegible] offered [illegible] normal manner. Stocks on [illegible] are low. [illegible] the sales continue without [illegible] may have serious effect on our markets."

Encouraging Africans in Trade

AFRICAN TRADERS in Kampala are to be offered accommodation in a block of eight shops and 15 offices to be built near the railway station at a cost of £40,000 by the Ministry of Rural Development. Economic rents will be charged, based on the cost of the building and amortisation over 40 years. The [illegible] official [illegible] as that of making available to [illegible] premises on prominent sites in the town so as to encourage their full integration with trade in the commercial capital of Uganda. The Kampala Traders Co-operative Union, Ltd., may lease the shops of the office floor.

£500,000 Company for Federation

BOWMAKER (C.S.), LTD., and Tozer, Kemsley & Millbourn, Ltd., have agreed to proceed immediately with the formation in Southern Rhodesia of a company to trade as industrial bankers in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The two companies will have an equal interest in the new enterprise, which will have an authorized capital of £500,000 and will start to operate in the very near future. It is noted that the name of the new company will be Bowmaker (C.S.), Ltd.

During the six years 1956-61 Nairobi City Council plans to spend almost £10½m. on capital works. African housing and other services appear in the schedule at just over £2m., water schemes at £2½m., sewerage at just under £1½m., roads, bridges, and car parks at the same total, European housing at £537,000, and Asian housing at £443,500.

Of Commercial Concern

The Uganda Lint Marketing Board's annual report for the year to October 31 last states that eight of the 130 cotton ginneries which operated during the past season were run by registered African growers' co-operative societies, that the standard of ginning at a number of those establishments was extremely disappointing, and that supervision frequently appeared to be perfunctory. During the season 24 ginneries had to be closed temporarily for bad ginning, some on more than one occasion.

Total revenue earned by East African Railways and Harbours in February is estimated at £1,821,000, against £1,550,800 in the same month last year. Of this total, harbour facilities accounted for £377,000. Both the Tanga line and the port of Tanga showed records in tonnages moved and exported, while tonnages railed to Dar es Salaam in the first two months of the year showed an increase of 6% compared with those of the same period of 1955.

The Kenya Ministry of Agriculture imported during the last three months of 1955 lobo mouth disease vaccine equivalent to 130,000 doses, valued at £22,000. While vaccination has been found effective in protecting individual farms, overall control of the disease has not been improved by patchy vaccination. At the end of the year foci of the disease were more widespread than at any time since the end of the war.

At last week's auctions in London 9,372 packages of East African tea were sold for 3s. 2.94d. per lb., against 6,392 packages averaging 2s. 2.29d. per lb. in the previous week. Consignments from Nyasaland averaged 3s. 1.39d., from Tanganyika, 3s. 3.6d.; Portuguese East Africa, 2s. 8.97d.; Tanganyika, 3s. 5.78d.; Uganda, 3s. 2.4d.; and Belgian Congo, 2s. 7.87d. per lb.

East African Airways in February carried 8,327 passengers, [illegible] tons of freight, and [illegible] tons of mail, compared with [illegible] 240 passengers, 183 tons of freight and [illegible] tons of mail in the same month last year. For the first two months of the year the figures are 15,690 (15,870) passengers, 412 (380) tons of freight and [illegible] (2) tons [illegible]

Following the visit of a [illegible] last year, a delegation from that country has arrived in the Sudan to discuss the [illegible] terms. Delegations from both national and commercial [illegible] are expected in the Sudan [illegible]

Sherwoods Paints, Ltd., a company with a subsidiary in Tanganyika, has declared a dividend of 27½% (the same) for the year to November last. Net profits were £34,792 (£43,870) after tax of £[illegible] (£47,134).

Total agricultural exports from the South Nyanza district of Kenya last year were valued at £1,204,800, of which £330,000 was from food crops, £360,000 from animal products, and £114,800 from [illegible] crops.

The Tanganyika Government is considering a scheme to irrigate one million acres of land highly suitable for agriculture, subject to negotiations with Egypt under the 1929 Nile [illegible] agreement.

A tea nursery started eight months ago near Nyeri, Kenya, has enough plants for 420 acres of Kikuyu holdings. A £30,000 tea factory is being built at Kathaya from Swynnerton Plan funds.

Rhodesia Railways have ordered 50 eight-wheeled diesel vehicles from Leyland Albion (Africa), Ltd.

Tenders for a further £200,000 of bills have been invited by the Kenya Cereals Finance Corporation.

The Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, is to spend £30,000 on additions to the bedroom accommodation.

Dutch exports to the African continent last year rose by 11% to £55m. (Fls. 590m.)

German engineers are prospecting for underground water near Khartoum.

Arusha Plantations

THE DIRECTORS OF ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LTD., have informed shareholders that they consider that a sale of the company's properties at a satisfactory price would be in the best interests of shareholders, and that should an acceptable offer be received they will call an extraordinary general meeting immediately. Inquiries received suggest that the development value of the properties, which lie in the outskirts of the town, far exceed their agricultural value.

Lords Debate on Colonial Service

(Report concluded from page 1051)

time to meet the request of an external Government for expert in any kind of public administration.

"If that does exist, it would follow that the Service would need to see that there were always serving people who had volunteered and were prepared to go abroad if required. It would also be an essential part of that system that when a foreign request was made and an officer was sent he would be seconded in such a way that when that job was done he could return to the Civil Service, and do so under conditions which provided that he would not be prejudiced by the fact that for some years he had been working abroad rather than at home.

THE EARL OF LUCAN underlined the difference in the cost of employing expatriate officers and indigenous officers. In Rhodesia, the additional cost of employing an officer from Britain or the Dominions as compared with one whose home was in Africa was a factor which would influence the choice of men for these services. Unless some scheme could be brought in whereby the difference between the two scales could be borne by the U.K. Government, the selection of officers would possibly be somewhat contrary to the standards of efficiency and suitability as which they would normally be chosen.

Shortage of Recruits

"We know that there is a pressing shortage of young men in the Colonial Service. You will be told in any Colony that the Service is considerably under strength, and when each batch of cadets arrives there are always fewer than are required to fill the vacancies. So the Government have to offer sufficient attractions to draw plenty of the right type of young men. In the old days the attraction of the Colonial Service lay in the responsibility and the independence which even a young junior officer enjoyed overseas. In those days he was practically a dictator in his own territory, responsible to the Governor and to the Secretary of State. The new factor in this situation now is the rise to self-government of the Colonial peoples and what is wanted from the administrative office is a change of outlook.

"The type of person who will be [illegible] the new relationship is not necessarily the same type as that which formerly filled the ranks of the Colonial Administrative Service. Now he has to be an adviser; he has to be willing one might say, to work himself out of a job by fostering the growth of local community feeling and local government institutions. And he is responsible to elected Ministers and Governments of the country where he is. The reward will not be the same as the reward of the Colonial officer formerly. His reward will be in assisting and advising on a basis of complete equality the political leaders and the administrators, indigenous to the country. I am in good recruiting officer on that basis that Colonial administrative jobs are the same as in old days. It must be explained that new qualities and new outlook are wanted."

Minister's Reply

THE EARL OF MUNSTER, the Minister without Portfolio, replying to the debate in the absence of Lord [illegible], the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the White Paper was now in operation and that it had been [illegible] generally good effect. Nearly 10,000 officers had applied and had been accepted for enrolment as members of the Overseas Civil Service. The figure represented the great majority of the members of the Colonial Service, so it could be said that the White Paper was well received.

On the question of vacancies he said that the Colonial Office was now filling some 1,000 posts abroad every year, and so far from diminishing, the overall demand continued to increase. During the present year it was hoped to fill some 1,400 vacancies, the largest demand being for administrative officers, agriculturists, teachers, engineers, doctors, and nurses.

"Lord Winster suggested that men with political experience should be appointed as Governors of colonial territories. As he knows, in the past members of both Houses of Parliament have been appointed to governorships. But I think that in the future, as in the past, the majority of Colonial Governorships must be filled by men who have made the Colonial Service their life's active career. I think it would be unfortunate if we should hold out few hopes to those in the Colonial Service who have climbed to the top of the Service thinking this prize may also be within their grasp and should [illegible] these posts would [illegible] members of this House or another place.

LORD WINSTER said it was most [illegible] to say that I did not propose [illegible] an inflexible rule and that full discretion would be left with the Colonial Secretary and the Prime Minister [illegible] recommendations for Governorships.

LORD MUNSTER: I think it is clear that the exception proves the rule and that Colonial servants should have the great majority of the Colonial Governorships available to them. There is a considerable difference in the salaries for expatriate officers and for local talent. The local Governments are the employers of expatriate officers in every case and it is obvious that Her Majesty's Government could not assume the full responsibility without very careful and continuous thought of what the results might be. I do not hold, nor do I believe that the salaries for administrative officers and others in the grades performing duties outlined in the appendix to the White Paper, are a proper charge on Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to meet.

"Lord Tweedsmuir thought it would be possible to have some form of insurance against premature termination of service. I think the noble Lord knows that anybody in the Service today would receive compensation if his services were terminated when the Colony in which he served achieved self-government. But I hardly think it would be possible for H.M. Government to undertake to insure every Colonial servant against this eventuality.

"Paragraph 13 of the White Paper, about which many noble Lords have spoken, referred to the possibility of setting up a Commonwealth or Overseas Service and pointed out that this raised a good many problems. I can assure those who have taken part in the discussion, that these problems are being examined very seriously, and I hope it will be possible to make a statement in the fairly near future about the results of this examination. Meanwhile, within the existing framework, we are trying to secure reasonable conditions of service and the safeguarding of pension rights, and that where constitutional changes result in each [illegible] compensation is paid for the loss of a career.

British Officers Wanted

"Discussions to this end have already taken place with the representatives of several territories. I think it was Lord Ogmore who said that so far they had all been very fair indeed, and I think that is true. I am certain that the whole House would agree that until those territories which have attained advanced forms of complete self-government can produce enough properly qualified officers to staff their own Services, it is desirable that they should be able to retain a proportion of experienced British officers. Indeed, in most of the overseas territories where the question at present arises, the responsible Ministers have approved this course and many of them have publicly stated that they hope the British officers will remain. The problem is not therefore only one of securing compensation for those who go; it is also necessary to see what H.M. Government and the overseas Governments can do between them to induce those whose services are still needed to remain and to bring [illegible] in to fill posts which cannot yet be filled from local sources. That is the task which is facing us and it is not an easy one.

"We do not intend as a Government to let down the Colonial Service in any way whatever. There is no need for the Colonial Service today, any more than there was in the past, to fight, as he described it, on two fronts. We are protecting their interests to the best of our ability and we are determined that in the end the Colonial servants shall secure a fair deal."

Desert Locust Summary

IN A SUMMARY received a few days ago the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London wrote: "The Somalilands and most of Ethiopia were free in January; some breeding and escapes were reported in North-eastern Ethiopia on the coast of Eritrea, and several mature and young swarms spread into the coastal areas of the Sudan. In East Africa there were some swarms in Kenya and a few small swarms in Tanganyika and Uganda. Some long rains breeding may take place in Kenya as well as on the Somali Peninsula, which may be reinvaded in April by swarms hatched out in southern Ethiopia in January."

Trade of the Federation

THE FEDERATION had a favourable trade balance of some £30m. in the first 11 months of last year, due mainly to a sharp rise in the value of exports to the United States, France, and Germany. Imports for the period were valued at £126m., and exports at £156m., excluding gold worth £6m. and re-exports at £2.7m. Trade with British countries ex[illegible] balanced at £106.2m. Exports outside the Commonwealth rose to record figure of £49.8m., against imports worth only £19.8m. Exports to the U.S. jumped £10m. to £35m., and imports from the U.K. increased by £4[illegible] to £54.3m. Exports to South Africa totalled £[illegible]7m., against imports of £11.3m. America spent £2[illegible]m. in the Federation, mainly on copper and asbestos, and bought £6m. worth of her merchandise. Germany spent £7.5m., mainly on copper and hides, selling produce worth £1.9m. France sold goods worth under £[illegible] but her purchases in the Federation totalled £2.0m.

Surcharge on Steel

LOW STEEL IMPORTS from the Union of South Africa cost the Federation nearly £400,000 a year more as a result of a surcharge of £13 a ton imposed by the Union Government and payable by importers. Protesting against the surcharge, Mr. K. G. Stevens, chairman of the Rhodesian Constructional Steel Works Association, said: "It means that competition from the Union will again be placed in a more favourable position compared with our production." The Federation uses about 125,000 tons of steel a year: 30,000 tons from the Union, 40,000 tons from the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission, and the rest from other sources. Union steel will now cost £3 a ton, or £13 a ton more than Riscom steel, including railage.

MINING

Copperbelt Technical Foundation

Mr. E. E. Howell Appointed Principal

IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED in Northern Rhodesia that Mr. E. E. Howell, B.Sc., A.I.M.E.E., at present principal of the Pietermaritzburg Technical College, has been appointed principal of the recently formed Copperbelt Technical Foundation. Over 100 applications were received, from the United Kingdom, South Africa, the Gold Coast, the Sudan, New Zealand and Singapore as well as from the Federation itself.

Mr. Howell is expected to take up his new duties on July 1. He was educated at Exeter and graduated at Bristol University with first-class honours in engineering. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Metropolitan-Vickers, Ltd., in Manchester. Before emigrating to South Africa in 1926 he was chief designer to a Liverpool electrical and mechanical equipment manufacturer.

From 1926 to 1930 he lectured on general engineering subjects at Cape Technical College, Cape Town. In 1944 he was appointed vice-principal of Natal Technical College, and five years later became principal of Pietermaritzburg Technical College. He is married with two children.

Among his first duties will be the selection of staff and planning the foundation's curricula. The aim is to provide technical training for young Europeans. Hitherto they have had to study in the Union or abroad.

The mining companies have allocated £400,000 to the new foundation.

Mining Dividends

UNION CORPORATION, LTD.—Final 70%, making 110%, less tax, for 1955, against 93¾% (including interim of 20% tax free) in the previous year.

ANGLO AMERICAN CO[illegible] SOUTH AFRICA, Ltd.—Final [illegible] per share making [illegible] year 1955 (the same). Profit after tax was £2,048,800 (£4,028,257).

The British South Africa Company

Substantial Contribution Towards Rhodesian Hydro-Electric Scheme

MR. C. HELY-HUTCHINSON ON VALUATION OF COPPER FOR ROYALTY

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on March 22 at The Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2. Mr. C. HELY-HUTCHINSON (the president) presided.

The president, having paid tribute to the late Sir Dougal Malcolm, and having referred to the revival of the office of vice-president, continued:—

"The mineral revenue for the year, as you will see in the profit and loss account, amounted to £10m. after providing for the share, 20%, thereof which is payable to the Northern Rhodesian Government in accordance with the 1950 Agreement. 96% of this was from copper, of which 345,000 tons were produced and were valued for royalty purposes at an average of £289 per ton, which compared with 302,000 tons at an average value of £210 per ton for the previous year.

Future Mineral Revenue

"Copper is currently being produced in Northern Rhodesia at the rate of 32,000 tons a month, which is an annual rate of 384,000 tons subject, of course, to the effect of any strikes or coal shortages which may occur.

"The value per ton for royalty purposes is at present, over £380, though it may be unwise to base calculations too long ahead upon a continuity of that value.

"In addition the Chibuluma mine should soon be producing copper at an annual rate of 16,000 tons and as from the beginning of 1957 Nchanga mines should be producing copper at an annual rate of nearly 45,000 tons, which they plan to double in 1960.

"Upon such figures as these may be based a variety of different calculations of future revenue—more or less rosy in proportions to the views of the calculator. The less optimistic may like to be reminded that a reliable observer has as recently as in November last year recorded that in the view of the copper industry collectively, the price of electrolytic copper is not likely to fall much below £240 a ton in the foreseeable future. On the basis of an annual production rate of only 400,000 tons at that price, the company's net annual income from all sources, after tax, calculated at current rates, is not likely to be far short of £8m.

"These are comforting thoughts, but there is a matter bearing upon them of which you should be made aware.

Valuation of Copper for Royalty

"You may remember that in April last year, the Rhodesian Selection Trust announced its policy of selling copper at fixed prices thereafter, and some speculation in the newspapers, as to whether it would affect our royalties on the copper so sold, in the following July we published a statement which recorded that:—

"The question of the basis on which the company's royalty on copper should be calculated in the future has for some time been—and still is—under discussion between The British South Africa Company and the R.S.T. Group. It is also the subject of confidential discussion between the company and their legal advisers and, in the circumstances, the company feels that it must refrain from making any further statement on the subject at the present time.

"Those discussions both with the Rhodesian Selection Trust and our lawyers continued thereafter and meanwhile, the copper companies continued to pay royalty upon the copper produced by them on an agreed provisional valuation basis.

New Basis Fixed

"At the end of the year, no agreement with the Rhodesian Selection Trust having by then been reached, and having in the meanwhile been finally advised by our lawyers as to our contractual rights, we unilaterally fixed a new basis of valuation and required the copper companies to adjust accordingly the royalties which had already been paid on the agreed provisional valuation basis, and to pay royalty thereafter upon the new valuation basis so fixed.

"I might here explain that we had to take into account the change which the London Metal Exchange has made in the basis of its quotations for copper. Before the war the London Metal Exchange quotation was for a ton of rough copper, and that had been adopted in our contracts with the copper companies as the basis for valuing copper for royalty. The London Metal Exchange closed down in 1939 and temporary arrangements for quotation were made.

Stock Exchange Quotations

"When the London Metal Exchange resumed business in 1953 and we sought to return to the use of its quotations we had to make provision for the fact that its quotation was then for a ton of electrolytic copper—a more valuable product than rough copper. Our contracts with the copper companies gave us the right in certain events to substitute similar standards of valuation to those prescribed in them and we had to settle what, under those circumstances was a similar standards of valuation. Apart from that the Rhodesian Selection Trust had taken the view that the London Metal Exchange quotation ought not to be the sole basis for valuing copper for royalty.

"Since we thus fixed unilaterally the new basis of valuation all the copper companies have conformed to our requirements as to the payment of the royalties calculated in accordance therewith. The companies under the direction of the Rhodesian Selection Trust have reserved a right to challenge the correctness of that basis, but without any consequential right to re-adjust retrospectively any payments which it may have made or may make in accordance therewith. The companies under the direction of Rhodesian Anglo American have not challenged the correctness of that basis, but have reserved the right to claim the benefit of any different basis of valuation which we may here-

after apply to the Rhodesian Selection Trust Companies. This, of course, is reasonable enough.

Investment Revenue

The revenue from investments amounted to £1,800,000, three-quarters of that total derived from Rhodesian mining investments.

On the date of the balance-sheet the assets other than cash, stock and investments, i.e., the addition of the two items called unclaimed dividend fund and current assets, totalled £12.2m.

The liabilities other than capital and reserves, i.e., the addition of the four items called future taxation, staff superannuation, unclaimed dividends and current liabilities, including the proposed final dividend, totalled £11.2m. Thus there was a net surplus of assets of £1m. but there were commitments of various sorts amounting in all to over £5m. These include provision for the important commitments which, as reported to you at the last annual meeting, we have undertaken in respect of the finance of Bancroft mines.

Loan to Government

Moreover, since the close of the financial year, we have undertaken, as was foreshadowed in principle when we last met, and as was reported in the Press a month ago, to lend to the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland over the next four or five years a total of £4m. towards the monies—now estimated at £79m. as compared with the estimate of £54m. a year ago—required to carry out the first stage of the hydro-electric installation at the Kariba Gorge. The loan is to earn interest on the same terms, whatever they may be, as may be required by the International Bank in respect of such monies as it may lend for the same purposes.

We have no doubt that this substantial contribution towards the finance of this important undertaking is fully justified not only because, as a source of power, it will greatly benefit the Northern Rhodesian copper producing industry, with whom our own fortunes are so closely identified, but because we have an inescapable obligation to play our part in the development of the territories from which we draw the greater part of our large revenues. That same obligation may well involve us in other, similar commitments in future years.

Commitments Total £8m.

We thus had commitments totalling some £8m. in excess of the net cash resources. Their chronological incidence is such that we have no reason to doubt, on any reasonable forecast of our future profits, that we shall be able to meet them as they mature and at the same time to maintain the dividend at the annual rate recommended to you today.

The gross amount required to pay that annual rate of dividend in respect of the year ended September 30, 1955, and to meet the distributed profits tax on the profit so distributed, will be £4½m., or 40% of the gross profit before tax, which was £11.8m. Of that gross profit, taxes other than the distributed profits tax will absorb 32%, and 28% will be carried forward.

The amount thus carried forward will contribute to the fortification of the company's resources necessary to enable it to discharge the commitments already undertaken and to put it in a position to assume any new commitments which it may be thought proper to take, not only to help in the future development of the Federation, including of course the search for minerals with an eye to the establishment of new sources of royalty revenue, but also [illegible] as may seem fit, of the investment policy outlined to you last [illegible].

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

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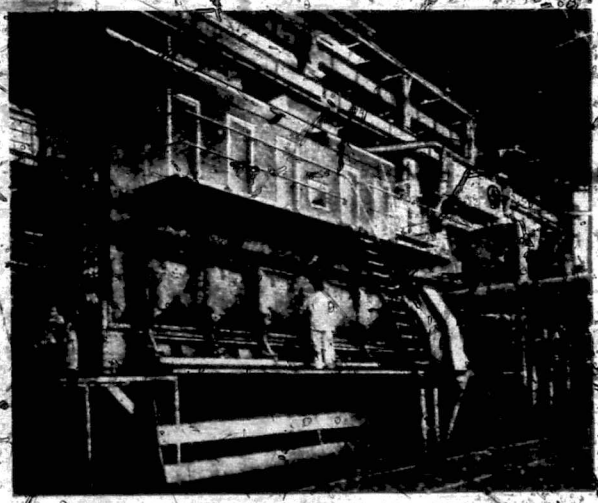
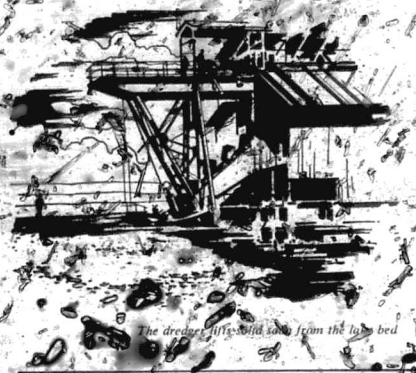
Funds for British Overseas Development



Always building a greater East Africa

[illegible] on the export trade that East African [illegible] depends. But there [illegible] trade without an efficient system [illegible] East African Railways and Harbours [illegible] provides and [illegible] developing [illegible] building [illegible] their part in the East African [illegible]



The dredger lifts solid soda from the lake bed

A [illegible] loads soda [illegible] factory

Crushed raw soda is loaded onto [illegible]

Sacks of [illegible] soda, ready for export, are sealed [illegible] machines and trolleyed for [illegible] direct into railway [illegible]

At Lake Magadi, East Africa has a vast potential source of [illegible]. There from natural deposits, the Magadi Soda Company is producing salt for local markets and soda mainly for export worth more than £1,000,000 a year, and the factory is being modernised to step up production from 100,000 tons of soda a year to between 150,000 and 180,000 tons. All the factory's production is handled by East African Railways and Harbours on its journey to widespread export markets. Indeed few, if any, of East Africa's export industries could exist without the vital transport link between up-country areas and the ports. It is in providing that link that East African Railways and Harbours give one of their most important services.

East African Railways & Harbours

PART OF THE EAST AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION SERVICES

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

UNLESS THE UNITED [illegible] can make important [illegible] contributions [illegible] Colonial development, it will lose its place in their markets and their regard, said Mr. J. A. Michie, chairman of the National Bank of India, in his recent annual statement to the shareholders of that institution. That truth, to which this newspaper has called attention again and again, cannot be too often reiterated, for there is unfortunately no adequate appreciation of it among the general public, or, indeed, among those who purport to be its leaders. The few politicians who can be relied upon to bring the Commonwealth and Colonial point of view to notice when policy is under discussion represent a sadly small proportion of the membership of the House of Commons. There are, of course, others with a fluctuating interest, but their joint influence is much less than they and many other people imagine it; for knowing that their attention will soon switch to some other temporarily prominent topic, the party chiefs pay little heed to their exhortations.

Power But No Vision.

When succeeding generations read the history of this era they will surely be astonished at the scant importance which so-called statesmen in this country have paid to the overseas Empire during the past half century. In two great wars the Dominions and the Colonies magnificently demonstrated their loyalty, proving to all the world that the British Crown symbolized a true league of nations, a brotherhood of united nations. But short-sighted politicians, instead of relying on the proven bonds of common attachment to deep-rooted principles, have preferred the artificial creations of world planners. Instead of friendly arrangements with trusted allies, especially within the British family, they have accepted the importunities of more than a few States which have greatly damaged the British realm and would do so again if the opportunity offered. The savings of British citizens which have been thrown away in Germany, South America, the Middle East and other parts of the globe would have sufficed to develop Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South, Central, East and West Africa to stages far beyond those now attained. But the men in London with the power lacked the vision; even when it was presented to them they could not hold it in mind long enough to become stirred to action.

Dedicated Servants Of the Imperial Idea.

Of the thousands of men who have passed through the House of Commons in the period under consideration not one in a hundred has left an enduring mark as a dedicated servant of the Imperial idea and ideal, as one so devoted to it that he always placed it before party, even once before the displeasure of the whips, before the prospect of office and honours. How many — or, rather, how few — names of such men can the reader recall offhand? Two will spring to mind immediately, and perhaps only two — the names of Joseph Chamberlain and Leopold Amery. Together they spanned five full decades which produced neither colleagues of their own self-sacrificing calibre nor Cabinets willing to adopt their attitude of mind, principles, and plans. Indeed, if progress within the Empire had been left mainly to the political leaders of the country, it would have been remark-

able only for its pathetic inadequacy. Individuals, often of no renown, had undertaken what the powerful were too lazy or too indolent themselves to start. Yet there was never a shortage of men of the right stamp — though frequently their work was handicapped by lack of money. In connexion with Africa can the name of any British Minister rank with that of Livingstone or Rhodes or Lugard? Of course not. They and the many splendid but less famous who helped to make their dreams come true had little or no recognition and very little assistance until their greatest difficulties had been largely overcome. Then, when it was less necessary, doors which had been closed were opened.

How History Is Falsified

So ignorant are the people of the elementary facts that it has been possible for interested political cliques to make large sections of the public believe, during the last two generations that the Empire was created by the ignoble and predatory policies of Cabinets quick to paint red the vacant spaces of the earth. For that idea there is no warrant whatsoever. As anyone who cares to turn up the records can confirm, responsibilities in East, Central, or West Africa were anathema to successive British Governments, which preferred them to be accepted by Germany, France, Italy, or anyone else. For instance, the coasts of what became German East Africa and German South West Africa were repeatedly offered to Her Majesty's Government before they were occupied by a Reich anxious to place itself on the flank of Britain's spheres of influence in Africa, and had it not been for the prescience, vigour, and determination of Cecil Rhodes Germany would have drawn a great belt across what is now Rhodesia.

Facts Which Should Be Generally Known

These facts ought to be taught in British schools and, equally important, in African schools — for if the Germans had established themselves strongly in Africa they might well have made themselves masters of the world. In which event the immature Africans who now demand universal suffrage and self-government would have been helots hewing wood and drawing water for tough Teutonic overlords. Most of these independent African politicos know little of the history of their own territories, let alone the story of the narrow margin by which German ambitions in Africa were defeated — or, we repeat, by forethinking and resolute statesmen in London and by a small number of better-sighted subjects. If the citizens of other countries were today better informed of the history, geography, development, potentialities, and problems of the Commonwealth and the Colonies, they would not willingly allow their necessary help in men and money — their generosity to all manner of causes, not least those of the United Nations and its multifarious agencies, on record. Their money has been poured out on all sorts of projects, many of them fatuous, often in countries which are bitterly anti-British, and which, instead of being grateful for such aid, resent any reluctance or inability to give all that they ask.

Is £6 A Year Too Much to Pay?

How much better it would have been to channel the main flow to lands which own allegiance to the House of Windsor. Their cohesion would have been amazingly strengthened, their development would have been enormously extended, and their joint influence in the [illegible] and peace would have been made incomparably greater than it is today. The errors of the past are thus briefly recalled only as a challenge to the present and the future. The last Chancellor of the Exchequer declared publicly that the Mother Country ought to lend at least three hundred million pounds annually to the British States across the seas. At present nothing like that moderate total is available after meeting the staggering costs of defence, the insatiable demands of the Welfare State, and the prodigious expenditure on cigarettes, drink, and various forms of gambling which is considered by millions of Britons to be an essential element in the costs of living. But unless some such investment as Mr. Butler envisaged be contrived, the United Kingdom will unquestionably experience progressive diminution of the influence which alone keeps it a Great Power. Without the Commonwealth and the Colonial Dependencies, Great Britain would be as vulnerable economically as militarily. Fifty million people can live on this island, and live in high prosperity, only because the countries across the oceans which were brought to birth by British enterprise and devotion are still true to their heritage. Would it be too much to expect every person in this country to pay six pounds a year to maintain that connexion in good trim?

Notes By The Way

Self-Dispraise

SELDOM INDEED does an official report emphasize an unsuccessful endeavour of the department concerned. Mr. Alan C. Holmes, who started the Health Education Office of the Medical Department of Kenya, showed in his first annual report last year, however, that he is not mesmerized by the methods conventional in the Civil Service, and his report for 1955 (which was completed on February 10 of this year) says of his own participation in the last Royal Agricultural Show in the Colony: "This show was called 'Electricity in the Service of Medicine' — an unhappy choice for its project for the main part to be truly, except in the bay where a man with model heads for eyes and wax baths and the well-worn [illegible] were used to demonstrate therapy and diathermy. The show was starchy and the presentment apparently quite wrong. We live, and I hope we learn." Those who can report thus on a miscalculation of his own making must commend the work upon which he is engaged to the sympathetic consideration of those for whom it is intended. The report, which could scarcely be more modest, indicates that very useful work is being done with a very small staff and at very small cost.

Put Ashore in Desperation

THE INTERMITTENT PARTIAL [illegible] departure of incompetent clerks continues, writes Mr. Holmes, adding: "Seven aspirants have come and gone during the year, the majority, having proved quite incapable of dealing with the ever-increasing amount of correspondence, scores, dispatch work, and vouchers, have been put ashore in desperation before they sank the ship. Two rather more efficient left for more remunerative posts. At the end of the year the assistant and myself are having to deal with all the clerical work ourselves." How much more effective is that good-humoured statement of fact than the customary plea for more and more staff! He wants them, of course, as any enthusiast must, but I imagine that they would [illegible] to exert themselves [illegible] not become mere additions to the scenery.

Everything Must be Explained

PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY, who insist on thinking that the African is really very much like the ordinary Englishman, might ponder this passage in Mr. Holmes's report: "We are all aware that the fly carries dirt and spreads disease, but we need reminding of the fact from time to time. Not so our African. Here this awareness can rarely be exploited. A poster of a large fly on a bowl of food with the caption 'Flies Spread Disease. Kill Them All' evokes only the plaintive query 'Why?' or alternatively, 'That picture does not apply to us; we have no flies that size in Kenya.' If one salient fact has emerged from the year's work it is that nothing, repeat nothing, we produce can stand or fall on its own merits. Everything must be explained. All our material, with the possible exception of fliers and stickers with such simple slogans as 'Now Wash Your Hands', must be treated only as aids to teaching and can be used only where it can be explained or demonstrated. Some sections of the African community cannot tell the right way up of a picture, while some of the intelligentsia consider that unless a poster portrays a sophisticate it is beneath their notice. Thus our hopes of meeting production difficulties by designing a wide appeal have been doomed to failure. Meanwhile, the search for right ideas, for the right occasions, in the right places, goes on."

New Capital for K.F.A.

HEAVY OVERSUBSCRIPTION of the new share issue by the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd., is to be expected for the K.F.A. has an enviable business record and a manifest spirit of enterprise. The only doubt, I imagine, is how much (or, rather, how little) of the £527,000 of new capital will be available to the general public after the members of the association have exercised their rights to prior allotment. It is to be hoped that they will demand a high proportion of the total, for that would represent a dual vote of confidence — in the association and its board, and also in the outlook for the whole settlement in the Colony. The prospectus of the new issue is likely, I gather, to be issued in mid-April. It will constitute a landmark in East African commercial finance, for never before has any business organization in the territories sought to raise anything like half a million sterling locally, without much greater backing from London. The confidence of the directors is not likely to be disappointed.

Test of Merit

AN AFRICAN who on a recent public occasion said that the association for [illegible] wanted jobs to be allocated by "merit and rigid consideration of educational attainment" has been incautious enough to send me the written text of his address. He deprecates the provision of "bed spaces outside" and declares that nothing is so important as having "stabled lies among the workers." Judged by the consideration of educational attainment, those passages would have done him no good as a candidate for advancement. Would he, or anyone else, like to tell me the meaning of this sentence, addressed to a well-known official: "We as a team should like to see you control from a post and call out for 100 yards by every body"? [illegible] Nor is the next sentence strikingly clear: "Our policy has the motto declaring against A. B. and C.: we are alive to this and would like to chop it as deed but not theory." As the African speaker was doubtless doing his best, I refrain from mentioning his identity.

Backward Forsooth!

MR. R. G. TURNBULL, Chief Secretary to the Government of Kenya, served for some years in the Northern Frontier District, and when a member of the Legislative Council recently referred incautiously to the inhabitants of that area as backward, his retort was brief but pointed. "If it is backward to be a devout Muslim, to despise drunkenness and loose living, to be able to count back your ancestors for 30 generations, and be the finest fighting men in East Africa, they are backward." Then, relenting a little, their champion continued: "As for their being persuaded to take part in the next election, it is their wish that they should remain out until a man of their own people who possesses the necessary qualities can represent them. Until such time they would prefer the Minister for African Affairs to look after their interests." Would that such tributes could be honestly paid to more tribes.

Racial and Economic Discrimination in Northern Rhodesia

Healing Old Sores by Conciliation and Good Will Rather Than by Legislation

A RACE RELATIONS ADVISORY and Conciliation Board invested with wide powers is urgently needed in Northern Rhodesia. Its immediate establishment is the major recommendation of a committee which has just reported* on racial discrimination in shops and business premises in the Protectorate.

The committee appointed by the territorial Government were unanimous in their conclusions. They believe that legislation against racial discrimination should be adopted only as a last resort, when good will and conciliation have failed. On the other hand, they disagreed with several witnesses who thought that any positive intervention to improve race relations would do more harm than good and that time would act as a great healer.

The committee's view is that if a policy of *laissez faire* were adopted there would be a real danger of people, impatient of the delay and losing faith in the protestations of European good will, resorting to other measures, not always lawful, to remove racial inequalities.

The report stresses that it is essential for the Government — itself not entirely innocent of discrimination — to give a strong lead in carrying out its declared policy on non-discrimination on racial grounds. Great harm can be done to race relations even if only a few shops practised discrimination on the grounds of race, and that incidents, though trivial in themselves, create rancour out of all proportion to their importance.

Lower Standards

The committee is careful to point out that much discrimination practised against Africans is not on grounds of race alone. Their lower social and economic standards expose them to discrimination on cultural, economic and social grounds, much of which would disappear as they progress.

Evidence showed that in the past few years there has been a marked improvement in the treatment of Africans in European-owned shops. But the position is still far from satisfactory and the committee is "left in no doubt that extreme rudeness is the cause of most of the trouble."

Another factor bolstering discrimination is "the fear which the European of low intelligence and ability has of slipping down in the social scale. The more so because a European settler in Central Africa often finds himself a notch or two higher on the social scale and something recently won is always more bitterly defended." One of our biggest educational problems is what to do with children, who in Europe, would dig ditches, hew wood and draw water. This type of European knows that his white skin is his biggest asset, and does not want it to mean anything less than it does now. He has a vested interest in racial discrimination." Thus a memorandum submitted by a European whose evidence the committee valued.

Discussing discrimination in departmental stores, the committee give the following chief causes of complaint by Africans: the existence of hatches, windows and special counters and side doors for Natives; studied rudeness on the part of some European shop assistants towards Africans; separate queues, and where they are unnecessary, the serving of the European first, thereby ignoring of the "first come, first served" policy; and the use of the word "boy" — a term which causes adult Africans "much resentment."

The report states that these complaints are well founded and "the cause of a great deal of unnecessary hurt to large numbers of educated, respectable Africans", and should not be tolerated by shopowners in their own interest, as in the long run they will lose valuable cash business.

Discrimination in stores occasionally has its comic side. One African witness told the committee that he once went to buy a bed and had been sent to a hatch to be served. He encountered structural difficulties and perforce withdrew his custom.

The committee felt that Africans should be allowed to buy their groceries at the usual grocery counters as opposed to those reached through side or back entrances. Separate dispatch counters for messengers were not, however, objectionable.

Nor did the committee find objectionable separate counters for Africans in butteries — provided he was not prevented from buying at the more expensive European counters.

So far as butcheries were concerned, the committee notes that a lot of ill-feeling is caused by bad treatment of Africans, particularly on the Copperbelt. One undesirable practice was that they were expected to buy "a pig in a poke." "Not infrequently any remonstrance by an African customer, who finds he has been sold what he cannot ask for, leads to a refusal to exchange the meat, followed by a threat to call the police. In some cases it does lead to breaches of the peace — and causes an enormous amount of ill will between the races." Here again the committee sees nothing wrong in butchers offering different grades of meat provided the colour of a customer's skin does not restrict him in any particular.

Africans are excluded from most delicatessens attached to butcheries. But, as the report points out, as Africans are now admitted into the majority of butcher's shops and into at least one delicatessen, arguments put forward that they must be excluded on hygienic grounds are not altogether convincing. "More competition would lead to improvement and the eventual admission to all such premises of all customers who are in a fit condition to be served" — and not only in the cases of butcheries and delicatessen, for this is one of the committee's main arguments against the introduction of legislation against discrimination.

Deliberately Rude

The committee records with regret that some European shop assistants go out of their way to be deliberately rude to African customers. These persons appear to be the chief offenders, frequently "looking through an African customer even when the European customer has been attended to. The attitude, however, of many of the older shop assistants, both men and women — particularly the middle-aged and elderly women is regarded as beyond reproach. "The cumulative effect of acts of discourtesy repeated daily in almost every large town can easily be appreciated," says the report.

But there is the other side of the picture. Some Africans go out of their way to provoke incidents. "Such men invite the rebuke which they receive for their display of bad manners and aggressive attitude which they adopt towards Europeans."

On the vexed question of separate queues and penalties, which causes such sharp resentment among Africans, the committee is of the opinion that genuine African shoppers who are in a fit condition to be served should be allowed to join European queues, and that partitions erected for segregation of the races should be removed.

Europeans are urged to insist on Africans who arrived before them being served first. But the European shopkeeper who adopts the limited "first come, first served policy," often finds himself in an embarrassing position — as the report admits, when it quotes written evidence:

"At a certain baker's shop . . . the lady behind the counter always served her customers in rotation irrespective of colour. She did this simply and courteously. Late December, however, I noticed a change. When I entered the shop after an African, she asked him to wait while she served the *bazungu*. But she seemed both relieved and pleased when I said it was all right for me to wait. From what she said it appeared that she had been forced to give in to the continual pressure of her white customers."

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* *Report of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Extent to Which Racial Discrimination is Practised in Shops and in Other Similar Business Premises.* (Government Printer, Lusaka, 5s.)

The contention of Asian witnesses who asserted that no discrimination of any kind prevailed in Indian-owned stores was not accepted by the committee. There was substantial evidence that European customers were given priority.

No complaints of any kind were made about treatment of Africans on railways, by airlines and motor dealers.

Discrimination in shops and Government offices is aggravated by the phenomenal increase of the urban population in recent years. Despite the inadequacy of buildings we are by no means satisfied that everything possible is being done in some post offices to remove grievances," the committee concludes. At Livingstone, however, where the post office is large enough to cope with all its customers, there is no rigidity and Africans join any queue without embarrassment.

The committee considers that plans of new buildings should be carefully scrutinized before approval to ensure that racial segregation will not be facilitated, as it is in many existing premises, including Government departments and post offices.

Hotels

Position of hotels in this matter is quite clear. With few exceptions, they rigidly exclude all Africans, whatever their standing. The exceptions are the Ridgeway Hotel in Lusaka and the airport "chalet" hotel near Livingstone. Asians and Eurafricans can obtain service in a few hotels, usually in the grounds, but are refused board and lodging.

"Straight of hoteliers who may wish to admit Africans is summed up by a witness, not in the trade," Africans gaining admission by hotels against the wishes of the European may find the hotel at their disposal, and the management unable to find sufficient Africans with large enough incomes to patronize the hotel and make it pay. The Europeans will undoubtedly find alternatives such as residential hotels and private clubs.

The evidence of hoteliers that comparatively few Africans are yet able to mix on equal terms with the majority of Europeans was to a certain extent conceded by some African witnesses.

Commenting on the legal position, the report states: "Most hotel keepers are not aware of the obligation imposed on them by the common law to receive and lodge in their hotels all who are *bona fide* travellers in a condition to be received, and who are able to pay for the accommodation provided. They would be delighted if innkeepers were to be informed of the liability which the existing law imposes on them. Too few are aware that they can be sued for damages in a civil action."

The committee recognizes that, notwithstanding the safeguards of the common law, strong pressure would probably be taken by many Europeans if non-Europeans were to be admitted to all hotels. But it is of the opinion that if a small number of well-educated and well-behaved Africans and other coloured persons were to be admitted such opposition would decrease progressively as the novelty wore off.

It was pointed out by witnesses that in East Africa it was not unusual to find non-Europeans, though admitted to "European" hotels, and such presence did not evoke resentment.

The report doubts the idea of Government-sponsored inter-racial hotels. They would merely become hotels for Asians and Africans, as few Europeans would patronize them, thus in effect perpetuating segregation.

Policy of Banks

The two banking houses operating in the territory have defined their racial policy for the Committee.

Barclays Bank, D.C.O., stated: "The bank does not discriminate against customers, but it has separate departments when the size or the volume of business warrant it and premises permit, but it is not the bank's policy to have any one department inferior to any other.

"While the bank does not see the need to give evidence before your Committee, it is prepared to consider any allegations which have been made against it and, if possible, to redress any of them in which there may be truth."

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., stated: "An non-European, be he African, Asiatic or Eurafrican, who is a customer of the bank, is entitled to take his place in a queue with Europeans. This is a policy which has been followed by us for many years.

"The clientele of the bank comprises persons of many races, but the total of European customers far exceeds the total of all other races combined. It is our view that account holders or clients of the bank, who attend to their banking business in person, should be accorded a measure of preference, and that passengers should take their place in different queues. As the majority of Europeans maintain banking accounts the erroneous impression may thus be formed that Africans and Europeans are being segregated as races.

"As a public company we are of the view that the right rests with us to decide how best to cater for the needs and requirements of our various classes of customers and their employees, regardless of their race or colour."

The committee finds these statements unexceptionable, but adds: "Unfortunately it appears from the evidence brought before us that these policies are rarely observed in any branch of the banks concerned.

"Witnesses testified that even while serving an African customer some tellers will leave him to serve a European who has just entered the bank. Even Africans holding accounts have been made to leave the "European" queue and to join the "African". Some branches have separate entrances for Natives.

Discrimination, of course, can work both ways. A European told the Committee that on one occasion he entered the Standard Bank at Kitwe at the same time as an African. The latter was served at the Native counter immediately, as there were no other Africans waiting. The European joined the "white" queue and had to wait five minutes. The European commented: "This is the idealized practice of *apartheid*. If you believe in the ideal, then you feel very satisfied with the practice. If you reject the ideal, as I believe this country officially does, then you narrow greatly that it should be permanently built into bricks and mortar. Barclays Bank at Kitwe, the European said, "has stopped using its African entrance and hardly Africans were served by the end teller when he had time from his European clients. This meant long waits for Africans and great humiliation." The Committee accepts this evidence as substantially true of the position today.

The committee has much to say on discrimination principally on grounds other than race. It finds Africans prone to regard as racial discrimination many practices which, in its opinion, originate not so much in a desire to apply a colour bar but from economic, hygienic, social and other causes.

Justification of Hatches in Stores

The European spends more and makes his purchases much more quickly than the African, and is therefore on economic grounds alone preferred. Shopkeepers justify their use of hatches on hygienic grounds. "It is not uncommon for African women to bear small children on their backs who urinate freely, and in uninhabited [illegible] and primitive beings have a natural and fastidious [illegible] people of whatever race, who smell sour and unwashed. Nevertheless the Committee, while agreeing that there is some substance in these contentions recommends, as already mentioned, the abolition of hatches and separate entrances for Africans.

Another economic rather than racial consideration is that most shops regard Africans as a good risk and refuse them credit accounts or hire purchase agreements.

That Africans can distinguish between racial and economic discrimination is shown by the written evidence of a representative African body: "... thus confidence and good relations would develop followed eventually by a new form of discrimination: it would not be the distasteful racial discrimination but the tolerable class discrimination".

Others say that European guidance is still necessary for the African, at this stage of his development, and self-discipline, as eventually to attain European standards. Discrimination in this case, the report states, is based on the difference between African and European development. Other examples of protective discrimination are the special laws dealing with the sale of liquor and firearms.

A memorandum submitted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce stressed the following points:

(a) It is beyond the power of the European section of the community to remedy racial discrimination;

(b) Legislation has never been effective in removing social and economic inequalities;

(c) Coercive legislation, if enforced, would place a dangerous weapon in the hands of the public;

(d) As no law exists prohibiting the African from purchasing anywhere, no law should attempt to compel a trader to serve any particular section of the public;

(e) The problem is fundamentally economic discrimination and not racial discrimination;

(f) The onus is on the African to persuade the European to accept him on equal terms;

(g) The African is more prone to pilfer than his European counterpart owing to his economic position and to lesser stigma which he attaches to a conviction for larceny;

(h) The African is far slower in making his purchases than is the average European and shop assistants prefer to deal with quick shoppers;

(Continued on page 1100)

East Africa High Commission Budget

Extracts from Speech by Finance Member, Mr. J. C. Mundy

LAST YEAR I EXPRESSED REGRET, and again I do so, that the High Commission has not been able to take over any further inter-territorial services. The reason is still the same — that the peoples of East Africa are not yet willing to give the necessary consent.

The estimates for 1956-57 have had to be prepared against a background which contains a new burden of over £107,000 a year arising from the tapering of Colonial Development and Welfare grants, the planning afresh of the longer term research schemes, the necessity, greater than ever before, to limit the demand on the East African Governments, and yet there is about a 5% depreciation in the purchasing power of the £ and the unavoidably increased cost of providing essential, and particularly revenue producing, services.

Against that background, obviously one of the first considerations had to be whether or not the policy should be to set out some order of priority with the object of deciding whether or not some low priority service should be eliminated completely as an economy measure, and I have not failed to carry out that exercise. But it must be obvious that, excluding the research services, the rest would have to form part of the territorial Governments' estimates if the High Commission were to abandon them. Taking the main research services, the total contribution from each Government for 1956-57 does not exceed £136,000. I would not attempt to put these services in any order of priority, but if I take the most expensive, the E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, the Governments are required to pay about £28,500 each, and the least expensive is the Leprosy Research Centre at £2,676. At Muguga some £300,000 has already been invested in the capital side of the organization, which cannot fail to provide material benefits for East Africa. Can we afford to scrap it any more than we can deprive the leper of the outstanding benefits which are flowing from leprosy research? I am sure that the modest savings which would accrue from any elimination of services would just not be sound policy. I was left, therefore, to use the pruning knife as heavily as possible on the structure as a whole.

How Cuts Were Made

From the initial drafts submitted by heads of departments, or included in draft C.D. and W. schemes, reductions totalling £168,878 have already been made. These reductions have not been secured by the old process of making arbitrary cuts in individual items of expenditure and leaving heads of departments faced, not infrequently, with the impossibility of running their departments efficiently. They have been secured with their co-operation, with their recognition of the task which faces us all, in which they have undertaken to effect practical economies wherever they can, which will still enable them to carry on their departments with reasonable efficiency.

In the result the estimated cost of the services for 1956-57 is put at £4,836,022; a reduction of £222,644 on the total approved for the preceding year. The decrease is accounted for broadly by a reduction in the estimated cost of the desert locust campaign of about £600,000 but, unfortunately on a comparative basis, this does not benefit the East African Governments. Against it there are persistent increases in the cost of personal emoluments and other charges and specific increases in the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, the East African Veterinary Research Organization, the Meteorological Department, the Directorate of Civil Aviation and the two Revenue Departments. In spite, therefore, of a reduction in the total provision, the contributions required from the East African Governments show variations as follows: Kenya increased by £171,836; Tanganyika increased by £111,809 while Uganda's contribution is reduced by £75,606. These figures are, however, substantially affected by the contributions which have been entered provisionally for the cost of the desert locust campaign, particularly in the case of Uganda where the omission of last year's contribution of £165,425 explains the decrease.

There is first an important question to be determined in relation to the East African Agriculture and Fisheries Research Council. I have always understood that the Council should be allotted a round sum, within which it could design and carry out research work falling within the particular field of the organization concerned. It would not be sensible to fix the level of expenditure by reference to the rate at any particular time, because the intention was to permit and, in fact, encourage flexibility.

But for the year 1956-57 the schemes have not yet been agreed. They were accepted by the Council in September, 1955, but following the receipt of the advice from the Kenya Government on December 29 last they were substantially revised for submission to the Council at its meeting on March 6 last. There was no ceiling of expenditure agreed upon and the Council found itself processing the estimates in the very way that the establishment of the Council was designed to avoid.

If our policy in regard to research contracts is to be implemented, we should confirm that policy with the object that, in consultation with the E.A. Governments, ceilings of expenditure should be fixed at least for the period up to March 31, 1960, and the responsibility for its proper expenditure should be left freely to the Council.

Research Organizations

In the absence of any agreed ceiling the estimates of the four research organizations which come under the wings of the Council have had to be dealt with, rather on a [illegible] basis. We have not got the best answer, but we have had to do all we can to assist the Kenya Government at the present time, and in the end the figures which were included in the original draft schemes have been revised by reducing the E.A.A. and F.R.O. by about £21,000, the E.A. Fisheries Research Organization by £1,300, the E.A. Marine Fishery Organization by £3,250 and the E.A. Veterinary Research Organization by £16,650. The figures in the estimates will need to be revised in accordance with the Council's final recommendations.

Last year I said that active steps were being taken to set up the complementary body, — the E.A. Council for Medical Research — which would have similar powers to enable it to control and direct the work of the Medical Research Services. These are the E.A. Leprosy Research Centre, the E.A. Institute of Malaria and Vectorborne Diseases, the Medical Research at Mwanza and the Virus Research Institute, and that it was proposed to invite the Assembly to approve one line votes for these organizations in future years. At its meeting in February, 1956, the Council examined the estimates for 1956-57, and has recon[illegible] by the Assembly. These estimates had previously been processed firmly in my office with the co-operation of the directors, and the first drafts of the proposed expenditure were reduced by approximately £18,400. On this lower basis it should be possible to agree upon a ceiling of expenditure for each of them over the period up to March 31, 1960.

The old Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization is at present without a father. During last year there has been a substantial re-organization of its activities by the handing over of the pilot schemes of reclamation to the territorial Governments, and the transfer of its headquarters to the main institute at Sukula with the effort concentrated on trypanosomiasis research.

At the moment the future of this organization has not been finally determined, but the estimates for the current year, which were originally submitted in the sum of £177,893, have been reduced to £152,941, a sum sufficient only to enable the existing work to continue, leaving the question of the ceiling of expenditure over the next period open for final determination as soon as this can conveniently be done.

Leprosy Centre

Over the past few years the E.A. Leprosy Research Centre has received most generous assistance from the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association in establishing this centre at Itesio. Substantial sums have been contributed, particularly in the form of capital grants for the erection of buildings. Last year the association advised us that the City of Birmingham was contemplating raising a memorial to the late Dr. John Lowe, the late medical secretary of the association.

In the opinion of the association no centre seemed more suitable than Itesio with the plans for which Dr. Lowe was primarily concerned up to the last day of his life. The intention was that the City of Birmingham would aim to cover the whole cost of the research laboratory and as much of its equipment as possible on the understanding that it would be named the John Lowe Memorial Laboratory. We have accepted this offer.

There remains the E.A. Industrial Research Organization, but here there are no complications. The estimates, which show a small decrease, are within the scheme which was approved last year. The research work is at present co-ordinated by the Industrial Research Board, which was mainly a technical board. It is now in the process of being reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Administrator with direct representation from the Governments, with the object

of co-ordinating the research throughout East Africa. On the technical side, it is proposed to set up an advisory panel which would report to the new board.

This disposes of the Research Organizations, in which there are a number of points for consideration.

Just linked with them because it receives Colonial Development and Welfare assistance is the E.A. Literature Bureau, and here again the new scheme has not yet been agreed by all concerned. The estimates are about £1,900 below the proposed scheme. In previous years about 85% of the cost of the bureau was met from Colonial Development and Welfare moneys so that the effect of the tapering scheme at 45% increases the burden on the E.A. Governments from £1,032 each last year to £6,697 this year. I consider it is money well spent for if there is one department which has fully justified its existence it is this one. To date in its book production it has produced 369 different books to a total of 1,865,920 copies. Nevertheless, it is the sales which count and these have just topped the million mark at 1,058,400 copies. So 43 of these books have had to be reprinted to a total of 322,700 copies.

The Lake Victoria Fisheries Service continues on the same basis as at present. So far as the Royal East African Navy is concerned it had already been agreed that the cost should be kept with an average ceiling of £90,000 for the three years 1956-1958 and for this year the cost has been put at £85,215 to compensate for over-expenditure last year.

Desert Locust Survey

The Desert Locust Survey, as distinct from the campaign is financed by the E.A. Governments with the assistance of a 30% grant from C.D. and W. moneys, and for 1956-57 the Secretary of State has already agreed a new scheme on the existing basis, under which the cost to the contributing Governments will be slightly reduced.

The campaign against the desert locust is still the intractable problem it has always been. For 1956-57 the best estimate which can be made is £907,000 of which £137,000 is earmarked for the campaign in the Arabian Peninsula, which it is expected will be met by H.M. Government. After deducting £25,000 for the agreed contribution from the Somaliland Protectorate, there is a sum of £745,000 to be found.

At a most successful international meeting convened by the Food and Agricultural Organization in Addis Ababa, preliminary steps were taken to set up an International Consultative Committee which would organize control work in the Ethiopian-Eritrea areas. The Ethiopian Government has stepped up its locust campaign vote to £100,000, and further £25,000 will be made available by F.A.O. There was clearly a determination to establish a ground organization. It is likely that its establishment will relieve East Africa of about £25,000 of expenditure next year, but there is still £200,000 included in the estimates for work in the south-eastern part of Ethiopia where the desert locust control would have to continue its work.

Deducting the £25,000 saving, the balance required for 1956-57 is £720,000. We have been awaiting the report of the Commission in the hope that it would enable a firm long term solution to the problem to be agreed.

The recommendation to establish the proposed Desert Locust Control Board has been accepted, and the board has already considered the position for 1956-57. It has advised that the Kenya Government is prepared to put up £360,000; Tanganyika £190,000 and Uganda £50,000, a total of £530,000, leaving a gap of £190,000, and they propose that the fisk to East African crops should be accepted, and that a limited campaign should be conducted within the money available.

Statistical Department

The estimate of the E.A. Statistical Department is another which cannot be presented to the Assembly in final form. The extent and layout of this department has been under consideration by the East African Governments for some years now. From the High Commission point of view it is not a matter which we alone can solve, since the bulk of the statistical work is supplied for the use and at the request of the Governments themselves, and it has proved most difficult to determine what its extent should be. As is was not until last week that the wishes of the Governments were finally ascertained there was no alternatives but to put token figures in the printed estimates. It has now been agreed that under the control of the Director, who will advise the Governments on statistical matters, there shall be a headquarters office to supply East African statistics, and three territorial offices in charge of Government statisticians, whose function it will be to supply the Governments with territorial statistics in whatever volume they may require and pay for. The cost of the new set-up is put at £143,435 as compared with £99,871 in the printed estimates, and I shall recommend to the Estimates Committee that the necessary adjustments shall be made.

There are then the last two departments under the control of the Administrator — the East African Office in London and the Department of Economic Co-Ordination. From a financial point of view they do not present a problem. During the debate the Economic Secretary proposes to speak on the department which is concerned with the development of economic co-ordination in East Africa, an important subject, upon which I am sure hon. members will welcome some information.

The control of the Meteorological Department was transferred from the Administrator to the Commissioner for Transport a few weeks ago because there is a direct link between these departments in connexion with services to aviation and the unification of control has obvious advantage. Under his direction both departments are being re-organized and their efficiency improved to meet the continually increasing demand for services and, of course, the cost has gone up.

I should mention the extraordinary vote under the Miscellaneous Services at £269,640, being the estimated expenditure during the year on the new High Commission offices in Nairobi. The foundations are already well laid, and if members are passing the site I think they will be interested to see the progress which is being made.

I am now left with my own departments — the Accountant-General's, the Customs and Excise and the Income Tax Departments.

There is an increase in the cost of accounting services which is due partly to final regradings of staff under the Lidbury report, which were not completed in time for the 1955-56 estimates, and to some increase in staff to meet the growing volume of work. There has been a considerable improvement in the quality of the accounting services, the expenditure accounts for the year 1954-55 being closed on September 21, 1955, and the final statements completed by October 21, 1955.

The East African Customs and Excise Department is facing a continual expansion in business which may bring £3m. or £4m. of additional revenue to the coffers of the E.A. Governments in this financial year, but again at an increased cost. The pressure on the staff has been considered by the Standing Committee on Finance last year when it was agreed that a review of requirements should be included in the estimates for the coming year.

Income Tax [illegible]

The last department — the East African Income Tax Department — where there are proposals for increased staff based on the same method of measurement of work in past years. I have figures of the progress of work on the same lines as before. For 1954 the total assessments raised totalled 68,199 carrying tax of £17,696,901 with the actual cash collections at £15,331,293. The latest figures for the year to February 28 last, are 87,696 assessments carrying tax of £18,017,976, with tax collected of £15,883,992. These figures have a significance. Although 19,497 more assessments were made, the increase in the total amount of tax assessed was only £321,075. In 1954 14,183 more assessments carried additional tax of £1,874,483.

The investigation branch figures are even better than I estimated last year. For 1953, 43 cases were settled for about £650,000. In 1954, 81 cases were settled for about £750,000, and last year 86 cases were settled for £944,727. That total was divided between the territories in the following amounts—Kenya 45 cases £347,643; Tanganyika 30 cases for £242,147, Uganda 40 cases for £348,935 and Zanzibar 1 case for £6,000. The fraud and its detection is, therefore, well spread out through East Africa. Here again I am proposing further manpower.

The account which I have given of the preparation of these estimates is not, from my point of view, by any means satisfactory. With the experience of the 10 set of estimates which I have now submitted to this Assembly, I have had no doubt that, under the system by which the cost of the services is met by contributions from the Governments, the difficulties which I have described were bound to arise sooner or later and further that the services would not operate on a true East African basis in the original spirit in which the High Commission was formed.

I come to the conclusion, after a fair and patient trial of some eight years, that new consideration must be given to the obvious remedy. Present circumstances clearly require that this Assembly should be granted its own revenue to enabled to take full responsibility for its expenditure. I am fully aware of all the arguments which were raised before the High Commission was established, but many were raised without the practical experience which we now have. I shall make no suggestions as to how the revenue should be found, but however it may be done, it would certainly not be from any powers within the High Commission itself and would have to be subject to whatever safeguards or restrictions the Governments may think fit. I cannot believe that a form of words could not be devised which would be acceptable on all sides.

How Kenya Seeks to Rehabilitate the Mau Mau

Large Numbers Responding to the Influence of Christianity

REHABILITATION of some 50,000 detainees and 17,000 convicts who had been implicated with Mau Mau, apart from a number of surrendered terrorists, has to be undertaken.

It was accepted that, before any effective rehabilitation could take place, classification must be undertaken in order to separate those who were becoming disillusioned with Mau Mau from those who were working to maintain it.

Those who elected to break away from the tyranny of the Mau Mau leaders were then segregated, and they very soon were seen to take heart and become firmer in their resistance. They then almost invariably volunteered to make statements regarding the activities of the Mau Mau leaders both within the camp or prison and before they were detained. They also were frequently ready to describe their own part in these activities.

These admissions, while they obviously removed a load from the minds of those concerned, seemed to leave them rudderless; they had rid themselves of the bestial Mau Mau beliefs but had not as yet found any worth-while alternative allegiance.

Influence of Christianity

The influence of Christianity appeared at this stage to provide a new sense of direction, and large numbers responded to the work of Christian ministers and elders. The influence of these good men, together with the rehabilitation programme which will be described below, gradually encouraged these former Mau Mau adherents to take a stand and denounce it publicly. A selected few went so far as to give valuable assistance to the elders in their classification work and to take part in the organization of rehabilitation measures.

Boredom was the principal drawback to the rehabilitation effort, and in those transit camps where it was temporarily impossible to provide suitable employment the influence of Mau Mau was strongest. Once the detainees were usefully employed their attitude changed noticeably for the better.

It has been found, however, that work by itself cannot effect a cure, and the period after working hours and at week-ends must be profitably filled. In camps and prisons before the segregation of the Mau Mau leaders was effected the latter were found to be using their leisure hours for the purpose of indoctrination.

A similar programme to that which was found effective in prisoner-of-war camps for Nazis and for Communists in Malaya and Greece was introduced. This programme was educational in its widest sense and such modern aids as internal broadcasting, literature, and demonstrations were introduced.

The purpose behind this programme was to show simply the social and economic problems of Colonial development in Kenya and how they can and are being overcome. It was designed to counter the falsehoods and half-truths, with their emotional appeal, which were used by Mau Mau leaders to persuade a largely ignorant people that the road of bloodshed and destruction would lead to freedom and prosperity.

In order that the detainees might benefit from the numerous Government publications and the libraries which were distributed throughout the camps, literacy classes were organized, making use of the better-educated detainees after training as teachers. This scheme has evoked a considerable response and, as has been found elsewhere in British Colonial territories in Africa, has developed ambition for constructive effort.

Uneducated Leaders

It should be noted in this connexion that investigations among the leaders of Mau Mau, who were for the most part detained at Athi River Camp, indicate that only a small minority of them had received education beyond the primary stage.

The effects of recreation have been found to be most beneficial, and the organization of a variety of indoor and outdoor games not only helps to overcome the very real dangers of boredom but to increase the response of detainees to the rehabilitation programme.

The importance of a religious programme has been commented upon. The Christian Council of Kenya and the Roman Catholic missions were assisted in their work by the provision of Government grants to organize a chaplaincy service throughout the camps and prisons. Missions in the neighbourhood of camps were encouraged to make their contribution, and in the case of more remote camps resident ministers were sometimes appointed.

In addition, a large proportion of the elders posted to the camps were selected with the help of the churches. These men were chosen for their integrity and powers of leadership, and are having a marked influence on the progress of detainees and convicts.

The proof of the success of the rehabilitation programme can be established only on the release and reabsorption of the detainees and convicts. Up to the end of 1954, apart from certain releases in African areas, few releases could be granted on account of the unsatisfactory security situation. With the improvement in the military situation and the consequent re-establishment of confidence among the tribes who have resisted Mau Mau and among employers, it is hoped that a regulated flow from the camps to civil life may be established.

No Rapid Cure for Mau Mau Disease

It must be borne in mind, however, that there can be no rapid cure for a disease which has often penetrated very deeply into the system of the tribes involved. Precipitate action might well have unfortunate results. However, the effect of arranging the release of certain individuals who had been rehabilitated had a most stimulating effect on others in the process of cure. Such releases were, in fact, vital to the whole process of rehabilitation.

Long-term plans were put in train for reabsorption, but some of these will take time to materialize. The biggest of these schemes was in the Embu district, where large areas are to be irrigated and put under rice. The scheme must, however, be experimental in the first place. The last stage in the programme of rehabilitation in the Embu area was to be the establishment of guarded villages which would be populated by one-third loyalists and two-thirds ex-detainees with their families. These villages would be developed as self-contained communities, with all the usual social services, but rights to plots would be deferred until the development scheme had become fully established.

The only quick way of reabsorbing detainees is at present through re-employment on farms, but public confidence in the wisdom of such a move had not been achieved at the end of the year.

Quite apart from these considerations, it can be confidently stated that all the indications are that the majority of detainees have become progressively disillusioned with Mau Mau and increasingly anxious to follow the path of ordered progress. This has been shown by the extent of the voluntary confessions made by men and women; some of these have revealed that the individuals concerned have taken part in the most serious crimes and atrocities. More and more detainees are ready to denounce in public those who continue their Mau Mau allegiance.

The above passages are taken from the report for 1954 of the Department of Community Development and Rehabilitation in Kenya. (Government Printer, Nairobi, 2s. 6d.)

In this process a remarkable change becomes apparent in the demeanour of the people concerned, which is not without its psychological significance. Prior to making a clean breast of their Mau Mau associations they are usually secretive, sullen and unhealthy looking, with dull skin and narrowed eyes. Once they have got the poison out of their systems outpouring and candour increase, they are ready to laugh, and their physical healthiness obviously improved.

Improvement in Attitude

This improvement in the attitude of detainees became so apparent to the Administration that the department was asked to extend its activities to the new villages in the Central Province, where the Mau Mau had a stronger hold than in the camps. Steps to apply the same principles as had proved successful in the camps — manual work, re-education, and recreation — were therefore put in train and are already proving effective.

The attention paid by detainees who had broken with their Mau Mau bonds to the administration of the churches was also marked. Whereas little trust can be given in alleged conversions of those who have not rid themselves of the hold of the Mau Mau oath through confession, this does not apply to those who have renounced it. There is an undoubted opportunity for the churches to re-establish Christian values, which they are doing their best with limited resources to seize. Financial assistance was given to the churches by Government for this most important work.

There are real grounds for hope, therefore, that the rehabilitation programme is bearing fruit, and that the interrelating factors of confession and renunciation of Mau Mau, active employment, re-education, religious instruction and recreation are enabling many thousands of misguided men and women to take their place once more as valuable citizens in a progressive society.

Individuals on Governor's detention orders were detained for the most part at Athi River Camp, 20 miles from Nairobi, or on Manda Island near Lamu on the coast. The staff at the camp have worked since its inception at winning over as many leaders as possible with a view to persuading them to use their influence to rehabilitate other Mau Mau adherents. The rehabilitation staff consisted of a minister of the C.M.S., a Roman Catholic priest, an African assistant administrative officer in charge of classification, and a carpentry instructor. They were assisted by a team of elders, almost all of whom had been recruited through the mission. The prison staff gave full support to the programme.

M.R.A. Methods

The methods employed were similar to those in other camps, but since many of the prison and rehabilitation staff were members of the Moral Rearmament Movement its principles were applied in the rehabilitation process.

During the year the camp staff considered that a number of detainees were ready to be employed in the rehabilitation effort in other camps. Arrangements were made for a number of chiefs and men of influence from their own districts to interview the detainees concerned and give their views on the advisability of this proposal. This team agreed that 17 of the detainees had, in fact, made good progress, but since in their view they had reformed through motives of self-interest it would be unwise to employ them elsewhere than in a camp for hardened Mau Mau. They pointed out that the detainees concerned were for the most part men of property and position and probably feared that in continuing to support Mau Mau they would find themselves on the losing side. The team considered, therefore, that they should prove themselves further in a camp such as Manyani or Mackinnon Road and should not at present be sent to works camps or to the reserves.

Steps were therefore taken for the employment of the detainees concerned with the rehabilitation staff already operating at Manyani. Of the rest, some 350 had made statements which indicated that there was a prospect of rehabilitating them, and the balance of 1,300 were still virulently Mau Mau. In addition, some 400 of the most fanatic had already been transferred to Manda Island.

Broadcasting, church services, films, plays, and recreation were features of the rehabilitation programme, and the detainees were employed on market gardening and camp improvements. Shortage of warders rendered the development of a full programme of work difficult.

Preliminary classification at the transit camps at Manyani, MacKinnon Road and Langata was undertaken by the Administration and Special Branch, but in October the department took over this work at Manyani, where alone proper facilities existed to undertake it.

At the same time it was thought advisable, and this proved valuable in practice, to organize broadcasting, re-education, and recreation for those who were classified Y, *i.e.*, suitable for rehabilitation. This was partly to act as an incentive to other waverers and partly to provide useful occupation in a camp where it has in the past been difficult to find constructive work.

System of Classifying Detainees

Classification in this department revealed a larger number in the Z category (*i.e.*, those who were unresponsive to rehabilitation) than had been thought to be the case in the preliminary classification.

The department's system of classification takes into account not only the individual's past record but his present attitude and behaviour. Thus opportunities are always open to him to qualify for upgrading, but naturally more convincing proof of a change of outlook is required of a person with a bad record than of one of the category of hiders and abettors.

Response to the presence of the team in the camp, who were available for taking statements and assessing the genuineness of the detainees' claims to be breaking with Mau Mau, led to a good response, and reports from work camps to which the Y's were consigned are creditable to the accuracy of the teams' assessments.

Women's Camps

The main camps for women have been established at Kamiti, where both a prison and a detention camp exist. The character of many of the women is similar to that of those who were transferred to Manda from Athi River. Nevertheless, two approaches are beginning to show promise of success: the first is good will engendered in the care and attention given to the children by the rehabilitation staff, and the second is the effect of education, which was first refused but later accepted.

The first youth camp for surrendered terrorists was established at Kituiaini in Nyeri district. It proved so successful that the number was increased to three; four were opened in Fort Hall, four in Embu, and one in Meru. The programme of work consisted of agriculture, civics, rough carpentry, games, and religious instruction. Visits by parents and elders did much to rehabilitate the youths, and their progress at this malleable age was rapid.

Reduction of Forces in Kenya

Two British Battalions Leaving

OWING TO THE IMPROVEMENT in the operational situation in Kenya, two British battalions (1st Bn. The Gloucestershire Regiment and the 1st Bn. The Rifle Brigade) and one K.A.R. battalion (26th Bn.), together with certain ancillary units, will leave the Colony between April and June of this year, a reduction of about 2,200 fighting troops. This will leave one British battalion (1st Bn. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry), four K.A.R. battalions (3rd, 5th, 7th and 23rd K.A.R.), the East Africa Reconnaissance Squadron and "O" Company Kenya Regiment engaged in operations in Kenya, a total of about 4,300 fighting troops.

An official statement says, *inter alia*:

"The extent of improvement in the emergency is illustrated by the fact that in the last seven months nearly 1,900 terrorists have been killed or captured or have surrendered. It is estimated that about 1,500 militant Mau Mau remain at large, and therefore their total strength has been reduced by over 50% in seven months.

"It is however unwise merely to relate the current casualty rate to the number believed to be still at large and thus reduce the termination of the shooting war to a matter of mathematical forecast. It has always been realized that as the terrorist strength dwindled their casualty rate would decrease. The extent to which this has already happened is illustrated by the fact that in August, 1955 over 400 terrorists were accounted for, whereas in February, 1956 the total had fallen to just under 200.

"The important point is that active terrorism is becoming progressively less and less of a real threat to security. Again, statistics illustrate this point. In September, 1955, there were nearly 100 aggressive incidents initiated by terrorists, by February of this year the figure had dropped to under 30. A small number of common criminals, including some terrorists, will undoubtedly carry on a precarious semi-bandit existence for many months to come, but the time is not far distant when round up of the remaining fugitives from justice may be left largely in the hands of the police."