

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 5, 1945

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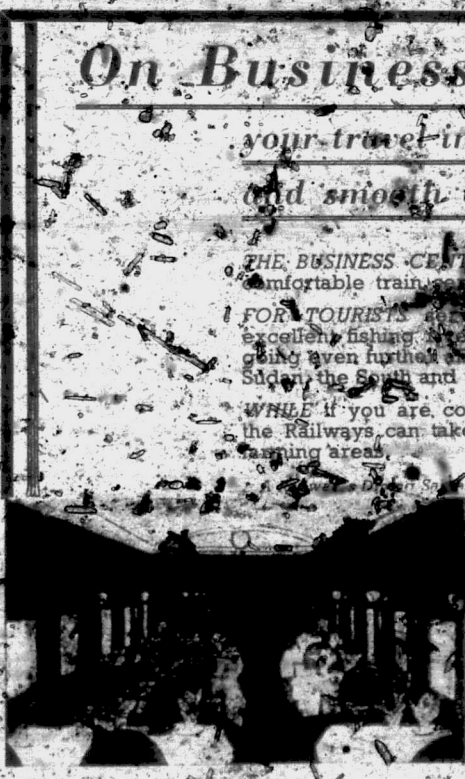
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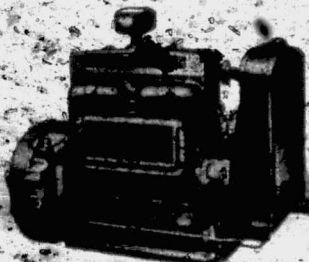
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AS A NON-POLITICAL PARTY in this country is asking the Government to declare itself in favour of a much larger and more powerful but bureaucratic East Africans and Rhodesians, as a result of many years of persistent protest against the inefficiency of a top-heavy bureaucratic structure, are being progressively relieved of some of its drags upon progress. In Africa, as in the United Kingdom, the war compelled the authorities to seek the service of many non-officials, both in the planning of policy and in its day-to-day execution. Non-officials were given greater power in various spheres than they had ever previously held, and Governors and other senior officials have testified to the successes resulting from this belated acceptance of co-operation which had frequently been snuffed from the settler side, but spurred by traditional authority as of little worth. There is not one territory in South East and Central Africa in which non-officials have withheld public service of this kind, and there is not one Dependency in which senior Government spokesmen have not paid their tribute to its efficacy. It is in the territories with the largest European population—Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Kenya—that non-officials have carried the heaviest burdens. In self-governing Southern Rhodesia policy has, of course, been completely in the hands of non-

officials, whose success has been so outstanding that Whitehall, which has for so many years blocked the drive for the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, could no longer maintain the anachronism of treating them as three separate and distinct entities; they have at last come together in the new General African Council, which has long won official representation.

Inadequate Leadership from Colonial Office. All serious students of Eastern African affairs outside the Colonial Service (and many within it) have recognized for many years that the machinery of government was antiquated and unreliable. Indeed, their criticisms have been so detailed that we can think of no addition or replacement in the machinery in any territory in the last decade of two which had not previously been urged from non-official quarters. The Colonial Office, which often represents itself as the clearing house for the best ideas evolved from Africa in the Colonial Empire and the repository of wisdom in such matters, has in fact declined that leadership which ought and should have resulted from the number of valuable proposals made by its many official and non-official advisers in Great Britain and the Colonies. The Office has never had access to the best available experience. Its fault has been, hardly in any territory,

even the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act can be pleaded as an example of bold initiative, for instead of being regarded by Parliament and the country as a high-hearted response to a challenge, it has been criticized on all sides—even by the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State—as so modest that larger demands will have to be made from the Imperial Exchequer. It is the old story of Britons in the Outer Empire having a far firmer faith than those in Westminster.

The continued refusal of the Colonial Office to alter the ancient British East African Dependencies of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory has perpetuated division, inefficiency, and

Need to Modernize lack of liaison and
Outmoded Machinery co-operation.

That even during the war, when there was such a strong incentive to make inefficient machinery work as well as possible, there have been general complaints of the faulty nature of the structure. Instead of modernizing it, Whitehall preferred to maintain the facade of the Government. Consequently, add makeshift boards and committees, and assume, in defiance of all the evidence and all warnings, that the result would be satisfactory. In pleading for the courageous step of union we have frequently argued that its postponement constituted a continuing risk that territories which saw no advancement towards their natural destiny might draw apart instead of together. That risk would naturally increase with the emergence of one or more strong personalities who, if they found the road to union blocked by outmoded obscurity in Great Britain, would be inclined to set energetically in the lesser directions left open to them.

When Sir Philip Mitchell was made Governor of Kenya, we described the appointment as the next best thing to the one thing necessary which was the creation of a Governor-General for the

Next Best Thing to three Depen-
That One Thing Necessary dependencies. That was an office

which could have been filled with excellent prospects of success, for he had previously been Governor of Uganda and Chief Secretary and Acting Governor of Tanganyika, and had for many years been a convinced supporter of the idea of a United East Africa. The opportunity was unfortunately thrown away to the detriment of East Africa, though on the short run to the immediate advantage of Kenya. Within a few days of his arrival in Nairobi he had ordered action in matters which had been

seriously aggravated by inaction. He has begun to tackle tribal indiscipline, soil erosion, and the reorganization of the Government machine in regard to these matters, which had cried out for attention, action has followed years of alternating talk and silence. Especially in regard to the administrative machine, however, the Colonial Office should have had the well-being of East Africa before the improvement of that part of it, which is under the control of the Governor of Kenya, for as the war has shown so clearly the interdependence of the East African territories, it is manifest that

balanced progress cannot be made departmentally or compartmentally. Businessly uses and needs in these have acted in that direction for many years, but despite all the lip service of officials to the idea of regional advancement, the most striking and damaging single factor about our Colonial rule in East Africa is this habit of tinkering territorially. To change the metaphor, a patient who, if given a blood transfusion would quickly show about him energy, receives a local anesthetic, a minor operation, and a few kind words.

It is only in the light of these facts that the proposals for drastic overhaul of the organs of government in Kenya can be adequately considered. The full text of the official statement will be found in our

A Major Departure issues of this week
from Precedent and next, and from

the passages on other pages our readers will see that the intentions, sweeping and welcome as they are, represent no more than the adoption of recommendations repeatedly made from non-official quarters. That point must be made, for it cannot be emphasized too often that what is presented to the House of Commons and the uncritical sections of the British Press as initiative by the Colonial Office is in almost every case merely the belated, and often partial, adoption of non-official proposals. The recognition of this truth must not be interpreted as denying Sir Philip Mitchell any of the credit due to him for so quickly inducing the Colonial Office to permit a major departure from precedent—one which will greatly enhance the responsibility of non-official leaders in administrative affairs. The White Paper admits that "the remarkable achievements of the Colony in war are the result of confidence and collaboration between Government and the public, and that the pressing problems of development and reconstruction can be solved only by the maintenance of that relationship and the reorganization of the Government machine."

For many years we have affirmed in these columns that efficiency was defeated by the

system which attempts to make the Chief Secretary not merely responsible for control of administrative routine but **Bottleneck of the Chief Secretary** the center of every department and official approach to the Government in many matters of which he could be expected to have only an imperfect understanding. The defence that the Chief Secretary is more than the head of the Governor's staff office, which has been multiplied more than once in quite recent months, will in any case not bear a moment's examination in the conditions of today. The Secretariats have become bottlenecks, not free channels of intercourse, and in the past decade or two there must have been scores of directors of technical departments in the Eastern African territories who regarded their Chief Secretary not as a useful collaborator on whose sympathy they could count, but as their worst obstructor. That there have been friendly, helpful Chief Secretaries we readily concede, but, as the White Paper states, their responsibilities have grown to a size that any one man can carry, and so decent attention has become an urgent necessity. Accepting these facts which all the other Governments under Colonial Office control in East and Central Africa are still constrained to disregard—the Government of Kenya issued to the public last Friday a detailed plan for a gradual change from the bottleneck of the Secretariat system to the grouping of departments under members of the Executive Council, who would, in effect, become Ministers.

First among them is to be the Chief Secretary himself as Member for Development and Reconstruction, and also Chairman of a new Development Authority, Chairman of the **Grouping of Departments Under Executive Councillors** Finance Committee, senior executive officer of the Government, and a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. The Chief Native Commissioner is already responsible for Native Affairs, the Financial Secretary for Finance, and Sir Philip Mitchell, lost no time after his arrival in making the Attorney-General responsible for Law and Order, Agriculture, animal husbandry, veterinary services, soil and water conservation, and natural resources generally, including settlement, research, and marketing, fall into one or two of the categories, and it is proposed that this group should be under the general authority of "the most suitable person available, whether he be an official or not." This Member for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources, will, we venture to pre-

dict, be a man of whom all must stand in need. If he is an official, and if, as is rather likely, he is to have responsibility for a subject of which Government attach the greatest importance, the Deputy Chief Secretary will perform the administrative duties and be discharged by the Chief Secretary and become a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Development Committee will be renamed the Planning Committee, and there will henceforth be two budgets, one dealing with normal revenue and expenditure and the other with expenditure under the Development Authority. There is also the fact that the Government is seeking an economic and commercial adviser.

We warmly welcome these proposals from the standpoint of Kenya, we repeat, from the larger angle of the interest of East Africa as a whole, it is regrettable that the territories are being given **Dangers of the New Plan** only the next best thing to the one thing we want. How much better it would have been to start by abolishing the Executive Councils and subjects throughout the three territories. One of the obvious dangers of this new plan is that, unless there is greatly increased vigilance, vigour and co-operation in East Africa (of which there is as yet no sign) it may encourage the propensities to patchwork, not discourage them. Every East African knows that the inter-territorial controls have aroused suspicion (and worse) in Uganda and Tanganyika, not by any means exclusively among those who were opposed to the principle of East African union. Is it not likely that this move by Kenya will be interpreted in the neighbouring Dependencies as a decision to concentrate on the local concerns of the Colony? What seems to us probable, and we should therefore have wished for some practical steps in inter-territorial affairs, or at least a promise of them, as a prelude to this action in one of the three territories. Kenya is cordially to be congratulated on the recognition of the White Paper that its settler population has an indispensable contribution to make to the progress of the country, but especially at a time when there is an overwhelming and pressing need for co-ordination in planning, it would be tragic if the thoughts and activities of the best men, officials in that Colony were turned to their own sectional progress. The responsibility would, of course, pass to the Kenya Government, whose first duty is to the territory in which he represents The King. It would be that of a prostrating Colonial Office. But it would be East Africa as a whole which would pay the penalty.

Charter of The United Nations

Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, signed in San Francisco on the day of last year, was the result of nine weeks of work by representatives of 50 Allied Nations.

The World Security Organization thus created is to have six principal organs—a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter are devoted to non-self-governing territories. They read as follows:

CHAPTER XII DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

ARTICLE 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and to this end:

(a) To ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

(b) To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its people, and their varying stages of advancement;

(c) To further international peace and security;

(d) To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage trade and to co-operate with one another and, where and when appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

(e) To transmit reports to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible, and to those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

ARTICLE 74

Members of the United Nations shall agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and wellbeing of the rest of the world, in social, economic and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XIII INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

ARTICLE 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an International Trusteeship System for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as Trust Territories.

ARTICLE 76

The basic objectives of the Trusteeship System, in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in the present Charter, shall be:

(a) To further international peace and security;

(b) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned, and as may be provided for in the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

(c) To encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world;

(d) To ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the inhabitants of the Trust Territories in the field of international administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment

of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

ARTICLE 77

1. The Trusteeship System shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

(a) Territories now held under mandate;

(b) Territories which may be detached from enemy States as a result of the Second World War; and

(c) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by States responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the Trusteeship System and upon what terms.

ARTICLE 78

The Trusteeship System shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

ARTICLE 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the Trusteeship System, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the States directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territory held under mandate by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 88 and 89.

ARTICLE 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79 and 81, placing such territory under the Trusteeship System, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any States or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreement for placing mandated and other territories under the Trusteeship System as provided for in Article 77.

ARTICLE 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms and conditions which the Trust Territory shall be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the Trust Territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the Administering Authority, may be one or more States or the organization itself.

ARTICLE 82

The areas designated in any trusteeship agreement, a strategy area or areas which may include part or all of the Trust Territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

ARTICLE 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applied to each strategic area.

3. The Administering Authority shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreement, and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic area.

ARTICLE 84

It shall be the duty of the Administering Authority to ensure that the Trust Territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the Administering Authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the Trust Territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council as set forth in this regard by the Administering Authority, as well as the defence and the maintenance of law and order in the Territory.

ARTICLE 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER III

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AND ITS COMPOSITION

ARTICLE 66

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following members of the United Nations:

(a) Those members administering Trust Territories

(b) Such of those members mentioned in Article 41 as are desirably administering Trust Territories

(c) A number of members elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years

(d) The total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those members of the United Nations which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it at the Council.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

ARTICLE 67

The Trusteeship Council, under its authority, shall carry out the following functions:

(a) Consider reports submitted by the Administering Authority

(b) Report thereon and examine them in consultation with the Administering Authority

(c) Provide for periodic visits to the respective Trust Territories at times agreed upon with the Administering Authority; and

(d) Take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the instruments of agreement.

ARTICLE 68

1. The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each Trust Territory, and the Administering Authority for each Trust Territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such a questionnaire.

2. The General Assembly may, when it deems necessary, itself exercise any of these functions and powers.

ARTICLE 69

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE 70

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of electing its president.

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tinual meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, send its secretaries to the Economic and Social Council and to the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

The Chapter on International Economic and Social Cooperation provides, *inter alia*, as follows:

(a) With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the equality of peoples and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

(b) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development.

(c) Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems, and international cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation; and

(d) Universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, language, or religion.

Article 66. All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 67. The various agencies established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

The chief administrative officer of the World Security Organization will be a special general who will act in that capacity at all meetings of the General Assembly and of the Security, Trusteeship, and Economic and Social Councils.

It is provided that:

The passport consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessary security of the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of attaining the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

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Grouping of Departments Under Executive Councillors

Reorganization of Machinery of Government in Kenya

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA has been engaged for some time on the study of the organization which will be necessary if it is to meet efficiently and expeditiously the complexity of post-war conditions and the pressing problems of development and reconstruction. The conclusion has been reached that two things are needed: (i) a reorganization of the machinery of Government, and (ii) a means of bringing to the difficult tasks of peace the confidence and collaboration between Government and public which have made possible the remarkable achievements of the Colony hitherto.

To the present the administration of the Colony has developed along traditional lines, in which the authority has been concentrated in the Chief Secretary, who in theory has been the only member of the Government, for decisions on matters which exceed the limited capacity of departmental heads, chairman of boards,

because of the wide range of subjects which it covers. With the cessation of hostilities the work will increase in volume, in range, and in complexity. Some measures of decentralization have, therefore, now become an urgent necessity. It is the policy of the Government that the most satisfactory way of achieving this is a gradual change-over to the system of organizing the departments of Government in groups under members of the Executive Council.

The offices of Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, and Chief Native Commissioner are such to be easily adaptable to the new organization. These offices members of the Executive Council can readily become Member, respectively for Law and Order, Finance, and Native Affairs, in the wider sense which Government now proposes, and this would accord with the practice which has been followed in Kenya for many years of placing executive authority increasingly in the hands of the Government Council. The Government now proposes to extend this process as circumstances permit, so that when it is complete, the departments of the Government will be organized in groups, each answerable to a member of the Executive Council, who will have responsibility for them in his Government.

The Government hopes that it will have made it essential in the past five years to call on all members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and many members of the general public, for the help they were best qualified to give in the operation of the Government. This help has been generously given, and based upon it there has grown up a number of control, advisory, and other bodies which are composed of, and often headed by, members of the general public, who have assumed important responsibilities, and in many cases considerable executive authority, so that they have become in fact part of

From a White Paper published in Nairobi last Friday. The rest of this document will appear in the next issue.

The War

East African Share in Burma Victory

11th Division's Extremely Creditable Part in the Operations

A LETTERS WOULD BE TO EAST AFRICAN PROOPS IN THE RMA has been paid by General Sir Oliver Leese, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Land Forces in South East Asia, who has written to Major General Dunning, who commands the 11th East African Division:

"I should like to tell your division of the extremely creditable part it has played in the successful operations conducted in the campaign in Rangoon. Although they did not take any active part in the operations in the last few months they did, by their epic march through the jungle during the monsoon, play a very big part."

"After the Japanese defeat at Imphal and Kohima, and their disorganized withdrawal, it was essential that they should not be given time to reorganize and take up a defensive line. Your division and the 5th Indian Division, by their great march during the monsoon, prevented them from doing this. I realize the intense physical difficulties and discomforts you had to contend with. You succeeded, and you maintained constant pressure on the enemy. Finally you outpaced him on the Chindwin and got your bridgehead at Kalewa. The remainder of the 14th Army was thus enabled to get a clear start over the Chindwin in the beginning of their drive to the Irrawaddy. I am sure your advance during the monsoon was the chief factor in preventing the enemy from taking up a strong defensive line between the Chindwin and the Irrawaddy."

The letter ends with an expression of regret that, as only a limited number of divisions could be maintained in Burma during the battle for Rangoon, the 11th was one of those withdrawn, but General Leese looks forward with confidence to further successes by the East African Division. Its Commander, during the Kabaw operations was Major General Rowles, who then returned to East Africa on account of ill health.

Major Kenneth Henry Lazarus, East African Engineers, was last week gazetted M.B.E. (Military) in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Mediterranean theatre of war.

The award of the Military Cross to Lieut. Robert Charles Kirkcaldy, The Seaforth Highlanders, of Nyasaland, was gazetted last week for gallant and distinguished services in Burma.

Lieut. Peter Bomford, The Gurka Regiment, attached The Northern Rhodesia Regiment, is awarded the M.C. His platoon attacked a very strongly held Japanese position on the crest of a precipice, and accessible from only one direction. Utterly disregarding his own safety, he led the charge and personally killed three Japanese in face of accurate fire from three machine-guns and countless grenades.

Flight Lieut. Douglas Borland, of Akona, has been awarded the D.F.C.

C.O.M.S. William Robert Walk, The South Wales Borders, attached to a Somaliland battalion of the K.A.R., has been awarded the M.M. for "great initiative and daring." Corpl. Mwanawina, of a Northern Rhodesian battalion, has received the same decoration for "leadership and personal bravery which showed a magnificent example to his section and platoon." and Corpl. Mahomed Sora, of an Uganda battalion of the K.A.R., receives the award for "outstanding leadership throughout an arduous period."

Colour-Serjt. Donald Weir, of The Gloucestershire Regiment, attached to a local Battalion in Uganda, has been awarded the Military Medal. The citation reads: "As battalion intelligence sergeant he was continuously required for long hours of duty. He showed at all times an enthusiasm for his duties and a confidence in the enemy which was an example and inspiration to his comrades."

Serjt. Ismael Ausi, of a ganyika battalion of the K.A.R., was cut off from his platoon, Commander during a heavy enemy attack supported by artillery and mortars. He stayed even of his men, and in the early part of the battle, and then held the ground with his section until all but one had been killed or wounded. He then joined the rear section, and continued to fight with courage and determination. When the enemy charged with the bayonet, the section stood firm and drove them back, inflicting heavy casualties. His courage and coolness were an inspiration to the whole platoon. He has been awarded the M.M.

Serjt. Aloyo Ntambasi, of an Uganda battalion, has received the same award for "outstanding powers of leadership and complete disregard of his own danger when his company was overrun by the enemy."

Serjt. Lochil Lolkipain, of a Kenya battalion of the K.A.R., has been awarded the M.M. The citation says that "his conduct and leadership have been of the highest standard throughout, especially behind the flanks of the enemy and on reconnaissance. A first class shot, he is known to have killed five Japanese with his own rifle."

East Africa's "St. Dunstan"

War-blinded aaskari from the East African territories are to be trained at an "East African St. Dunstan's." The school, which will have residential accommodation and training facilities for 100, is being built at Nairobi, and is expected to open in about a couple of months. In the past three years blind Africans have been trained in a Salvation Army school in Nairobi under Mr. Barrell, wife of Colonel Barrell, of the Salvation Army; they are to return to the United Kingdom, the work will be continued by Mrs. C. W. Widdowson, wife of the general secretary of the Salvation Army in East Africa.

When Natives in the Meru district of Kenya were told that there were to be celebrations to mark the defeat of the Germans, they asked that they might bring gifts for the benefit of East African troops still fighting against Japan—and the spontaneous collection produced nearly £300.

The Kenya Club recently raised £850 by a fête held on the Kenya Welfare Fund.

The East African Command has issued a statement concerning the Directorate of Printing and Stationery—generally known as "Print"—which employs 70 Europeans (not counting 40 Italian co-operators), 75 Africans and 80 Asians, and occupies about 80,000 square feet of floor space in Nairobi. Until a few months ago seven of the eight printing machines in use were ex-Italian, brought from Ethiopia and Somalia.

Saa Sita on V Day

An African's Test of Victory

SAA SITA was in my room as the wireless announced the end of the war. The news lightened my heart in a burst of exuberance, I said: "Saa Sita, go and buy a couple of fowls, so that you and I can have a feast at my expense tonight."

"I will," he replied, without much enthusiasm. "I will buy fowls, but have we really won this time? They told us that after the last war, but the Germans were soon back here in Tanganyika, and they began to show the people how to hold up their hands to Hitler, and many were given the iron which the Germans had copied from the Indians [he meant the swastika]. Why, even at the Coronations of our King, the German flags were made, did not the Germans hang on the poles of their houses in many places?"

"All the coffee estates of the English in this country got their profits from their crops, while the German plantations were sold to that company owned by the Germans. I want to buy for much money. I have never understood how it we really beat the Germans last time, they could not so rich that they could pay more for the coffee and other things than the English."

"I said with a sigh: "The Germans have helped their own people, Saa Sita, much more than we have done. The German Government sent them out here to plant their money to buy estates; it bought their crops at specially high prices; and many English people have sold their goods to buy goods from German traders, while the Germans have bought from the British in Tanganyika."

"But why can't the English could have done the same."

"They could, Saa Sita. The Government is helping the sisal and rubber industries now, you know. Rubber? Why, an old headman from one of the big estates told me only yesterday that the Government had taken over the plantation and wants to pay only five cents for a pilling per pound of rubber."

"Why?" I said listlessly, "think of the good news of victory, not what Saa Sita was saying."

"Whyana?" he almost snorted. "You who know so much about rubber call that enough! You know that it costs you 50 cents to make a pound of rubber. Why then should Government offer only five cents?"

"You don't understand, Saa Sita. It is not a matter for you," I said.

"Understand? Even I have the sense to understand the difference between five cents and 50. But tell me one thing, whyana: will the Germans come back here again, and get work on the big plantation and in trade? Will they again have work on the roads? Will they do transport by motors? That will tell us whether we have really won this time. If the victory is ours, surely no more Germans will come back to tell lies to the people, to make them believe that the Germans will be their masters some day."

And with that he left to buy fowls for the feast.

Twenty Years Ago

July 9, 1925

The Conservative Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Liberal Governor of Kenya whom he has just appointed, and the Labour Minister from whom he took over the reins of office, were the three guests of the Evening of the Year's East African Dinner in London.

Tanganyika Territory is essentially a part of the British Empire. It is not to be held on a lease under an obligation to the League of Nations, it is not one of the less British, nor does it make one of the less permanent. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing East Africans in London.

Arrest in Ethiopia

Italian Said To Be Retreating

Captain Dick Evans, of Treorchy, Glamorgan, is quoted by the *Sunday Express* to have stated on his return home after nearly four years with the British Military Mission in Ethiopia that in September last three British sea-commissioned officers were ambushed on their way to Amara, and two were killed and mutilated a year earlier the Battalion of the Ethiopian Army, in which the only white member was the Canadian colonel, one N.C.O., and himself, were ordered to Dessie where men of the Tigre tribe were in revolt. Colonel Mackay commanded the British force, which was ambushed in an ambush, and about 100 men of the British Battalion, with only the light machine-guns, found themselves opposed by 20,000 tribesmen. They retreated to Amba Alagi, where the British were ambushed, and then they retreated to their leader escaped, and is still at work on raiding parties.

Captain Evans is quoted by the *News* as saying: "There is something wrong with Ethiopian administration. The British seem to be less popular here than the Italians, who are drifting back. I have been told that Italian propaganda is still at work."

Abdication of Yeta III

On Account of Infirmary

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has learnt to telegrams from Northern Rhodesia that at the age of 70 the Paramount-Chief of Barotseland has abdicated on account of infirmity. In 1939 he became paralysed and since then has been carrying out his duties from bed. He now feels that he can do so no longer.

Yeta was the son of the famous Levanika, who sought British protection in 1890 through the British South Africa Company. Both father and son strove with fluctuating success to stamp out drink. As a youth Yeta came much under the influence of the British mission, which perhaps accounts for his never having married a British girl. He was a keen scholar, and devoted his leisure to ivory carving and photography.

His first marriage in 1892 was the first Christian wedding in his country. He succeeded to the paramountship in 1915 and came to England in 1924 for the coronation of King George VI.

Sir George Graham Paul

Last week was reported the appointment of Sir George Graham Paul as Chief Justice of Tanganyika Territory. Our contemporary *West Africa* has since written: "In all the West African Colonies there will be intense regret at his departure, in Nigeria and Sierra Leone especially. Before his appointment to the Bench he was prominent in all political and social movements promising to make progress, and after he became a judge—in which capacity he won the respect and regard of all sections—he devoted much time and effort to war charities and similar organizations."

More Lepers in Africa

Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, reports his annual meeting in London last week that the number of cases of leprosy in the West African Colonies has increased in the past year and leprosy is common in Nigeria. Dr. E. Muir, Medical Officer, mentioned that surveys in India had shown that the original figures given for the numbers of lepers had in many cases been multiplied by 10, and that similar findings had been made in Africa.

Background to th

Planning for the Next War
 If Germany had not collapsed she would have been a full producer of synthetic oil by September, mostly in the new underground plants. The German industrialists plan to rebuild for six-year war, and they have a second plant than all other and they are planning to maintain the core of organized research, personnel and technical facilities. (3) to continue the economic domination of Europe, (4) to maintain their world-wide career, (5) to retain holdings in the United States during the war, (6) to rebuild their enterprises by giving American and British industrialists shares, (7) to retain the physical, political and economic bases of their military power. The German industrialists already take it for granted that they will be allowed to resume close relations with British, French and American industry. — Mr. William Borah, Assistant Attorney General of the U.S.A.

Hunnish in the Heavens
 It is accepted that at 1000 above the earth's surface the force of gravity is neutralized. In 50 or 100 years access may be gained to this region, and it would be possible to place space stations there which would remain put while they were used as could be used in the first place by astronomers and scientists. Then enormous reflectors three miles square could be established which would reflect sunlight to power driving stations on the earth's surface, probably on the shores of the Cantaries, which would generate enough steam to create all the electric power needed by Germany. According to the German scientists, the reflectors would form a weapon powerful enough to obtain control of the world. Focused on a man, this weapon would kill him immediately; ocean waters would burst into steam; forests would be instantly kindled, and cities wiped out. Atomic weapons with which German scientists were experimenting were rifles with curved barrels for shooting round corners, 400-foot tubes to fire missiles from the French coast to London; rocket missiles which could be fired from under water to coastal cities; and sub-calibre shells which could be fired at great distances. German scientists had discovered a method of firing a rocket from 100 yards below the surface of the water, and had developed it for use by V2s. — Lieut. Colonel John Keck, Chief of the Enemy Technical Intelligence Branch of the United States Army

Mr. Churchill's Sum-Up
 Failure by Great Britain to produce a strong coalition Government supported by a substantial and sound majority in Parliament would have meant the entire defeat of the only reformed European Government which world, now struggling to bring order out of chaos. If one country dislodges into fact, all the place would be ours by our policy and our victories abroad and during in the councils of the nations. Without our decisive aid, the world itself might go over again today. Without our influence and other nations we should lose the confidence we have won during the war from the self-governing Nations of our Empire and Commonwealth. In incredibly short space of time we might fall to the rank of a secondary Power. I have an unshakable confidence in the British people. I believe in the immense wisdom of our allied and neutral friends. I am sure they will speak now in ringing tones and their decision will vindicate the hopes of our friends who say that and will enable us to march in the vanguard of the United Nations in majestic enjoyment of our tomorrows power. — The Prime Minister

General Smuts on the Charter
 The San Francisco Conference is not a mere collection of nations. It has that in it, reason for any discourse. The Charter is a shield of good, will among nations, and where there is good will the good way will be found in due course. The Charter states that in future there will be teeth in the world organization, organized international force to bring to bear on an aggressor, and that the spearhead and motive power of this force will be the Great Powers acting in unison. In acknowledging and recognizing the regional group, the Charter incidentally provides a place in its programme for the British Commonwealth of Nations. The oldest and most successful existing regional group in the world. Our group has demonstrated how small human units can combine for their own protection and their own good, and so far from surrendering their status and position can derive a new increase of strength and progress and freedom from such a union, while thereby also solving larger problems of human government and eliminating the causes of human conflict. — General Smuts

Nationalization
 Nationalization of public servants of the State standing. I have had exceptional opportunities of studying the working of public services and public organizations of all kinds, and I have considered the means by which the management has yet been established which, from the standpoint of efficiency, would justify a transfer of any of our great competitive industries from private to public ownership. The Socialist leaders have to be more than honest enough to admit that it is likely to what they have proposed for the nationalization of a long time, they say, will have to elapse before nationalization can be carried out on a really large scale. But in that case I say surely, surely at this most critical moment, when we have to decide at the polls what we may make or our fortunes as a nation for a hundred years, plain common sense dictates that we should place authority in the hands of the people, the people's representatives will be held responsible for the day when they can disappear them. — Sir John Anderson, in the Sunday Times

Discord
 While the Labour Party wants to nationalize the Bank of England, the Trades Union Congress does not seem to care whether it is nationalized or not, or the kind either. But from another authority they will learn that unless the land is nationalized they can have no freedom of religion which they know they have enjoyed for generations while, cast an eye abroad, they can hardly fail to note that believers in nationalization in Europe have in the last 25 years killed more ministers of religion than perished in all the wars of the Reformation. At this point they may begin to realize the change that has come over European civilization, to sit down and ask themselves what they feel about it. One must go back to the days of Perceval or Newcastles to find a leader treated by his party with such insolence as Mr. C. P. Snow's leader from his former position as it is gross. His words last night as he spoke of standing with the party had enjoyed before, and his party took the occasion to signal in the plainest terms to Moscow. Advice doesn't count. — Mr. G. M. Young in the

the War News

Opinions Epitomized. "I don't call the Japanese 'Japs.' That sounds too familiar for such dirty work." The Prime Minister. "The national income of the United States is more than double that of the United Kingdom." A.P. "I can't see how the sum of 10 can be redeemed. They are all footed with the spirit of Napoleon." Baldwin on a speech. "Nationalization is no cure for unemployment." The Forster. "I have no control for free initiative." Colonel. "Llewellyn."

"The Japanese are making 700,000 cars a month. The nine-month beginning of the Production Board."

"I do not look upon the man who speaks in the House of Commons as a supporter of mine." We desire to see him returned as a Member of the House of Commons."

"The Japanese are making 700,000 cars a month. The nine-month beginning of the Production Board."

"A German pastor not far from here told his flock on a Sunday morning that they ought to be glad to be released from the tyrannies of the Nazi regime. Half of them walked out of the church." A correspondent writing from Germany to *National News-Letter*.

"The total air force of Japan, including air and ground personnel, is estimated at about 800,000. Japan is believed to have some 4,000 combat planes, and her current warplane production is between 1,250 and 1,500 a month."—U.S. Office of War Information.

"Whereas American production showed an over-all increase of only 25% between 1914 and 1918, in this war it has been 416%, including a 30% increase in farm production." Mr. Chester Bowles, Administrator of the U.S. Office of Price Administration.

"An area of Berlin as extensive as the London that lies between Primrose Hill and the River Thames and from Knightsbridge to the Bank of England is dead, abandoned—a sight so terrible as to numb all feeling. You can walk for hours and see not a stick of furniture, a rag or scrap of paper to suggest that there was ever any life in Berlin. Fire has consumed all." *Times* correspondent recently in Berlin.

"We must modernize or perish." Mr. Morgan Phillips.

"I was not born with a knife in my back; few Englishmen are." Mr. C. G. Young.

"The almost only case where industry had been nationalized in other countries has been a case of defeat by the Axis powers." Mr. C. G. Young.

"The plan of the Axis powers made in the past was to have the world broken upon the rocks of economic planning, lack of ideas, or lack of money to carry out the plan. The Axis has crashed on the rocks of selfishness." The Right Hon. D. G. ...

"Our plan is to expand our heavy industry from its present capacity of under 400,000 units to 1,200,000. That is to say, three times the output we have now. The industry will do more than double between now and the summer."—Mr. Duncan, Minister of Works.

"I believe the British standard of wealth has never been so high as it is now. Result of family discussions, and of the frequent meetings later in San Francisco, on matters of mutual family interest were discussed." Mr. Forde, head of the Australian Delegation to the San Francisco Conference.

"The forces of reaction and tyranny all over the world will try to keep the United Nations from remaining united. They are trying even now. All Fascism did not die with Mussolini. He divided and conquer was, and still is, their aim. They still try to make one suspect the other, hate the other, desert the other." President Truman.

"That there is no substitute for the motive of private profit is shown by the experience of Russia, whose payment by results is now politically universal again. There are more than 19,000,000 separate accounts in our Post Office Savings Banks and more than 17,000,000 separate holders of Savings Certificates. So when they damn capitalists the Socialists condemn almost the whole nation."—Sir Alexander Roger.

"Antwerp has become the principal supply port for Allied forces in north-west Europe. On November 29 last the first United States Army vessel was unloaded there. By June 1, 1945, in the American sector of the port some 2,800,000 tons had been discharged." The British Economic Administrator of the U.S.A.

"While I worked in France, with the French Resistance, the Gestapo caught one of us. They drilled his holes in his front teeth and poured in acid. When that did not work, they talked they did worse. Then they had to kill him."—Mr. George Millar, D.S.O., M.C.

"Within a year from VE Day 11, but 500,000 American troops comprising the occupation force in Germany are to be sent back to the States. It means that about 2,000,000 men will come there, and 20,000 more in hospital in Great Britain. There are fewer than 12,000 British Brigadier General B. ...

"The duration of the war was prolonged because of three main facts: (1) that research had for long been slow; (2) that adequate steps had not been taken to stimulate research; (3) that the war had not been fought on a scientific basis. The separation of responsibilities fully to meet the changed requirements."—From a report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure.

"Berlin was much better defended against air attack than London. The Germans developed a.A. to such an extent that eventually they were able to hit a city at an altitude of 40,000 feet. On one occasion four out of six Mosquitoes were hit. During the battle for Berlin the R.A.F. sent 18,468 planes over the city. ... Of these, 10,556 actually claimed ... dropping 2,845 tons of bombs. Only 4% of the total aircraft were lost. Bomber Command alone destroyed 2,700 acres of the city."—Wing Commander F. A. V. ...

"Will you trust Churchill for the landing on Japan, or do you wish to turn the responsibility over to another? To whom? To Morrison, whose conscientious objections prevented him fighting the Germans in the last war, or to the days of rearmament refusal to allow air parades in L.C.C. schools, who opposed rearmament estimates in Parliament, who voted against compulsory service in April 1939? Or is it to be Bevin? Did he risk the front line in the last war, or sit on the sidelines? ... in this German war? Not Bevin was a trade union manager in the last war and is this war."—Captain Harold Balfour, Minister Resident in West ...

PERSONAL

Mr. T. A. Dennison is acting as Solicitor-General in Kenya.

Mr. Anred Wigglesworth recently celebrated his 80th birthday.

Mr. J. P. P. Smith, M.C., Secretary of the Uganda African Education Association, has been elected to the Presidency of the Uganda Education Council. Mr. P. F. P. P. M.D., M.C., is expected to marry Miss Martha Guinness, daughter of Halfhead Hospital.

Mr. H. A. Cannon has been appointed a non-official member of the Railway Advisory Council representing Uganda.

Mr. James McCrae, who has for many years been prominently identified with East African sisal industry, is visiting Nairobi.

Mr. J. P. P. Smith, M.C., former member of the Colonial Service in Uganda, has joined the board of the Darbalian Trading Co. Ltd.

Mr. Gordon Ross Milne, of Avondale, near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, who died recently, left estate in England valued at £43,680.

Lieut. Commander Hugh N. Jackson, R.F.C.V.R., has married Miss Pamela Strachan, daughter of Major and Mrs. Strachan, of Kitale.

Miss Joan Harcourt, who has been appointed Woman Welfare Officer in Kenya, was born in the Colony and received part of her education there.

General Agents, reached England on Sunday by air from Canada two hours before he was expected. His first visit was to Mr. Churchill's chambers.

The Misses Doreen Rose Bailey, Kathleen Gray, and Hilda Widding have been appointed to the Colonial Nursing Service as nursing sisters in Tanganyika Territory.

Lieut. Col. B. R. McKenzie, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.A.F., and Mrs. Henriette Horrocks, daughter of the late R. Edmondson and Mrs. Edmondson, of Solani, Kenya, have been married in Nairobi.

A daughter has been born in Nairobi to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. H. W. Goode. Lieut. Col. Goode is now serving with the Rhodesian African Rifles. Mrs. Goode is the daughter of Mr. Justice Lucie Smith.

Mr. Tom Andrew Watts, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Watts, of Dinghoope, Braamsgore, and Miss Molly Lockhead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Lockhead, of Kisumu, were recently married in Kenya.

Miss Parsons, who has been for 10 years on the staff of the U.M.C.A. in the Diocese of Nyasaland, has been elected Superior of the Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses. The vacancy was caused by the recent death of Miss Villiers.

Mr. Devereux C. Josephs, who has been elected President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has so generously aided good African causes, is President of the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association of America.

Admiral Sir Campbell Tait, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, was last week promoted a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir Shuldham Roberts, formerly of the Royal Air Force, was made a Commander of the same Order.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Frederick Henry Rowan Finlay, of the Sudan Irrigation Department, and of Miss Valery Mary Wendy Smith, only child of Mrs. G. K. Sleigh, and stepdaughter of Mr. J. W. Sleigh, of the Sudan Civil Service.

Captain G. N. Greenwood, of the Colonial Administrative Service, and Miss Ann Felicity Hutchinson have been married in Streatham-on-Thames. Captain Greenwood went to Uganda as a cadet in 1911 and since 1935 has served in Palestine and Cyprus.

Mr. J. S. Hathbone, R.F.C.V.R., and Miss Diane Roberts have announced their engagement.

We understand that the Very Rev. Canon O.P.E. Archdeacon of the Upper Nile will receive the service of the Church Missionary Society in November, after 42 years in Uganda.

Mr. George Sney, M.C., managing director in East Africa of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co. Ltd., has returned by air to Mombasa, and Mr. A. J. Sayer, another director, who recently arrived in England by air, is expected to leave again in a few days.

The Committee of the Privy Council for the Organization and Development of Agricultural Research has appointed Professor J. L. Simonsen, R.F.C., to be a member of the Agricultural Research Council. Professor Simonsen has been Director of the British Colonial Products since 1943.

Mr. J. S. Hathbone having decided not to stand for re-election to the Nairobi Municipal Council, Mr. L. S. Johnson has come forward as a candidate for the post. Of the other two European members due to retire, George Tyson is not opposed, and Mr. E. A. Viner is standing re-election against Mr. Loft Wood, a former councilor.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce has elected the following officers: President, Mr. E. W. Bennett; Vice-President, Mr. C. E. Durrheim; Secretary and treasurer, Mr. F. Schuetzer. The other members of the Committee are Messrs. D. Ker, R. H. O'Leary, E. J. Johnson, D. E. Petrie, W. J. Walsh and Rambhar Patel.

Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who for the past 12 years has been Conservative M.P. for Westmorland, was asked at a meeting in Kenya a few days ago what he had left that constituency to contest West Bristol. He replied: "For more than 10 years my wife and I worked in this constituency together. After her death I felt it was fairer to me and you that I should make a fresh start elsewhere."

Mr. Godfrey Pelleter, the well-known Northern Rhodesian business man, and former elected member of the Legislative Council, arrived in this country by air last week. An Australian by birth, he was in business in Southern Rhodesia from 1901 to 1936, and then formed Pelleter, Ltd. in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. He is also managing director of Northern Rhodesia Industries, Ltd., and is a past President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia.

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January

Mr. John Hamilton Maxwell

Services to Indian Education in Kenya

MR. WILLIAM JESSE, M.A., writes

THE sudden death in Oxford at the age of 40 of John Hamilton Maxwell, late of the Kenya Education Service, has come as a great shock to his friends.

After a brilliant career at Glasgow University, he was elected to a small scholarship at Balliol, Oxford, after demerit in 1914. In the rank of Captain he was appointed Principal of the Indian College at Allahabad. Here he proved a great success, and the college, which had greatly declined during the first world war, rapidly began to regain its prestige. It is through constantly meeting one another at Allahabad (of which university we were both Fellows) that I came to know Maxwell. It was in his friends, and I often stayed with him and Mrs. Maxwell at Allahabad. Meanwhile great changes were taking place in India in educational policy, and it was becoming evident that these would seriously affect the status of several colleges and universities.

Outstanding Success of His Pupils

I happened to hear that there was likely to be a vacancy in the Kenya Education Service, and suggested that he might make inquiries, the result of which was the offer of the post of headmaster of the High School. When the new Government High School for Indians were being built Maxwell was transferred to Nairobi, where he found himself engaged in a task, after his own heart, and to it he devoted all his energies. When the time came for him to retire he had raised the institution to the highest state of efficiency both on the scholastic and athletic sides. The success of his pupils in the public examinations was outstanding, and the staff and students had the highest respect and admiration for him, not only as a teacher and disciplinarian but as a sympathetic friend and adviser.

Maxwell was a very shy man, and consequently very inarticulate, and it is much to be doubted whether he was ever as fully appreciated as he deserved. Until one got behind that shyness one could not realize the sterling character which it covered. A fine scholar with a wide knowledge of all that is best in the ancient classics and in our English literature, he was one of the finest of men, with the knack of giving those with whom he was discussing some point the impression that his comprehension was far better acquainted with the subject than himself.

His elder daughter, Stella, is married to Mr. Stevenson, of the Colonial Administration Service. Mrs. Maxwell and their younger daughter, Elizabeth, are living in Oxford. To them all will go out deep sympathy in the tragic loss they have sustained.

Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell

Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.Z.S., who died in London on Monday, after being crushed down by a taxicab on the Regent Park on Friday, was for more than 30 years secretary of the Zoological Society of London, and the creator of the modern Zoo and its history. He had acquired a personal interest in East Africa affairs ever since 1920, when he was one of a small party which endeavored to go from the Cape to Cairo in an aeroplane, as chronicled by The Times; engine trouble caused the party to be abandoned near Tabone in central Tanganyika, whence he returned to this country by sea. He had many East African friends, whom he delighted to see when they were in England, and for years his friendly and fascinating talk had many East African visitors.

Sir Leopold Moore

Resignation from Legislature

FRIENDS writes: Sir Leopold Moore would have valued your tribute to his independence of thought and his freedom of speech as a great compliment. I think that he would have wished you to mention that he had done this. It was 30 and more years ago in the Belgian Congo, in charge was one of Cardinal Richelieu's disciples, if any, and was not very friendly to some of the things that he was then doing in 1915. But he refused to recall that he had been in office. It is indeed when the question of the qualifications of voters was under discussion in the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia some years ago Moore refused to continue to disavow that the existing constitution understood the qualifications of the elected members (himself) from sitting in Council, though he had then been a member for 10 years. He then refused to take any action on the Belgian Congo motion of 1917, and suggested that candidates for election of nominees to the Legislature should be treated as elective members eligible for the office.

I Will No

And I think that Moore would have been still more pleased if you quoted from a statement which he issued in 1930 to explain his resignation from the Legislature. While the elected members had declared themselves in favor of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, the recommendations of the British Commission made it unlikely for any foreseeable future, but amalgamation with Natal was advocated. All these and other matters Moore was strongly opposed to the decisions of the Secretary of State. In his statement, which I still keep, he wrote:

I am now called upon to implement the decisions of the Secretary of State. I will not do so, nor subsequent that I have accepted, nor my continued presence in the Legislative Council. I do in the meantime will not leave there because of my seat. I have no ambition to remain a member of a Council of state, nor to have a constituency of electors. I have been represented to me that there is a possibility of my being elected to a constituency in the future, but I disagree. It is not an honor to be elected in the manner of a member of a constituency; it is a matter for calm deliberation.

Another correspondent writes: Sir Leopold Moore was certainly a stern disciplinarian in the early days, and he gave the Administrator many headaches. At that time his name was mentioned in the Livingstone Review.

I remember that he once called at Government House to discuss some subject, and when he had gotten in the afternoon the Administrator (John Lillywhite) was in. Lillywhite told Moore that he had not seen the article he mentioned in his waste paper basket, although looking for something and then called the Secretary. What have you done with Mr. Moore's papers? It isn't in its usual place. That was his great attitude to Moore.

I. Brabegon of Nairobi, who's death is reported was formerly employed by the Uganda Sugar Co. and Kenya Bus Services. At the outbreak of war he enlisted in the Army Ordnance Corps, in which he was serving at the time of his death. He leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters.

Major Robert Grenville Cayer Anderson, who died recently in Lavenham, Suffolk, at the age of 68, qualified as a doctor in 1904, joined the R.A.M.C. and served in the Egyptian Army, and served in the Great War, in which he was mentioned in dispatches. He resigned from the Army in 1920, and was later oriental secretary to Lord Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt.

Africa Needs a Rural Revolution

Importance of Development Committees

MR. NOEL H. PHIPPS, in his address in London last week to a joint meeting of the Royal African Society and the Royal Empire Society, spoke of the assistance which the new Colonial Development and Welfare Act can give to progress in the British African Colonies.

The passages which he has made upon East Africa are particularly worth noting with which he was specially dealing.

Committees of the Governor and the heads of important departments, and the like, have resulted in the past, and it changes at least in emphasis if not in general principle. Development committees, both central and local, should, if they are well led and well used, help to improve the state of affairs.

To Promote Committees

At least one or two key men appointed, a sufficient number of members of the committees should remain long enough to cause, as the years pass, the emergence of a firm and continuing mind and the means for a more systematic and directed interchange of ideas and information between members of the several specialist departments. The powers emerging from the work of these committees should provide for Governors, Secretaries, and the Colonial Office, a better rounded picture of the progress of development than is now available.

Another word of warning should be given, to judge any particular application of the new Development Act, not only in regard to the new policy and its relationships to other policies, but also by its relationships to other policies. There will be general plans for each colony drawn up in a term of years and all departures from which will be explained. Here let me say that I speak of a small, not a capital F. We have done violence to the English language during the last 25 years by allowing the word "planning" when used in connection with social or economic affairs, to be not itself but a rapid imitation of the German *Planwirtschaft*.

If the full potentialities of that great majority of the population which lives in the rural areas are to attain a fuller and more individual and responsible life, they must be better housed, have clean and safe water to drink, and better homes and better personal equipment of all kinds. This can be brought about in only one way: the people as a whole must become more productive. This does not mean simply that they must work harder. It means that their efforts must be more systematic and more efficient.

Improved Diets

Plans for road development must more and more be judged by their relevance to the changes in rural life that all this requires; so must also the provision of both the large and small scale of water supplies, marketing facilities, and also health and education services for rural areas.

The task of breaking down the manorial and village systems into a wider system of interchange in which the country towns and the country villages are closely interlinked took the country many centuries of development and change before the standard of life of the whole people was raised. We have to carry out in the shorter space of time a comparable historical process if the benefits of our trusteeship are to be felt not only by those who live in the big towns on the coast but also amongst those whose lives contribute directly to the national life.

The assistance of the latter is essential for the rapid and successful development of rural life generally, and there is no doubt that it and its own problems being neglected. But the extent to which it is safe to be insisting upon high stan-

Realization before Industrialization

It is a mistake to think of industrialization as a goal in itself. It is a means to an end. The end is the realization of a better life for the people. The industrial revolution in Africa must be a rural revolution. It must be based on the development of the rural areas. It must be based on the development of the rural areas. It must be based on the development of the rural areas.

Kalahari Safari

That the Kalahari Desert would be a great stable area by the restoration of the rivers and lakes of Bechuanaland was prominently declared by the late Professor F. H. H. Schwarz. Now the Government of the Union of South Africa has decided to send the Minister of Lands and Irrigation, several departmental experts, and some N.F.S. to investigate the theory. The safari will shortly leave for Tlokoeng, 300 miles of desert by lorry, and then meet an aircraft from which to make an aerial survey and film record of the area in which the Okavango River disappears in the desert. Professor Schwarz proposed that the Kunene River should be dammed before it reaches the Zambezi, and that a dam at Tlokoeng would be one of the irrigated areas of Southern Africa by conserving waters which are now lost by evaporation.

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Native Juvenile Delinquency

The Rev. Percy Hobson, M.P.

Mr. Rev. Percy Hobson, M.P., Organizing Secretary of the Federation of Native Welfare Societies of Southern Rhodesia, was engaged during much of last year in an investigation of delinquency among African juveniles in the Colony.

His report, which reached this country last week, is a painstaking piece of work, which involved the cooperation of the assistance of judicial officers, probation officers, prison and police officials, members of the Native Affairs Department and others. He emphasizes that the views and recommendations are those of the report, not of the Federation, though the report will, of course, be considered by its committee.

The Government statistics on juvenile offenders in the last year to 18 years of age, the last year for this age range, show that very few African males under 18 are convicted in Rhodesia, it has been limited to males.

There is evidence that juvenile delinquency is increasing from petty crimes committed by first offenders to serious thefts and housebreaking represented more than half of the prosecutions. In the cases investigated nearly 70% of the juveniles had previous convictions. Most of the juveniles who continued to commit crime in spite of punishment reside in urban and peri-urban areas.

Salisbury's Excellent System of Prison Records

Salisbury Prison is noted to have an excellent system of keeping full records on juveniles admitted, including their past history, home and other influences, education, previous convictions, etc. In similar records are not kept elsewhere, perhaps because the juveniles, except when served short sentences, are sent to the bush for special segregation.

It is pointed out that sympathy and understanding of the juveniles is essential. Salisbury Prison is the leading of the kind in the Colonies and its system of care is highly commendable, and it is impossible to have a highly efficient care which is being provided. He urges the immediate introduction of accurate records of all juvenile offenders, and prompt extension of the probation system to cover Africans.

Three or four juveniles considered having been sentenced

to whipping. Mr. Hobson quotes from a Home Office report of 1935 on corporal punishment in Great Britain, which shows that of juvenile offenders brought into the country with in two years, while of those put on probation 60% were re-charged within the period, and of those fined, the percentage was 35%. In Rhodesia the percentage of juveniles re-charged after a first whipping is only slightly lower than in Great Britain, so whipping appears to act as a much greater deterrent in the Colony.

Opinions in Regard to Caning

Though most witnesses were of the opinion that the caning of African juveniles is effective, 64 out of 76 held the view that caning should not be administered unless it is necessary, and some maintained that other means should be tried if the first caning did not prove effective. It was generally felt that caning should be inflicted at the offices of Native Commissioners or Magistrates as soon as possible after conviction, not in prison later.

The importance of psychological examination and treatment of delinquents is stressed, and there is a reference that the British Prisoners' Aid Society has for the last three years pressed for the employment of a psychiatrist.

The vast majority of young offenders who appear before the courts come from unsatisfactory home environment, about 70% had not attended school, 10% had reached Standard 1 only, and not more than 2% had reached Standard 4.


It was therefore suggested that lack of educational training has a bearing on juvenile offences. Mr. Hobson proposes thorough investigation into the whole question of Native registration, stricter control of juveniles entering urban areas, the provision of additional approved schools, establishment of a Borstal Institution on modified lines to meet local conditions, and conferences of representatives of the Department of Justice, Native Affairs, Native Education, Prison and Police, with the Federation of Native Welfare Societies to discuss the findings of the report.

Public Relations Committee

The Central African Council has set up a Public Relations Standing Committee, the Northern Rhodesian representatives on which were appointed a few days ago. They are Mr. Hedley Priest, one of the elected members of the Legislative Council, and the Public Relations Officer.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Crowing Cries of Godra**An Experience in Northern Rhodesia**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—The letter in your issue of June 14 from Mr. F. A. Copeman, of Northern Rhodesia, is of great interest.

It is true that many Natives in far-spread localities in Africa believe that there is a tree snake which crows, has a red crest, and is highly dangerous. Around Port Jameson the Ngoni call this snake *mbobo*, and the Nyanja and Chewa tribes do the same.

About 1907 it was rumped on the outskirts of Chihunda's place on a sportsman's hunting trip, for the Rukusi stream was in those days a great haunt of these animals. One morning we picked up the spoor of a herd consisting of the tracks of a good bull. After some six miles the spoor passed under a very large tree standing by itself among the scattered bush.

Suddenly one of the men called *mbobo*, and all cleared away, although none of the branches was low enough to be dangerous. After peering around, I saw the snake, mostly hidden, as they usually are. The blazing sun was in my eyes, and that naturally reddens a view, but once when the head appeared for a moment there did seem to be a red projection visible on its head. I have always regretted that I did not give up the spooring of the elephants and try to kill this snake, but at that time the interest in it was less than it later became.

Mr. R. C. J. Mansuett, in his interesting book *Wild Game in Zambesia*, gives on page 282 the following account regarding the arboreal snake:

"A description given to me many years ago by the Rev. D. C. Ruffelle-Scotty of the Church of Scotland Mission, than whom no more scrupulously accurate person ever entered Nyasaland, of an experience in the course of which he caught sight of one of these creatures was that of a snake of bright green colour, not more than seven or eight feet long, but of great and almost disproportionate girth, which moved through the branches with wonderful speed, and successfully stamped every carrier who accompanied him. Mr. Scotty did not notice any crest or red comb."

Certainly the snake I saw had a very thick body, much more so than the slim tree mamba, which goes up a tree so fast that it is like a flash of light.

Mr. (later Sir) H. L. Duff, in his book *Nyasaland under the Foreign Office*, mentions the *songo*, and adds that a Mr. Murray, of the Livingstonia Mission, informed him that a Native bitten by this type of snake had died in agony of a very serious nature. It might, of course, have been a black or green mamba, but most Natives can differentiate between species, particularly those which are dangerous.

Yours faithfully,
D. D. BAZELL

Peble

Let us Keep on Climbing**Freer Life of the Colonies**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR.—Never in our history has co-operation been more needed than now. Just as Americanism, you must contact people if you are to co-operate. Any refusal to associate is, therefore, a serious matter, and we must challenge those who deny this freedom.

During the last quarter of a century there has been considerable progress in East Africa towards close relationship between the Churches, not only in theory but in action. As all this planning and effort to go for nothing. Shall the time end up the escarpment and near the top draw its free. The summit reached, other and newer prospects will unfold. So let us keep on climbing and finish the work which is given us to do.

Though some people in this country demand to lecture the Colonies, I should be inclined to say that the great majority of people in Great Britain lack the humility to learn from the Colonies, which stand for a freer life than Britain is prepared to accept.

In conclusion, may I congratulate you on your VE Number, and on the valiant way in which you have fought for so many years for a freedom which you saw to be threatened many years in advance of that realization by other people.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. WRIGHT

Sours faithfully

W. J. WRIGHT

An Appreciative Subscriber

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I must congratulate you on a wonderful VE Number. It was unique, and the staff work must have been pretty good to have everything ready at such short notice. As a measure of everyone in Eastern Africa will be very impressed and grateful for your efforts.

I should like also to say how much I have appreciated *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* during the war years. Somehow you get to the core of things more easily than most papers; you have a very high standard in the reporting of colonial affairs; and, being quite fearless, your leading articles, especially articles of enormous value to the Colonies in which you and we are particularly interested.

You have done grand work for 20 years and more, and for a long time *EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA* was a flower among the Press, stressing the German menace which was to come.

Yours faithfully,
L. K. CARTER

Yours faithfully

L. K. CARTER

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Statement on Race Relations

Issued by Kenya Church Leaders

"SINCE SENDING TO PRESS our issue of last week, which contained a leading article on the subject of race relations and a report of a meeting on a subject recently held in London under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Canterbury, we have received by air mail text of a statement on this subject issued by the members of the Christian Council of Kenya.

The signatories are the Bishop of Mombasa, who is also Chairman of the Christian Council of Kenya, the Rev. B. G. M. Calderwood, Moderator of the Protestant Church of East Africa, and Secretary of the Church of Scotland Mission in Kenya, Archdeacon R. F. C. Bewes, of the Diocese of Mombasa, and General Secretary of its African Council, Colonel J. H. Marshall, Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army in East Africa, the Rev. A. J. Hopkins, superintendent of the Methodist Church and Missionary Society, the Rev. F. C. Hill Smith, secretary of the Christian Primary Society, and the Rev. James M. M. M. M. Secretary of the Christian Council of Kenya.

The statement reads:

"The end of the war in Europe brings us in Kenya before the facing of our post-war problems of deconcentration, reconstruction, and development. Difficult enough in themselves, these problems will be made much more so unless the existence of inter-racial friction is realised, and steps are taken to remedy it from the start.

"We believe that if these problems are regarded as only political, economic, or administrative, we shall solve them. They must be approached as matters which depend primarily on the relations of persons to one another. And where human relations are concerned we believe that only an approach which is based on and guided by Christian principles can help. We need to take our stand on the principles of the message of Christ, namely, that we should cherish in love our fellow-men irrespective of race and colour and language.

A Matter of Personal Relations

"We must be willing to apply His rule: 'No things do it, soever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them,' in the everyday things where we have contact with members of other races as well as in the work of framing Kenya's policy for the future. We affirm that the teaching of Christ and the New Testament makes plain the Eternal Order of this world, and that to neglect or ignore His instructions can only bring disaster.

"We are aware that the statement of general principles is not sufficient in itself. Our human difficulties arise when we are called upon to apply the Christian principles to specific problems. When, therefore, any problem concerning a section of the varied communities of this Colony comes to the fore, the opportunity will be taken of stating the Christian approach to that particular issue. In this task the Christian Council will do its part, and we hope that the setting forth of the Christian attitude to specific problems will serve as challenge to the thinking of all and a guide to the action of many.

Sudan Officials and Politics

Steps to Stimulate Interest in Affairs

The Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government recently issued a circular in the following terms:

"The rules and regulations which govern the relations about Government officials may have been framed in the past with an intention very generously framed, and a much greater regard has been given to an individual in our country. This attitude was rehabilitated and justified by the Sudan Government because it was necessary to show an interest in the problems of central and local government in a country where few except Government officials were educated. It was also desired that the educated classes should not feel ostracised by being left out of the picture for consideration of these problems.

"This has, however, occurred recently in which Government officials have grossly abused the privileges given them, and a continuance of such abuse cannot be permitted. I refer to the boycott of the Advisory Council by a body of which Government officials form the majority, and to the recent declaration by the Committee of 60 of the Graduates and Congress in which, after claiming that they had no authority to speak for the whole Sudan, they demanded the abolition of the Condominium Government as at present constituted.

Abuse of Privileges

"The Government cannot longer tolerate its officials taking part in any activity of this nature, and I must request you to warn all officials of your province or department that while Government welcomes interest taken by its officials in local administration, educational progress, and other matters of internal social advancement, if Government officials as members of a political party or body take part in any further incident which is in the opinion of the Government subversive of its authority, or make an attack on an official policy of Government, or on the Condominium system of the Government, or on the British or Egyptian Government, it will be compelled, without further warning, to forbid its officials from taking any part in any committee or taking any other active or prominent part in the political party or body concerned.

The officials who are stated to have abused their privileges were Sudanese.

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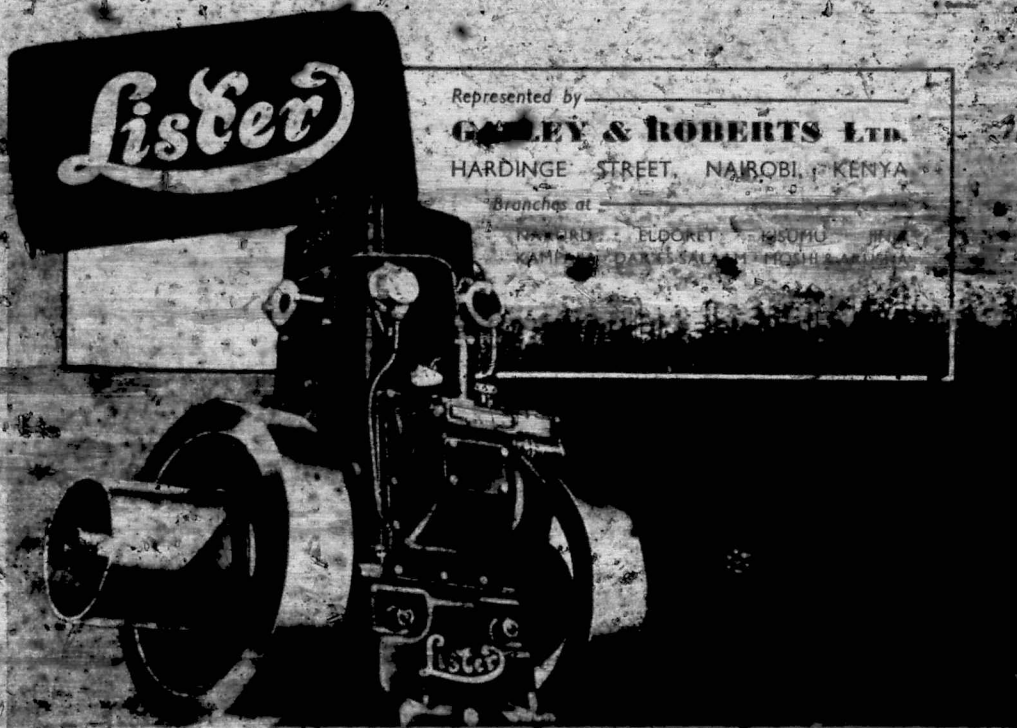
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N. Rhodesian Legislature True Partnership Between the Races

Special Cable to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

THE CHIEF SECRETARY of the Government, having extended a welcome to the new members of the Legislature, emphatically repudiated the suggestion that the Government was attempting to undermine the tradition of the races in the country. He emphasized that there was scope and opportunity for both races in the progress of the Africans depended upon Europeans and there must be true partnership between the races.

He announced that it was proposed to make funds available for the establishment of a landing-ground at every Government station in the Territory. Regional air services in co-operation with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were contemplated and it was proposed that a plane owned by the Government should be stationed at Lusaka.

Mr. GORE-BROUKE referred to the difficulties of being an unopposed member, but said that during his career he had never spoken and voted as he liked and had not been made to feel responsible to the Governor who had nominated him. When the next time arrived he would press for the election of members to represent Africans and would welcome the suggestion that Government might be doing something to remove the stigma of illegitimacy.

Better Conditions for Prisoners

Mr. WATKINS moved a Bill for the improvement of prison accommodation. He asked that prisoners, European and African, who were committed to prison for trivial offences should be accommodated in temporary prisons until suitable permanent arrangements were made to segregate them from criminal prisoners, and also that Government should take every action to improve prison accommodation. Prison cells had no light of any kind, and prisoners were incarcerated in the cells for 12 or more hours, which was possibly the best way of turning a man into a beast. In that country in which so many people were committed for petty offences they should be put to work in camps outside gaols.

THE BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, making his maiden speech, said that he had read all the plans for the development of the country, especially the health plans for healing the physical defects of the population, but he had seen no plans for the healing of mental defects of prisoners. In Northern Rhodesia imprisonment was merely segregation; no effort was made to improve prisoners and make them better members of society. The Pim Commission had criticized the prison system and suggested that camps should be built for prisoners serving short sentences, but nothing had been done but that recommendation into effect. The Government could not plead shortage of building materials, for the camps could be made out of temporary and local materials. The Government also stressed the fact that prisoners had no light in their cells.

MR. STEWART GORE-BROUKE endorsed the Bishop's contention that more should be done for the after-care of prisoners by providing occupational and vocational training. One reason why Africans did not feel the stigma of imprisonment was because they were jailed for trivial offences; but Africans were coming to hate prison as much as Europeans did because as their standards of living rose they felt the rigours of imprisonment more.

MR. PAGE doubted if increased staff was obtainable for outside camps and if the country had not been a little premature in eliminating corporal punishment; beating for minor offences was better than putting individuals into prison with hardened criminals.

THE SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS said in a maiden speech that there was nothing about prisoners' position in the development plan because reform proposals were already formulated before the development plans were published. Draft legislation for camps had been made in 1942 when the Commissioner of Prisons had been appointed and it was only war-time conditions which had prevented the creation of detention camps. While Africans did not now like being deprived of amenities and liberties they did benefit from their stay in gaols on the point of view of health and discipline. The Native authorities were opposed to prison, but they made easy if they wanted to keep their prisoners in gaols.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the Pim Commission's recommendations had been made in 1938, and in 1939 the Government had appointed Mr. T. C. Flynn to report on the prison system. That year the war had started, but within four weeks of the termination of the war with Germany the Government had introduced a final draft of a new Prisons Ordinance providing for detention camps. Government was considering whether they should be placed under the control of the provincial administration, not of the Prisons Department, in order to divorce short-sentenced prisoners from con-

tinued with hardened criminals. There was light in every cell in Lusaka prison and in some cells, Broken Hill, and there were common cells in the Territory because the African was so nervous a being that military commitment was a great hardship. Some prisoners learned crafts in jail; one recently received was given tools to the value of £5, and he had obtained good employment within a week of release.

MR. GORE-BROUKE said that some months ago he had approached the Bishop and his friends with the idea of forming a Prisoners' Relief Society, for which he had promised Government support and some financial assistance. The Bishop was now ready to put proposals before the Government for such a society.

MR. GORE-BROUKE promised to raise the subject of the prison official members for the Bill.

Activity on the Copper

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, continuing the debate on the Governor's address, said that he knew of only four farms in the Territory. His Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, two had left an medical grounds, the third had taken up mining in Southern Rhodesia and the fourth was on his way to England. More farms were being worked in Northern Rhodesia now than at any time during the last 10 years, the newcomers to agriculture being people who had been in Northern Rhodesia and knew its conditions.

MR. THURGOOD pointed out that investments in copper production were not made by the Government of Northern Rhodesia but by the Minerals Board in England in collaboration with a corresponding board in the U.S.A. He knew no reason to assume that grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund would be on the basis of population; they might be made on the basis of the needs of a territory. So far as the location of industries was concerned, an agreement had been entered into between the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. for revision and relief arrangements, and he hoped before long that such a relief might be extended to the Dominions and Colonies. Government was investigating whether £25 was an adequate clearing allowance to men of the forces.

MR. PAGE moved that a select committee be appointed to examine and report on the question of land settlement of ex-Servicemen and others in Northern Rhodesia where there was an enormous area of land and an exceedingly small European population. After the War and the last war as Servicemen had come to the country, and he knew that some wanted to come now. He did not visualize any scheme of mass migration, but he was anxious that if ex-Servicemen came advice and help would be available to them so that they might not be exploited.

Improvement of Native Rations

IT WAS noted that with a view primarily to providing food for Native Rations, the Government had arranged to examine the possibility of processing and marketing vegetables and fruits. It should also examine the possibilities of dehydrating and exporting such products as tomatoes, potatoes, onions, mangoes, and avocados.

MR. FISHERS, seconding the motion in his maiden speech, said that in the long run the wealth and stability of the rural population would depend upon their being able to grow food products in excess of their own requirements. There was a large market for all kinds of vegetables and fruits in the urban areas and he suggested that the reclaimed Nawa Swamp at Nawa might be used for Native market gardeners, especially returned soldiers. The most important lack in the Native diet was of protein, and there was more protein in a pound of soyabean dahl than in a pound of local stock, and soyabean could be grown in the country at a commercial rate.

MR. FISHERS further agreed that soyabean could be cultivated with success but said that the Native disliked them.

THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES commented that among Africans the problem of nutrition was as much quantitative as qualitative, and that the first step should not be to strive after a balanced diet but to give the individual enough to eat. The Her Trustees hoped to send out a medical officer.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY mentioned having seen an exhibition of products of soyabean grown at the Leazes School and in the surrounding villages.

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE said that recent research had shown that where groundnuts would grow it was probably better for the whole to encourage Natives to grow them in preference to soyabean. There was not much difference in the protein content of the two, and groundnuts have a vitamin which the soyabean lacks. Moreover, the groundnut is a popular crop and does not need special cooking methods to make it palatable. It is leaves are used as spinach. He thought that the best way to increase the growth of any particular crop would be to give the Natives a better knowledge of the value of the product. It was that it was not enough to get the product unless the Natives had money to purchase it.

MAJOR MCKER suggested that since European farmers had been advised to refrain from growing maize, Africans should also be taught to grow a variety of crops for their own uses.

THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES asked the Council in Committee to consider the recommendation of the Select Committee that if a person had been exposed to the risks of silicosis in more than one country and had not been in Northern Rhodesia to have contracted it, an award should not be compensatable in any other country, that he should be compensatable in Northern Rhodesia. The Committee thought the definition of a miner 'inadequate' and that it should be extended to include any person working on a mine, whether underground or not. It felt that there should be as little distinction as possible between the types of certificates given, that the term 'underground workers' certificate' shall be applied to 'ground workers' certificate' and that in this respect men in the latter should be treated as though they were in at work. The Committee recommended that during their first five years of mining service Africans should be examined by means of monthly weighing in order to detect the outset of tuberculosis.

MR. WEIENSKY was not satisfied with the recommendations for the payment of compensation to orphans. And he thought that instead of a pool system some form of insurance should be evolved, so that payment would continue even if a mine closed down.

MR. WEIENSKY agreed that the proposed payments to children were too small. He wanted a life pension, even when the mine was deducted in its early stages.

THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES replied that the Bill was only a temporary measure, insurance might be a better system, but the Select Committee had dealt only with present arrangements.

Reinstatement of Returning Servicemen

THE ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Bill be adopted. One of the most important amendments was the clause increasing to 12 weeks the period in which the ex-Serviceman could avail himself of the Bill. The Committee was satisfied that the Bill provided for the dismissal of the reinstated ex-Serviceman guilty of misconduct.

MR. WEIENSKY asked if the Government was satisfied with the position in which the verdicts of untrained magistrates were reviewed by the High Court whilst those of Native courts were reviewed by the district commissioners whose own verdicts if reviewed by a magistrate would be subject to review by the High Court.

The Attorney-General replied that reviews by a district officer were only in the first instance, that the provincial commissioner had a later right of review, and that the Government would consider the question of automatic review by the High Court in certain cases if that appeared possible and convenient. He added in reply to a question that the Crown prosecutor could call an inspector of mines as a Crown witness in any criminal proceedings arising from a mine accident. Counsel for the defence has an equal right, except when the Crown intended to call an inspector.

The Attorney-General, dealing with a request by Mr. Weienksy for the alteration of details of birth certificates of illegitimate children, said that if certificates were abridged to omit the name of the father it would lead to difficulties during litigation.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, accompanied by the sheriffs, attended a board meeting of the London Missionary Society last week in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the society.

Missions in Barotseland

The report for 1944 of the British Committee for the Parish Missionary Society states that some of the seven missionaries at work in Barotseland have been in the field for nine years and badly need leave in Europe. There is urgent need for four ordained missionaries, one educationist, one artisan, one sister tutor, two nursing sisters, one domestic science teacher for a girls' high school, and one administrator. Requirements for next year will be on approximately the same basis.

Shortage of African personnel is even greater. There being only 20 certificated evangelists and eight in training for eight mission stations and 103 sub-stations. The 106 African certificated teachers in the service of the mission are also far from sufficient, some schools having only one such teacher to 120 pupils. A few of the best African evangelists are being sent for training by the Methodist pastoral school at Waddilow, Southern Rhodesia.

Missionaries of several nationalities have served in this field: French, English, Scottish, Italian, Swiss. Its creation was partly due to Scottish help in men, women, and money, so that Scottish help has always been maintained, not least during the war years.

From one point of view the Barotseland Mission is in a very privileged situation. The whole of the Bible has been translated into Silozi, the language of Barotseland, and printing has already begun. The Book of Psalms was published in May, 1944 and sells well. 'Pilgrim's Progress', translated by M. Jalla, has had a considerable sale, but the best seller in Barotseland has been the translated New Testament, the first edition of which is now out of print.

The health of the missionaries has been bad on the whole, and it is imperative that a considerable number of them should come back to Europe as soon as possible. They have been there from six to nine years without European furlough.

Future of Rhodesia Railways

The following are the terms of reference of Sir Harold Howitt, who is to advise H.M. Government in the United Kingdom in regard to the future of Rhodesia Railways: (1) Whether it would be in the interests of Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, taking all the relevant factors into account, for the equity in Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., to be acquired jointly by the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; (2) what arrangements, in the event of the purchase of the equity by the three Governments, it would be desirable to make between them for financing of purchase and for the subsequent control, maintenance, and operation of the railways; and (3) whether any alternative arrangement to the purchase of the equity by the three Governments is suggested.

Higher Salaries for Nurses

An increase in the salary scales for Government nurses in East Africa has been announced. Trained sisters, who previously received £240 to £390 per annum, will now get £300 to £390, while matrons, hitherto receiving £400 to £500, will be paid £500 to £600.

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Statements Worth Noting

For the victory is well doing. —The Hussabrians, iii, 13.

Access to knowledge is the condition of Sudanese development and self-rule. —The Times.

Cinchona trees are being successfully grown on the shores of the Bangweulu. —Moscow Radio.

We must rebuild our export trade as fast as possible. Without that all our post-war efforts would be vain. —The Prime Minister.

The total tea area of Nyasaland under the International Tea Agreement now stands at 24,240 acres. —Sir Edmund Richards, Governor of Nyasaland.

The tourist industry of South Africa could become its most important industry. —Dr. H. J. van Eck, Chairman of the Industrial Development Commission.

The African undoubtedly owes a great debt of gratitude to Sir Godfrey Huggins, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, for his humane courage. —Daily Mirror.

The notion of bringing half a million people from Great Britain to Southern Rhodesia in 10 years is fantastic. —Sir Ernest Guest, M.P., Minister of Internal Affairs.

In Uganda I came across several instances of African boys running away from home to go to school. —Sir Bernard Bourdillon, in "The Future of the Colonial Empire."

When a young man comes back from the war whom my constituency wants in my stead, I shall send him from membership of the Legislature. —Mr. E. H. Wright, M.L.C., Kenya.

While Kenya has been starved for development capital, the total of which has been only about £4,500,000, the Kenya and Uganda Railways have received no less than £91,000,000. —Mr. M. J. C. Childrey, M.L.C., Kenya.

Uganda has six main language groups, and very few books have so far been printed in any of these except in the most important one, Luganda. —The Rev. S. H. H. Wright, education secretary-general to the C.M.S. in Uganda.

During the past five years the Protectorate of Zanzibar has carried out a scheme for the relief of agricultural debtors at a cost of approximately £175,000 of which about one-third has already been refunded. —Sir Guy Pilling, British Resident in Zanzibar.

Academic educational qualifications do not alone make the administrator or the high official. Qualities of character and integrity are just as necessary if the administration is to remain honest and just. —Mr. J. W. Robertson, Civil Secretary in the Sudan.

I once saw an African dressed in blankets and smoking a long bent pipe outside a group of huts. He was told that he was a qualified medical practitioner, having qualified at Edinburgh University. That was an illustration of adaptability in reverse. —Mr. McGann, addressing the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

The Rhodesian fighting man has held his own with the best soldiers in the world. He has worked in the Brigade of Guards, who say they cannot give anything to the Rhodesian soldier. The Rhodesian says the same of the Guards. —Brigadier E. Day, Commander of Southern Rhodesia's military forces, in a speech to Salisbury Rotary Club.

The gradual and careful development of local government in the municipal and provincial spheres in Tanganyika offers the best and most effective fields in which we can secure the closer and more intimate co-operation of the different communities that make up the population of the Territory. —Sir Wilfrid Jackson, the retiring Governor, on the eve of his departure.

Civil servants who take six months' leave are entitled to waive one month against the payment of £25. —The Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia.

In East Africa today we have the majority of what Mussolini intended to be a colonial army. A high proportion of these men are very highly skilled, and they have been invaluable, apart from their work in the Services, in running tired machinery on farms, opening secondary industries, and making East Africa more self-sufficient than would have been the case before the war. —Major G. Tennant, of the Prime Minister of War Directorate, East Africa Command.

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PHOENIX PRINCE GOLD MINING CO., LTD., reports that in the year ended March 31 last there was a revenue of £148,028, of which £12,686 was carried to the appropriation account after making provision in Rhodesia and London for the first instalment of income tax required, £16,747, and the provision of £19,000 for depreciation, a 2% provision for repairs, £18,898, and the balance forward is then £20,154, compared with £11,000 brought in.

The issued capital is £500,000 and the reserve £215,000. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at a total of £236,388, stores at £17,906, and cash at £30,000. Ore reserves at the end of the year totalled 468,000 tons, averaging 12.5 dwts.

Rezende Mines

REZENDE MINES, LTD., recently held its 36th annual meeting in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Bailey, South-West, the Chairman, said that the profit for the year was £33,449, and that had been an improvement on the liquidation of £19,867. To finance expansion of the plant on the Old West mine a loan of £20,000 at 4% had been arranged, through the principal shareholders.

Minerals Separation

The Hon. Alexander C. Geddes has been appointed a director of Minerals Separation, Ltd., a company with large interests in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia.

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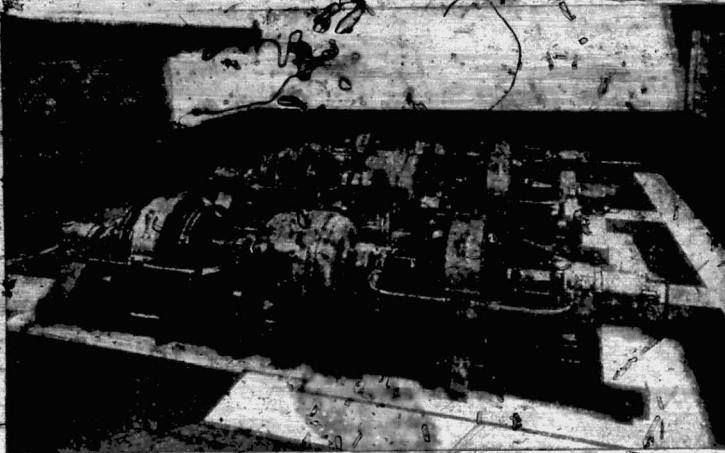
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The area of the country is about 150,000 square miles, containing a population of approximately 1,700,000.

Southern Rhodesia has valuable mineral deposits, principally gold, asbestos, coal and chrome. The principal crops are maize and tobacco; citrus fruit also is grown on a large scale. The average value of the external trade for the years 1935/39 was approximately £20,000,000.

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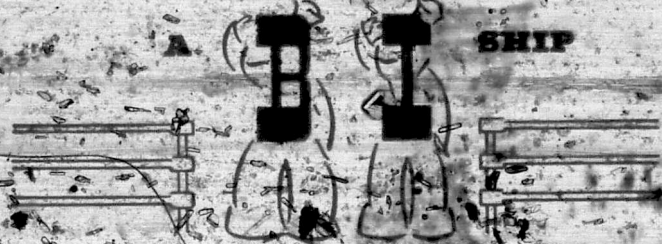
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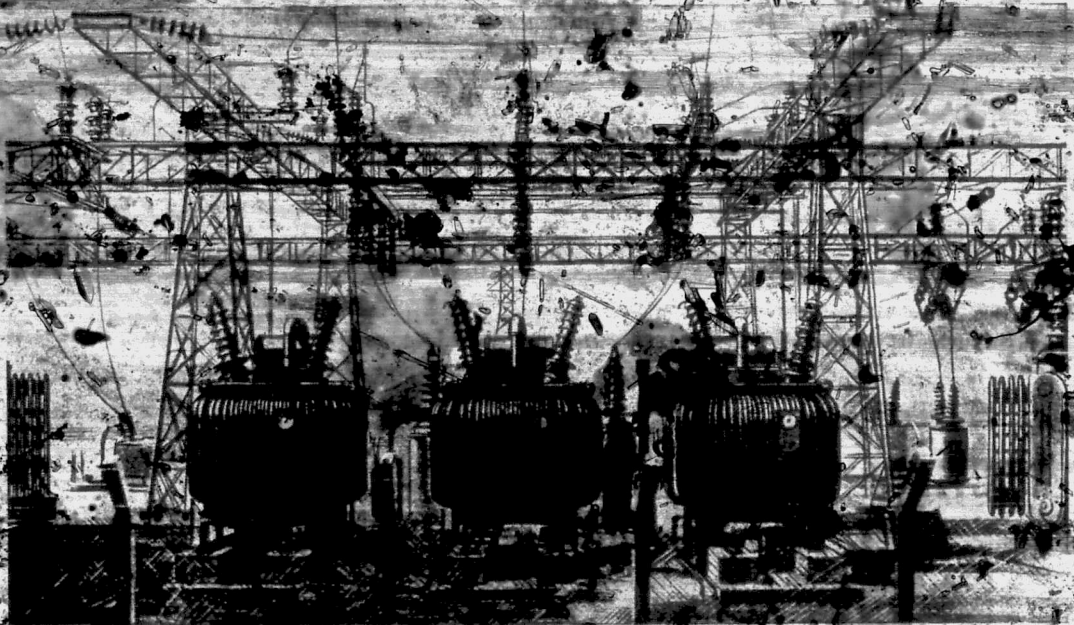
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ESSENTIAL UNITY OF AFRICA from Kenya to the Cape, was the subject of an address to the Royal Institute of International Affairs by Mr. Heaton Nicholls, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, whose remarks appears elsewhere in this issue. The speaker did not really diplomatically with his thesis. As our readers will see, he claimed that "in matters of health, in standards of living, in tribal custom, in degrees of civilization, in religion, in education, and in the growth of racial consciousness amongst the Natives, the essential unity of Southern Africa is obvious and beyond dispute"; and Mr. Nicholls had previously defined Southern Africa as meaning the British territories from the Union to Kenya inclusive (though strangely excluding Uganda).

There is, of course, a similarity in these matters, and the same is true of the social development of industries, and at least the contact zone is a direct result of the war. We tend to promote a common action and reaction. The time has come for observers who believe that Africans in East and West Africa may develop all African countries

rather than a sense of East or West Africanism. Some undesirable movements based on that assumption have exploited it so blatantly as to provide a warning that the prospect is not without its dangers. The jump from loyalty restricted to the family, clan, and tribe to the idea of an all-embracing pan-Africanism may well overstrain the untrained, as not the course of wisdom to develop communal activities in joint progress to provincial co-operation, and the creation of a sense of unity. We can only hope that the spread of education and the hardening of experience will give the Africans of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, for example, a realization of their opportunities and obligations as East Africans.

It can scarcely be claimed that the Governments of those territories have themselves acted with wisdom in Native affairs in the quite recent times and in matters of major importance. They have given rise to a **parochialism** which has given rise to a **premium** on tribalism. It is doubtful whether a system of union or federation is suggested by the Imperial Government or that it rests on a responsibility for encouraging and initiating a measure for which East African leaders (including some of the ablest senior officials)

have pleaded for unity, but the ultimately inevitable is the parochialism will be at a premium and broad views and loyalties at a discount to the long range detriment of all the territories. There is much talk of regionalism, but little evidence of determination to build it on the solid foundation of unity between the various British Dependencies forming one natural economic unit. The High Commissioner of a Dominion could not be expected to deal with this pressing problem, but his insistence on the need for the closest consultation and co-operation between the Governments is in itself a pointer to the call for state-shiplike interterritorial union is to be welcomed.

How The Sudan Went To War

Two English Battalions and 5,000 Sudanese Without a Plan

A MILLION SQUARE MILES, partly forest, partly swamp, but mostly dry, sandy desert studded with rocky *febbels* which spring into view when along the White Nile from Uganda and the Blue Nile from Ethiopia which join at Khartoum to form the Nile. Circle of single track, metre gauge railways from Khartoum to Wau, Sennar, and Kassala, with feeder lines, like tangents, to the strategic bases. Egypt in the north and the Sudan in the east. A frontier of 1,000 miles, inhabited by game as much as humans, reached by a few tracks but no roads. A budget of about £1,500,000, from which had to be found the weapons, transport, food, accommodation, pay, clothing, equipment, and all else that go to make up a soldier's life, in addition to the civil expenses of the country. And, very briefly, was the Sudan at Christmas, 1938.

by
General Sir William Platt,
G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Commander of Troops in the Sudan, 1938-41,
and
G.O.C. in-C. East Africa Command, 1941-44.

Sixteen Sudanese soldiers were organized into five motor, machine-gun companies of armoured cars, light armoured cars, and portee infantry, one regiment and two companies of mounted infantry, two infantry companies, some embryo Signals, a depot or two, some static workshops, and a small school for training Sudanese officers and N.C.O.s. One M.M.G. Company alternated its role with that of Engineers, a pretty idea on paper in peace, but only Aladdin could guarantee to bring it to the right place at the right time in war. Another varied its mode of conveyance from the Ford to the camel, making a suitable establishment of tradesmen the both impossible.

Not on the Border or Under the Cover

There was not one gun, or even a Sudanese who had seen one, except the relics of Omdurman which fired the salute from casements on high days and holidays. There was no system of supply, repair, or replacement in the field, no Army medical service, no organization for command.

The Sudan Defence Force was a motley party with an attractive show window of hardy, brave, intelligent soldiers, Moslem and organized by British and Sudanese officers with a sprinkling of British N.C.O.s, both regular and irregular. There was nothing behind it under the counter.

Being nominally internal security, troops were scattered over the country. In the main provinces with their wives and children, but after the Italians occu-

ped Ethiopia attention was more and more directed towards the Eastern Frontier.

Across the frontier lay a hard and rugged country, some gradually, till it reached the foot of the mountains, then a true mountain wall 15,000 feet high, and ran as a continuation of the Red Sea Hills through Gedda and Assab to Ussalat and Lake Tana, and then as the Marka into the loop of the Blue Nile. That giant stepward the lowlands from the plateau, the hot Sudan country from the cool, volcanic plateau 7,000 feet above sea level.

Facing Danger with 200,000 Men of All Arms

In the absence of these regulars, the Sudanese maintained in the Sudan 200,000 soldiers of all arms, white and brown, with an armory of bombers, field guns, and troop carriers. To make sea and rail communications the skill of engineers had triumphed over the capriciousness of nature. To oppose that might there was our little S.I.F. with its backbone of two English infantry battalions. A flight of Vincents, with its 328 supported a small but sanguine force.

In 1939 and the first half of 1940 we improved our organization for war, whilst still retaining Sudanese units on an irregular basis, we added a sixth M.M.G. Company and a Frontier Battalion, and built up reserves by over-strength. Expansion was regulated more by the necessity of remaining within the limits, and the ill-effects of our instructors that many were met by the difficulties of the Arabic language, which was not a good working command everywhere outside the Sudan. Special Plans and training schools and exercises were designed to meet the defects of the Sudanese men on the frontier. Opposing forces, however small, would be 100 or 200 miles apart, and no day was fixed for formation—much to the consternation of those who had flats in Khartoum. Every day had its part, civilians as well as Service men.

The white population of the country, other than the three fighting services, was only 3,050, of whom were neither regulars nor officials. The Sudan grew a few of its own trained officers, the officers or B.N.C.O.s. Great was the demand for training, and men willingly did the heads of departments help to recruit some 25% of the staff of the civil Administration of the frontier.

Country Open to the Enemy

At the outset of war numerous Italian bases and active strategic initiatives to the Italian in the Sudan lay open before them. They had to be their own object and their own problem. It was a heavy problem, offering a basis to peace, and plenty of scope for Staff College exercises in peace.

Our sea base at Port Sudan was 1,000 miles from the border along a 20-mile strip, between the Gees of the Red Sea coast and the trackless, inhospitable Red Sea Hills. The Butana Bridge, the Sudanese sea and rail

traffic over the higher reaches of the Atbara River, was only 50 miles from Kassala. For eight months of the year the bed was dry, but during the remaining four neither man nor beast could cross without a bridge. Its possession was an essential preliminary to an advance across the wide desert towards Adaba, the home of the railway workshops and the way to El Faya or towards Khartoum, the capital, further from Ghatani in the Libyan Desert, but a psychological ploy.

Besides the greater cities of these three main cities, there was Suba, through the plain, and a road to the Sudan Dakh, down the Blue Nile to Kosofa, Sennar, and Kosti, westwards from Gambella down the Sobat to Malakka on the White Nile, and, as a nuisance value, into the south-eastern corner where the boundaries of Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda almost meet. In these varied and widely divided areas, police, discarding their lovely white uniforms for drab khaki, and some very irregularly, were mobilized from local headquarters for intelligence as well as fighting, prepared to supplement the soldiers.

Danger of Airborne Invasion

In such a problem, still more acute since the Sudan offered one new to modern war. It lay most uncomfortably open to landing by airborne troops. Miles of flat open desert without tree or splash of sand invited the descent of aeroplanes. A very main town was within flying distance. We had no fighter aircraft, no anti-aircraft guns, no balloons. Nothing could be done with obstacles.

There could be no secret, so that if the organization went behind. Three battalions were organized initially to the Khartoum, Adaba, and the Sudan areas, while British and Sudanese civilians of all classes were organized into Auxiliary Defence Units to man automatic weapons for A.A. fire from places and other sites where men collect to work, play, or sleep, with teams of 12 hoping that two or three would be there when the bell rang.

Others, the "remedies" show large insect patios. Young men under fatigue hooded kept conspicuous watch and asked to kill whatever came their way. Inner and outer circles of observers, with crude crystal sets and seven days' supply of food and water, were all in miserable solitude to give each evening a report could. Shortage of commodities, from instruments and weapons lay heavy upon us as the best our own equipment, a stock had to be put aside for use by Ethiopian recruits (who had not yet aspired to the name of Patriots) within their country when the day came.

Establishing the Weather

At eight o'clock on the evening of June 30, 1941, as the thermometer fell from its maximum of 118 degrees, Mussolini declared war. At 10 p.m. all Italians had been arrested in their duty houses. At midnight messengers stole across the frontier bearing signed notes with bright red seals on gorgeous paper telling Ethiopian leaders that war had come, and giving them rendezvous for arms and ammunition and for the making of plans.

Before the sun rose on another sweltering day, Sudanese troops on wheel, on camel, and on foot probed forward to put our enemy under constant watch, to estimate value (then an uncertain quantity), attack and retreat, when conditions were favourable, but not of boldness, of hot blood to Sudanese heads led to ground. Our resources and reserves were too limited to do more. By those guiding principles we strove to establish a mental and moral superiority that would cause the enemy to will, yet limiting its use to our enemy to make operations.

At the end of June at every point where contact existed our forward troops, by darting in a stung like mechanized mosquitoes, pulling out, and repeating the process some hours later many times away, had

themselves masters of No-Man's-Land. An intelligence officer's diary captured in the summer of 1941 recorded that our troops were "here today, there tomorrow, with armoured cars so numerous and so rapid in their movements that they could not be counted. We had 42 of these home-made vehicles, with about half a dozen placements."

On July 2 the rain that had been falling on the highlands of Eritrea brought down the annual water of the Gash, which irrigates the cotton fields north of Kassala. After two months of sand and dust the river bed was transformed into a surging flow, four or five yards wide and deep. There was no bridge, no boat, for the next three months the water, with its sand and silt, sputtered and fell to nothing just as rapidly.

Operations at Kassala and Metemma

Except for the railway station, the whole town of Kassala lay on the far side of the Gash, but many and much had been withdrawn from it before war came. It had never been intended to fight seriously for it, but to put our losses in front of a major operation and to get our troops and transport intact to fight another day. The M.I. Company alone remained beyond the river, with an escape route to the north.

On July 4 the Italians embarked on two relatively major operations, one for the capture of Kassala, the other 100 miles to the south for the capture of Gallabat, a small fort garrisoned by a couple of platoons opposite the entrenched camp of Metemma with its 2,000 campfires.

With 10 hours' command of support, three companies of Italian cavalry, two of artillery, and an infantry in tanks, horses, and mules, and on foot advanced against Kassala. Our M.I. and M.M.G. Companies fell slowly back before them, and worried their flanks like ferrets. A dozen anti-tank rifles frightened their tanks, while Vickers guns created havoc among their riding and marching troops.

First Test for Sudanese since Ghatani

It was the first time since Ghatani that the Sudanese soldier had been tested in under modern conditions. No one knew for certain how he would react to bombs, shells, and other horrors. That day gave the answer triumphant. There was not a flinch during those long hours from marching far afield without the sight of one British aeroplane.

We lost Kassala, it is true. The Italians, bold as on the wolves of their courage and men slaughtered hundreds. But it was our tails that went up and theirs that drooped, their wits that increased as their patrols decreased, our greater mastery of No-Man's-Land.

The same story was enacted at Gallabat but on foot, the pincer-like vicious Gobath against the nimble straight-shooting David. In the two actions we lost some 300 men, a dozen horses, and five vehicles. The enemy casualties at Kassala alone were more than 200.

(To be concluded next week)

Machinery of Government

Under the heading "Change in Kenya," Times has announced that when the White Paper is out in the Colonies, the organization of the machinery of government will be "under *ad alia*."

The test which British officials will apply to the proposals is that of confidence and the degree of trustworthiness, which in the case of Kenya has been laid down with special emphasis. The scheme has evidently been planned with an eye to this criterion, and fully deserves it. The White Paper, accordingly, states that the proposed constitution regarding the reserves and the settlement of the Chinese National Commission are to work on a settlement policy in the reserves which will accord with improved methods of agriculture and the development and the account of the children now in practice in the reserves. This is altogether

Something more permanent was needed for the Army. The powerful and efficient road-making plant of the Union National Roads Board was requisitioned. It placed road engineers, trained to African conditions, plus the north with their companies of mechanics to operate the giant mechanical ploughs, scrapers, and bulldozers which drive a great military trunk road through the forests, swamps, and deserts, along which has passed a continual stream of men and munitions from the Union to the battle front. The feat could not have been accomplished without the able engineers and their irrigation specialists, who shipped the 4-ton of wheel boring machines and the 10-ton of concrete mixers to the first land to be cleared. The road, passed, the tide of war has long and rolled on, but that development is to link Southern Africa together.

Another link lies in the creation of new airfields, for the accommodation and servicing of the thousands of aeroplanes which have flown between the Union and Kenya during the war. A Union Civil Air Service between Johannesburg near Johannesburg and Kisumu on Lake Victoria was in operation for some years before the war. This service will now be extended in many directions.

These two communication developments, which have bridged the divisions of the people of the Union and penetrated the administrative isolation of the northern territories, have had a corresponding influence on all sections of Southern Africa's population. Just as the railway a generation ago allowed the remote fastness and superstition of primitive Africa to begin a process of economic development and civilization completely foreign to Native conception of life, so these communications will banish isolation and open up new vistas of civilization for everybody.

On a major scale, apart from the plantation products, the greatest advance has laid in the exploitation of mineral resources. The copper mines of Rhodesia and the Congo have greatly expanded their production to meet the demands of war. Whatever else may be said about this development, it has brought to the local population a rise in economic standards hitherto unknown, and has given the Northern Rhodesian Administration an opportunity to stop and a large revenue surplus from which the people could derive more benefit in future.

Escape from Tribal Conditions

In the past 40 years a new and unknown world has come to Africa, intriguing and alluring to the Bantu youth, who are avid to taste it. The missionary has played his part in inculcating the simple truths of the Christian religion, and has led the way, and in most parts is still leading the way, to elementary education. But it would be a serious error to assume that Bantu Africa has shed its fundamental paganism. While the tribal system exists, with its insistence on maintaining tribal law and custom and obedience to tribal authority, it cannot be otherwise; and our policy is to support tribal rule wherever possible for the simple reason that we fear the effect upon the Native population of the disappearance of the traditional restraints, which we are still unable to replace.

There is no denying the fact, however, that the younger generation is in revolt. The Bantu of both sexes has begun to learn from Christianity that he has an individual soul; from the contacts he is forming in a civilized environment he begins to see that his life is his own to do what he likes with; and, following the example of the European, he is beginning to cultivate an individual initiative. The value to a man of the acquired knowledge that he can do his soul his own can only be properly estimated by one who has never previously doubted that it had no separate existence apart from the tribe. The way of escape lies in detribalization, in the abolition of restraints and denial of tribal superstition; and since the happy state cannot be found in tribal areas, it entails migration. It means the search for work amongst the Europeans in their farms and cities, around the machines of European industry, in the new mining the permanent urban Native population.

He does not, however, usually make a clean cut with tribal life at once. The things here of the krali, the inhibitions and customary observances of tribal life are not easily shaken off. In his first essay he usually finds the young Native, the traditional, usually has a very strong sense of duty.

If he does not work on the farm, the way is made for him. He finds the road, he is probably a member of the highway gang. When he arrives he is probably a member of the gang he has never been, and according to Native standards he is welcomed. He can be readily taught on the crest of the hill from the mining sites. His leisure hours are spent with his new associates, many from distant and formerly hostile tribes against whom he could have brought traditional vengeance. If they are good fellows like himself. Indeed, he begins to find that all Bantu are one, and understands each other. From them he learns quite a lot, as well as from the white men, as evidenced in the village of European and African life.

He does not take long for the novelty of his new life to wear off. Many of the things of civilization, all the gadgets which form his amenities, remain beyond his comprehension, but he

has no fear of them. There is much that he finds unreasonable, and he is soon prepared to criticize. Being incapable of weighing the value of what he hears, he readily adopts the current views expressed by the leaders. He is now ready for change. He learns the facts that his services are in demand and that the rate of wages increases proportionately as he travels south.

In time he gets away from the gold mines to the urban areas. The wages are higher than on the mines, for the assurance that the urbanized Natives are desirable and must be secured, which will enable them to access family in the towns. The Natives on the mines are all forced from their lands, and work on a sporadic basis, and their families are left to fend for themselves. Their families are left to fend for themselves.

The Pull of Natives

From the mine, the young man returns to the home kraal, out of which he has a reserve economy assisted. The chief of the kraal, who detribalization means, and to regard his surplus as family and tribal property upon which his tribe has a rightful claim; and since his family will have to provide the bride-price necessary to obtain a wife, it is his duty to help his family. Many Natives return to their kraals after years of urban existence, and they find that they cannot return, but the proportion of the kraal which they need and just all interest in the kraal is lost. The kraal, which is the conservative, and back the Native advance.

The kraal, which is the conservative, and back the Native advance. Their female relatives, the search of them, and since they do not fail to find them. So the Native women in our territories are growing equal in numbers to the men, and the women soon form new families. It is not that the Native society of our territories grows more promiscuous, but that their customs gradually filters through to their home kraals, which are now a source of an interesting and exciting character, which have their reaction upon their young relatives.

This is part of what I mean by the pull of the Union, which must be developed, and the Native States will see other sufficient alternatives within their boundaries. The provision of comparable counter attractions to keep the Colonial Bantu within their state boundaries is not very promising.

These are a few facts about the unity of Southern Africa. As development proceeds, Native standards of life within the Union must correspondingly increase, and the attraction upon the hinterland must grow in favor of very new Native living scheme adopted by our city councils, every progressive advance in the provision of amenities, every effort at Native uplift, such as free education, free meals, free hospitalization, child welfare and the rest, every improvement in industrial conditions, every increase in wages operates as an additional lure.

The counter attractions in the African Colonial States must always be limited by the prevailing poverty. According to European standards, the Native is almost everywhere in debt, but he does not know it. His indolence, his non-response to any economic urge, his customary acceptance of his tribal standard of living, constitute a tremendous handicap to speedy social and economic advance in the absence of compulsion. This fact is no doubt recognized in the advanced plans made to the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. I assume that they will permit the undertaking of some large scale plans of development which will increase the value of production.

Essential Unity of Interests

In this matter, as in all others in Southern Africa, the greatest injury is done to development by continuing to regard the individual States as though they were isolated islands like the islands of the Pacific, with no contact with the outside world, or else as having some peculiar individual unity and characteristic which demands separate treatment. There is no such justification. The political boundaries take no heed of the rights or feelings. They cut through the heart of the kraals and have little significance to the Natives themselves, demonstrating the European division of authority over them which they ignore on all tribal occasions. It is quite impossible, from a Native point of view, to destroy the unity of all Southern Africa.

The best way, therefore, to ensure the development of the latent resources of Southern Africa, human and physical, and to bring about those speedy improvements in the political, social and economic conditions of the people of the various territories by an active recognition of their unity. That demands the closest co-operation and consultation amongst the various territorial Administrations in the solution of all problems of common concern without regard to the boundaries of their respective territories. It has been suggested that the whole Colonial world should be divided into international regions under regional commissions, comprising all representatives of the parent States having colonial possessions in the region and any other States members of the proposed world organization who had local strategic

Post-War Prospects of Empire Tobacco

By S. S. Murray, Nyasaland Government Representative in London

TO SOUTHERN RHODESIA, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia the production and marketing of tobacco are matters of great importance. In the first two of these countries, and in the latter, but all three countries are anxious to expand production as part of their settlement schemes.

Unfortunately the outlook is far from clear. It has always been far from clear to the producer, although it has always been understood that the manufacturer saw his way ahead clearly enough and pursued it unflinchingly.

Today the probable effects of a depression, price exchange, and a fall in money and other factors, level of taxation, and many other factors in the equation are as much unknown quantities to the manufacturer as to anybody else.

During the five years of the war it looked as though Empire tobacco was going to have the position of long years of effort and a larger permanent share on the United Kingdom market. Those things have for the time being receded at any rate as far as quick results are concerned.

Figures relating to the production and consumption of tobacco have been and apparently still are a profound secret, although the enemy knew quite well that the United Kingdom imports all its leaf, knew where the bulk of it came from, and, from what was published from time to time, knew quite well how war-time consumption compared with the pre-war period.

Reasons for Lower Consumption of Empire Leaf

Any figures that I quote must therefore be in the nature of guess-work, although a guess often, especially to be fairly accurate. I should opine, then, that the total consumption of Empire tobaccos rose rapidly to a very high peak in 1942 and then declined as rapidly, and it is highly probable that the total withdrawals of Empire tobaccos from bond last year did not exceed those of 1942. That is a rather cheeking thought. You might say that although I gave a brilliant performance in the past, the Empire was only a poor secondarily while the leading lady was leaving.

The reasons for this ups and downs are very simple. Before the war there were heavy imports from Canada and India, and Empire stocks were high. In the early part of the war, before Lend Lease and organized Government buying in America, imports of tobacco from that country fell. Manufacturers had to use Empire tobacco, and it was available.

Later, for exchange reasons and because of home demand, Canada had little to export, and supply reasons. Only a trickle came from India, and at present only the top grades may be exported from India to the United Kingdom—say, a total of 2,000,000 lb. this year. With the exception of one year, a modest has not been able to produce very large crops until the present one. Nyasaland production has maintained a steady output in this country at a remarkably steady rate, but production has increased and declined.

The present position of Empire leaf is roughly that it is a good secondarily because it has not recently been the right type. The decline of Empire tobacco is due to the drop in consumption of that amount. The drop in consumption of that amount is due to the drop in consumption of that amount. The drop in consumption of that amount is due to the drop in consumption of that amount.

Many of the small manufacturers of cigarettes who used large quantities of Empire tobacco for cigarettes of a cheap type and were switched over to making cigarettes for the forces and for N.A.A.F.I. from Lend Lease tobacco. These manufacturers are said to be worried about their prospects in the post-war period, because the kind of tobacco they had disappeared, and they have no stocks of tobacco to build up the main. It would be far from beneficial to the Empire tobacco industry in the long run if such a general demand and used lower grade Empire tobacco for manufacturing a 4000 cigarette class for home consumption and export.

Most of the talk about the increase in home smoking is non-sense. It has been estimated at about 8% above pre-war smoking that used by forces overseas. This is not a very large increase.

than an amount of increase that would have been reached in the ordinary way. In fact, net home consumption increased by over 25% in the five years before the war. As regards price, it is doubtful whether cigarettes are proportionately any dearer now as compared with the pre-war price than in other articles. The assumption that would appear not unreasonable to assume that cigarette smoking has increased is increasing, but it is not clear that the system has still some leeway to make up before it joins the heaviest smokers.

During the war the manufacturer has been using Empire tobacco in all their standard blends. The new blend thus made has now become the standard blend, and there is no reason to suppose that they will not continue and accentuate it. The increase in the number of cigarettes smoked there is the probability that the new tobacco prices will remain high and that the same number of cigarettes at least until supplies become ample, complete standard grades, which were formerly almost a closed market for the export trade. There is the question of the quality and the quantity of the leaf that will be made available for this particular use, especially for additions to home consumption to meet depleted stocks. The main problem is the desire to secure sources of supply of an adequate quality.

The price factor will be important, not only as between America and the Empire, but as between various parts of the Empire. At present prices are hardly free in America, they have been the ceiling average which has jumbled prices in grades and removed all incentive to go all out for quality. In Canada there has been such efficient control of all internal prices that the dollar is undervalued when based on comparative internal prices. This makes for a high tobacco price for exports. In India inflation has made their tobacco very dear for exports. It is perhaps a commentary on this that the absence of a liquor quota in Southern Rhodesia, and its assumed effect on auction prices, is said to have resulted in some cancellation of orders placed in India and their consequent loss to Rhodesia. If this is true, it is of deep significance.

Disappointment in Sales to Continent

It is difficult to gauge disappointment at the slow progress of sales to the Continent, a comparatively small quantity of tobacco in the United Kingdom at present available. This market, owing to the decline of pipe smoking and the drop in nicotine, was made available for Europe. Although it was probably the best sold, there is no evidence of fervent demand that buyers seem to be looking to America, where there is still a fair quantity of comparatively cheap tobacco available for the export.

The Empire is seriously handicapped. Apart from the tobacco just mentioned, Empire tobacco may be re-exported from the United Kingdom by brought here in transit. On the other hand, direct export is impossible in British or British-controlled ships, and direct transport from America is possible, but the transport trade can be very costly and uncertain. The risk of missing a ship is a very real one. We must remember, however, that food comes first in the present thoughts of Europe. Sooner or later there will be a big demand for tobacco, if only as a basis for effective taxation to get much needed revenue.

Whether there has been a selective central monetary policy through which the holders of the three territories could take any joint action in this vital matter is a point on which you are the best judge.

Not much Oriental tobacco has been reaching the continent in recent years, but it is highly probable that the Government and other countries will have to pay attention to this. This will reduce the quantity of other types of tobacco to make up the total consumption; but many people who get out from the blinding point of view this will be an advantage to Empire tobacco.

An important point that affects you all and makes you anxious—Imperial Preference—has been omitted for obvious reasons.

Well, the Empire is practically back to pre-war, with Empire tobacco prices lower in proportion than since 1931, although your share of the total Empire contribution is now much larger. The total amount is about 50% between Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and nearly three times as much as in the case of the other territories.

It is not clear that the Empire has any real prospect of a proportion of Empire tobacco in the total supply of tobacco that is produced and consumed in the Empire. It is not clear that the Empire has any real prospect of a proportion of Empire tobacco in the total supply of tobacco that is produced and consumed in the Empire. It is not clear that the Empire has any real prospect of a proportion of Empire tobacco in the total supply of tobacco that is produced and consumed in the Empire.

Brought in last Saturday in the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.C.

The War

East Africa Command Covers Two Million Square Miles

Longest Lines of Communication in the World

THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION OF THE EAST AFRICA COMMAND extend for more than 90,000 miles and cover an area of about 2,000,000 square miles, being probably the longest in the world of any individual Command, according to a statement issued from G.H.Q., Nairobi. From that viewpoint, to take the following facts:

Operating these lines of communication are 492 officers and men drawn from all walks of life, many of whom are American, experienced in transport work. These are aided by a nucleus of officers with many years of practical transportation experience in South Africa, the East African Colonies, and the United Kingdom.

Over the long years some four million passenger journeys have been made, and 6,000,000 tons of supplies have been moved on civil transport lines alone, including 2,000,000 tons which passed through the Command ports. The approximate tonnage for each of the fantastic figure of 800,000,000—that is, one ton moved over 800,000,000 miles, or 800,000,000 tons over one mile. The busy leave route south of the Belgian Congo has carried about 100,000 men since 1942.

Magnificent Service of Kenya and Uganda Airways. The traffic on the roads, the air, the sea, rivers, rivers, and mountains of stores, supplies, troops, and Ugandan Airways, all harbours, and the many miles stretch between Nairobi and Kisumu. There has been magnificent service to them and their administration, the thanks of the people are due.

Transport is arranged by the Directorates of Transport and Communications, in collaboration with the Army and Civil Air Lines.

The Kenya Motor Corps raised and trained a truck operating company which is now joining a long line of others elsewhere. The G.O.C. has also trained African troops in an endeavour to offset the loss of European troops through demobilization and leave schemes.

Leave and repatriation present their own special problems. Every month, for example, there is a steady flow along the Nile route of the Nile of 15,000 men each way. These are mostly men of the African Division (E.A.D.).

Troops going down to the United Kingdom are lucky enough to leave Kenya direct to England within a few days on the Conqueror aircraft. For men travelling to Tanganyika and back to Mov. Tn. by air and return two and a half years ago, the K.U.R. steamer service to the ship companies, and were then able to take a trip weekly in each direction between Kisumu and London.

Taking into consideration the large number of troops leaving on arriving in the East Africa Command, the continual and tire internal trains and roads and the supply between the mainland and the Indian Ocean Islands, it is no exaggeration to say that 8,000 troops use the line at any given moment throughout the 24 hours of every day. Mov. Tn.'s greatest achievement in the opinion of the Directorates head, was the transportation in 1940 of 5,000 troops from Mombasa to Nairobi in a single day, leaving the coast at 11 hours intervals, bringing West African brigades and the South African Division which were sent to be thrown into the battle in the Sudan. In this operation that the E.U.R. is unique in the world in that it is the only railway which in one day can carry a whole battalion of troops with its baggage.

Captain Wing Commander Victor James Weckes, M.C., D.F.C. was previously reported missing and is officially presumed killed in action at the age of 41 years through the 1st Paratrooper Battalion, being awarded the M.C. and Bar. He served in Kenya with the Auxiliary Air Force. Commissioned in the R.A.F. V.A.V. a few months after the outbreak of the war, he was for a long time an flying instructor with No. 1 Squadron, No. 12 afterwards with No. 10. He was awarded the D.F.C. and Bar for his inspired leadership and skill.

Major the Hon. Frederick Raymond Clegg Hill, R.S.L., who has been killed in action in Germany, previously posted with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Lieut. William S. McFarlan, H.E.F., attached to R.A.F., has been killed in action in Burma.

Lieut. Brian William Blake Dunsley, M.M., The Indian Army, died in Burma of enteric fever on VE day, the eve of his 22nd birthday. His parents live in London.

Flying Officer Henry Charles ("Jack") Morgan, whose death in Southern Rhodesia is reported, leaves a widow, two daughters, and one son.

Lieut. Frederick Albert Weekes, of Bulawayo, has been killed in action.

Lieut. Ross Brownee Walker, of Bulawayo, has been reported wounded.

Awards

Lieute. General Frank Walker McSerry, who served with distinction during the campaign in Eritrea, has been made K.B.E. for gallant and distinguished services in Burma.

Major-General W. H. E. Poole, who during the campaign in Italy commanded the 6th South African Division, in which many Rhodesians were serving, has been awarded the C.B.E. (Military) for gallant and distinguished services.

Air Vice-Marshal the Earl of Balloon, who was last week made C.B. for gallant and distinguished services in Burma, has visited Kenya on several occasions and married a daughter of well-known Kenyans.

Major C. E. Kalshoven, The Nigeria Regiment, a resident of Bulawayo, has been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in Burma. Now in his sixth year of service, he went through the Ethiopian campaign.

Details of the action in which Captain W. W. Bettany of Selukwe, won his Military Cross have now been published. He was forward observation officer of his battalion, and his direction of fire materially assisted the capture and consolidation of an enemy position. The citation concludes: "Throughout the entire action from dawn to dark on October 23, and again on the following day Captain Bettany showed unsurpassed determination and devotion to duty in keeping with the high traditions of the Artillery."

Lieut. John William Parrham Lever, R.A., who formerly was training in the Gazema district, has been mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished services in Sicily.

Major C. C. Ryan of Southern Rhodesia, who has been serving with the South African Forces, has been mentioned in dispatches for gallant and distinguished services in the Mediterranean theatre of war.

Major's Commander "Johnny" Platts, D.S.O., D.F.C., one of the best known Rhodesian fighter pilots, who recently returned to the Colony, has been presented with a check and cheque by admirers living in the Hartley district.

Major Courtney Smith, Senior Finance Officer to the British Military Administration in Eritrea for the past year, is on his way back to his country for demobilization. He was a bank manager in Coventry before the outbreak of war.

Major the Hon. Dowd of the Kenya Regiment, has been awarded a Military Cross from March to June 1944.

A contingent of about 100 women from the first large batch of East African women to arrive from the E.A.C. marched through the streets of Bulawayo in a parade of large scale.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Leading Article Criticized

By Canon G. W. Broomfield

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, I am somewhat mystified by your editorial comment on the Minutes of the Conference of African Missions, in which the nature of race relations is not approached from any western viewpoint, you state the foundation of general principles, and you proceed to discuss what they say on the general principle that they are out of touch with the realities of the African scene and have no adequate knowledge of their subject.

Do you really think this is good enough? The gibes about arm-chair critics in England is getting a bit broad, and I would do no kind of answer to a casually thought-out and undocumented attack.

You are quite wrong in thinking that the purpose of the meeting of June 12 was to develop the case put forward by the general statement on Colour Bar and Race. Its purpose was to draw further public attention to the statement which itself, as it is stated, was based on facts contained in the book "Colour Conflict" published under the auspices of the same missionary societies. Our plan, you see, was surely the more satisfactory one of developing our case first and drawing attention to it afterwards.

"Colour Conflict," though written by myself, was the outcome of a representative study covering a long period of the part of many representatives of the missionary societies and others, possessing backward from very considerable first-hand experience of all the territories discussed. In its preface it stated that this was so, and at the Press conference when our statement was released, great emphasis was laid on the fact that the latter was to be interpreted in the light of the book.

The book has been out for two years, and has had a wide circulation. It has been read widely in all the parts of Africa to which it refers. Of the criticisms which have reached me about 80% are to the effect that I was too kind to the settlers and Governments. Only one question of fact was raised, and that related to land in Northern Rhodesia. New legislation had been passed while the book was in the press. The resulting misrepresentation of the position was corrected in the second edition. In "Colour Conflict," therefore, will be found the unquestioned justification for everything contained in our statement and my speech on June 12.

It should be noted that although our first-hand knowledge is considerable—any ever my own is much greater than you suggest, since, while having my headquarters in Zanzibar for more than 15 years, I paid frequent visits to the mainland, including Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda and the Union of South Africa—"Colour Conflict" is veritable documentary evidence for every fact it brings forward. Unless, therefore, those who oppose us can show that we are mistaken as regards the facts, the degree of our first-hand knowledge is beside the point. I trust, sir, that you should face the facts. If you and those who think like you can show that we are in error, we shall be sincerely grateful. I mean that we desire nothing more than that the truth should be known by ourselves and others.

As I have emphasized in "Colour Conflict," in my speech on June 12, and mean I have said on the subject, we realize the difficulties of the white people in Africa and of applying general principles. In the imperfect world we want to be fair to Europeans as well as Africans, and we are convinced that the welfare and happiness of both depends on the removal of the anomalies to which we have drawn attention.

Central Africa Herald, Yours faithfully,
G. W. BROOMFIELD.

Our Reply

How Canon Broomfield derived the impression from our leading article of June 28 that we were charging the missionary societies with inadequate first-hand knowledge we cannot understand, for we have frequently expressed the opinion that the Governments have not sufficiently appreciated the first-hand views of the African and his problems possessed by many of our members. One of our criticisms in the White Paper on Mass Education in Africa, for instance, was that its shortcomings appeared to underestimate the work done, being done, and still to be done by the missionary societies.

As to the leading article, did anyone who attended the meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, that day, or who had read in that one of the four speakers (the writer of the above letter) had lived in any part of Africa, and that by no stretch of the imagination could two of the main justifications of the Creche colonies, be regarded as factories on the relations. We described their statements as factories on the relations. We described their statements as inadequate, not as untrue. We stated that no one speaker so much as mentioned the immense influence of the war in bringing European and African into closer and more confident relationship, and that not one gave the slightest indication of realizing the great growth of Nationalism in Southern Rhodesia in the past decade under the able leadership of Mr. G. M. Bhebe. These two points are two of the foundations of the case, and two of the main justifications for their publication.

Canon Broomfield still appears to regard these matters which we set as a case of the fundamental facts of the continent. He also disregards our statement that we have received communications from missionaries in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika expressing regret that the colour bar statement was issued at a moment when relations between Europeans and Africans in those territories are better than they have been for many years, and our suggestion that the manifesto was apparently not submitted in draft, in at least some cases, to the senior missionary representatives in Eastern Africa—one result of this oversight being that the Bishop of Mombasa and other well-known Christian workers in Kenya have felt it necessary to issue a public statement which comes very close to disowning those who have signed it from the mainland.

This newspaper, as it will be seen, shows tolerance of the manifesto than those missionaries, for we deliberately withheld comment until the case could be more fully developed at the Central Hall meeting—which our correspondent now explains, was not intended for that purpose, but to draw further public attention to the statement. There must be a very narrow line indeed between our expectation and the correction of it, for it would scarcely be expected that four speakers would call for further public attention to the statement without doing at least something to develop the case.

As to Canon Broomfield's book on "Colour Conflict," there can have been very few lay journals in any, which devote as much space to it on publication two years ago as did EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. In our issue of July 1, 1943, we gave it a half page to an article review which was the main feature story of the week and which coincided with the suggestion that this thoughtful and understanding book deserves to be read and re-read by East Africans and Rhodesians and particularly by their leaders. It will challenge their thoughts and perhaps encourage some to action in new directions.

Should we have dealt with the book in that manner, published the colour bar manifesto in full, and given the longest report of the Central Hall meeting which we have yet seen published anywhere in our intention had been merely to discount the general principle at issue, or if we had wished to do anything but face the facts? We are not conscious of having omitted one uncomfortable fact in reporting these various discussions.

We have never doubted the sincere desire of the missionary societies to be fair to Europeans in Africa as well as to Africans, indeed, to eliminate the possibility of misunderstanding on that point, our leading article made the point that

Canon Broomfield reiterated his tribute to the character of most British settlers and stressed their practical interest in the welfare of their African employees. Later we wrote that our criticisms were made with sincere regret, first because we respect the motives and the sincerity of those who have given much thought and time to this question, and, secondly, because we believe in the moral and practical value of a periodical statement or re-statement of policy in matters social, political and economic. It is well that the public should be challenged from time to time to examine the direction in which it is travelling, the speed of progress, and the difficulties of the way ahead, without which we passed to the suggestion that in the case of the last statement, the main points and the leaders include not only the white people, but also the African with due consequences. The advance was sound and pressureless. This, moreover, was because for battle rather than for patient and persuasion. The Archbishop of Canterbury sees the problem in the best light, and we trust that in the best interests of Southern Africa, his perception of the situation will be accepted.

These passages which have not been selected to put the case we endeavoured to establish rather to indicate its character—have, so far as I can judge from our correspondence, not mystified our readers. It is common ground that the welfare and happiness of both Europeans and Africans depend on the removal of intractable anomalies, but while there is every reason to be said for an alert public opinion in Great Britain protesting that it is well informed, it is we are convinced, a mistaken and pernicious that results will be best achieved in a calm and deliberate manner. The Archbishop's speech, and that great patience will be required if we are to secure a settlement of these anomalies.

On the 11th night, no doubt, a speech by Canon Brown held in a speech at the meeting was criticized in our leading article, in that it was criticized that it was absolutely accurate, but because we were more concerned to deal with the broad issues than with isolated points of lesser importance. He now claims "impartial consideration for everything" in his speech, yet the first sentence of his speech, which is quoted reads: "In the Southern Central African Colonies there is a poll-tax which has been levied on every African since 1890. Every African at the meeting will have understood that every African in Tanganyika Territory for instance has to pay 10 shillings a year by way of poll-tax. That, of course, is not the case. There is not a poll-tax in any of the territories, but that different rates apply in different areas, and in some areas with the state of development and productivity in other areas, the rate is that which the Government consider it fair to impose. Now it is accurate to say that every African must pay a poll-tax, but any African who can show good cause to his district commissioner may be exempt from payment, and in bad times, such as seasons of drought or locusts, tens of thousands of Africans have been exempted from payment of the tax." E.A. & R.

Race Relations in Africa

To the Editors of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—May I congratulate you on so unerringly picking out in our editorial of June 28 the weaknesses of the two London meetings on race relations.

Amongst the many thousands of English soldiers who have served for four years or more in East African troops in Africa and elsewhere, we now possess a considerable public in England who have had experience of Africa and the African unbiased by any financial interest or by pre-conceived ideas.

I do not in any way claim to be a spokesman for this public, but speaking for myself and many of my immediate fellow serving men, I say that nowhere have we found people of more good will, more amenable to reason, and more genuinely responsive to good leadership than among the Africans. Further, the response to training of adult Africans shown by the scores of thousands of *askari* who have become modern mechanized soldiers, argues a high level of intelligence. What could we expect a people not to achieve if properly educated from childhood? Their interests are inseparable from those of the European in Africa and are inseparable. That is a basic truth about Africa. It would not be difficult to educate the African to a realization of this.

In your same issue you quote (p. 1029) Colonel Sir Stewart Gore-Brown speaking in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council that he desires in the doctrine of partnership preference to be accepted.

Such is my belief. And such too, I suggest, is the belief of many of those thousands who have had my experience of the last few years. Those of us who have lived and worked and fought with Africans just cannot understand the South African attitude to "native" problems. And some of us who have studied the problems of Africa do not understand how the "trustee" policy can apply to the whole of sparsely populated Africa. There is, we feel, room in Africa for hundreds of thousands more Europeans to enjoy a full life.

It is only a doctrine of partnership with the African can make this possible.

Yours faithfully,
Gloucestershire

Yours faithfully,
E. N. BURNHAM

Future of East Africa

Mr. S. H. Sayer's Broadcast

MR. S. H. SAYER, broadcaster to East Africa, on last Sunday, calling East Africa's programme of the future, said:

"During this short while I have been extremely busy discussing the future of our country, and also of Great Britain, with our manufacturers and merchants. Everyone realizes that our old country is up against it, with her great markets extinguished external credits, and so on. In other words, a situation that will bring on the best in the Briton and they are getting down to the problem from one end of the country to the other."



"In the research I must to the price they want our trade, on our part must see that they are not. As far as East Africa is concerned, the surest way of achievement is by raising the standard of life and the spending power of our 13 millions of inhabitants."

"Our source of wealth is mother earth and the will to work. Our agricultural and pastoral land and our minerals provide the basis of wealth; and in many ways we are far better endowed than wealthier countries. In the main, our living conditions are applicable."

Use of Natural Resources

"Our first task is to make full use of our skill and experience in land utilization. Then we must harness our water resources for irrigation and power. We must organize a scientific search and ultimate exploitation of our mineral resources. We must rebuild and add to our forests. We must improve and extend our cattle resources. We must build satisfactory communications on land, water, and in the air."

"We must arrange for a balanced economy by the introduction of secondary industries which will convert our raw products into consumer goods."

"All these plans bring us face to face with a multitude of integrated problems, the principal of which is the low standard of our vast numbers of uneducated, underfed humans suffering from endemic debilitating diseases, people to whom the idea of the dignity of work is unknown."

"We have the waste of water resources, the misuse of land resulting in the destruction of soil fertility. There is the poor standard of animal husbandry where the cattle becomes a burden on the soil instead of a benefit provided by Providence."

"Finally, we have always in our minds what was the world's curse between the wars, namely, the unprofitable returns for effort and skill afforded by primary producers."

"In this connexion I am glad to say that the most universally amongst the manufacturers, merchants, and financiers of Great Britain there is a complete realization of the fact that primary producers must secure an adequate return for their produce. They realize that their raw materials inevitably mean costly order books."

"To solve the problems, we need many brains, much energy, and according to our standards, a lot of money. That is why the best brains of East Africa, assisted by some of Britain, are singly or in groups engaged in tackling our great job. The same energy that tackled our war tasks is now being brought into full force under the inspiration and leadership of our band of new East African governors, headed by Sir Philip Mitchell. We are augmenting our own quite reasonable resources with grants from the Colonial Development Fund. We are working as a team, we have an enthusiastic love for our country and our tails are up. We are going to produce fitter and better educated inhabitants, and I use that word because it embraces all peoples of all races."

"We are going to conserve our land and water. Starting with an adequate geological survey, we will find and exploit our minerals; we will build factories. We will set up a competent service, and continue to raise our standards of living so far contemplated. We will organize our institutions for tourists, catering for all income groups."

"To carry out our programme we shall need a large number of new settlers. Many soldiers and ex-soldiers want to come to it. To them I would say: 'Our streets are not paved with gold, and to far we have found no short cut to riches, but we can offer something better than that: this is a healthy, adventurous and satisfying life.'"

Background to the

The Election. Mr. Churchill is largely to blame that our general election has not been a model for those free elections which we are insisting should be held in the liberated lands. He had a tremendous opportunity to forgo attacks on his colleagues of yesterday and appeal to the future. The Tory reformers had done a tough hard thinking and detailed planning - any political group. But Mr. Churchill in the campaign on the wrong lines with his opening 'Gestapo' broadcast, a broadcast deeply regretted by many of his own side. A better use of the louder organs of the Tory Press had succeeded to inflate the Tory position in all proportions and he would up with an unworthy and unjustified personal attack on Mr. Herbert Morrison. Throughout he gave the impression that he was not so much concerned with setting forth a positive Conservative programme as with frightening the electorate into not voting Labour. It has seldom been the fate of a Tory Prime Minister to come from *The Times* on polling day to apologise for his irresponsible conduct of the election campaign.

Observer.
Party v. Nation. The Labour Party having prematurely abandoned what to the average elector still appeared to be its duty, the Prime Minister and his followers would have been assured of an overwhelming response if they had been content with the minimum of party recrimination, to appeal to voters of all shades of opinion for support for another national administration on as broad a basis as possible. The Labour Party has always been inclined to suggest that it possesses a natural right to victory and that its defeat has invariably been due to the impracticalities of its opponents. As Mr. Churchill is reported to have said (although with a certain magnanimity) that more national facts might have assured nothing as likely to convince it that it has not been defeated by a Labour Party. The Party was defeated in 1945, not in 1940. It is a pity that when only at the highest possible degree of unity and solidarity, it was unable to regain the pre-war standards of discipline and a magnanimity prospered that we may have to see a powerful and united Opposition deeply committed against all co-operation, making the most possible party capital out of the inevitable failure of the new Government to implement the promises of an imminent access to material prosperity which for some years Press and platform have been presenting as the natural consequence of the most destructive war in history. Lord Elton

Fraternalization. The Army fraternalization means liberty to consort with young German women. That is still strictly forbidden. It can be done only in a small scale and on the whole with the disadvantage that soldiers who do it meet only the worst type of woman. Because of the enormous losses suffered by German women greatly outnumbered and will continue to do so. If *Charmack* is fully relaxed to lift the ban would distress a large number of women at home. They will never be held that the fraternalization means much besides fraternization with German girls and the will be right. There is also the question of attempts to be considered. German acquiescence in the system was complete, and even now the horrors of the camps (which were underwritten rather than over-written by correspondents) are not repudiated by the Germans as they ought to be. Still, it would be well to keep the ban as soon as possible, retaining safeguards necessary for discipline and security. Special correspondent of *The Times*.

U.S. Policy. It can be stated unequivocally that the United States Government has no tacit understanding on day to day arrangement through which it has become *de facto* or otherwise a part of an Anglo-American or any other front against the Soviet Union. Conversely, there is no truth in the assertion that we are playing into the hands of the Soviet Union to the detriment of the British Empire or any other nation. The leading role we have taken in the creation of the world security organization in San Francisco is conclusive proof of our friendly attitude to all freedom-loving nations. It is regrettable that when differences arise one group or another often endeavours to build these differences into fundamental issues which are difficult to solve even in an atmosphere of patience and mutual understanding. As regards our protecting American interests, President Roosevelt used his influence as mediator in questions which, although directly affecting our interests, might disturb international harmony. Our policy of active participation in the solution of all international questions concerning the United States is being continued by President Truman and the Department of State is diligent in its efforts to execute this policy. *San Francisco Chronicle*.

Partibodig. I have twice felt that the destruction of German military power would be a sufficient reward for all concerned and that thereafter we need have no further cause for apprehension, but already I recognize some signs of a resurgence. We suffered progressive failure after the first world war because that we did not give more lip service to the substance of our words. The fundamental cause of this war the growth of nationalism both fierce and apathetic. It is growing so is our habit. I have used that foreign affairs should be managed from the playing fields of party politics where we nearly lost the war before it began. Rejuvenation particularly of the pseudo-Romans published by Mr. Gollancz who started an odd line in Scries and Parisises - reduced the level of British politics. Now we have been in an election in which international affairs looked like a guilty secret. We are entitled to satisfaction, if not enthusiasm, on the results achieved at San Francisco. The improvement in machinery particularly of enforcement is enormous and impressive. General Smuts has called it a peace with teeth. The teeth are the Security Council. There is a range of possibilities by which they might be turned to denials. Any competition for German favour will be fatal. The Big Three in Berlin must establish a tactical policy, particularly in regard to the treatment of political organizations, else we shall have that. 'Germany could rise again in five years' says the United States Foreign Economic Administrator. 'She is only on her knees' says Field Marshal Montgomery. 'Three quarters of her industrial capacity lies untouched, particularly the steel and chemical industries' affirms the Kilgore Committee. War criminals are still unpunished. Yet Europe will soon be unhabitable again unless we have a sweeping purge. Lord Vansittart, in the *Daily Mail*.
Spain Duplicity. In 1920 Gessler, the first War Minister of the Weimar Republic, issued instructions to all high officials of the German War Ministry that no references were to be made regarding any activities associated with the rearmament of Germany, so that she could avoid answering any delicate questions raised in the Reichstag. *Manchester Guardian*.

to the War News

Opinion Epitomized.— There is no chance to return to Germany except by force.— Winston Churchill, M. P.

Mr. Harold M. E. Brown

With the exceptions I have just mentioned, the only way in which I am least sorry to have seen the last of— Mr. Churchill.

I have always believed in the value of the fullest publicity about all matters, especially controversial ones.— General George Patton.

It will be at least a year before Japan is sent into Great Britain from the West Indies.— Messrs. Elder and Fyfe, M. P.

General de Gaulle is a threat to the future of democratic institutions in France.— The Canadian News Letter.

Other "we" fired, about 8,500 rockets, more on Antwerp than on London.— General Bornberger, head of the Rocket Research Section, the German General Staff.

That we pulled through is to me the greatest miracle in all history. By all calculations we should have been down and out and entering into a slave world.— General Smuts.

We were producing only 900 rockets a month. What we really needed was 20,000.— Werner von Braun, inventor of the V2 rocket, talking to war correspondents in Germany.

War expenditure by the United States Government from July 1, 1940, to May 31, 1945, amounted to \$282,500,000,000.— United States Office of War Information.

But for Stalin the people of Berlin would be starving. Russia has been good to us, and her troops have behaved well. The Burgomaster of Berlin since the German capitulation.

The circulation of Russian-controlled newspapers carrying on a vigorous left wing propaganda cannot be kept out of the British and American occupied zones of Germany.— Daily Express.

The British scientific instrument industry has now an output of 100,000,000 and continues between 100,000 and 60,000 handicrafts. There are reasons why there should be a decrease in the output.— Lord Sempill.

The Civil Service has no plan for its own de-mobilization, except to hold on to the manpower. Can you please if it can, only at its own convenience.— Mr. H. A. Shannon, Lecturer in Economics, Bristol University.

Before the war began news papers printed tens of not only put twelve on the list of industries in the United Kingdom higher than shipbuilding, or iron and steel.— Mr. Robert Barr, editor of the News Chronicle.

An American film book, and lecture syndicate has offered General Eisenhower \$1,000,000 for his autobiography and the film rights of his life story. His answer was "A million times no."— Mr. Theodor H. Daily Mail.

Preliminary estimates indicate that should Germany have to repair all the damage she has done, each of the 65,000,000 Germans would have to be made personally responsible for nearly £2,700 and each family for some £10,900.— Mr. K. C. Thaler.

Now that bombing raids which used millions of gallons of fuel overnight have ceased, the stocks of petrol in Great Britain are very high. There is no reason why the July and August basic coupons should not provide for treble the rationage we are allowed.— Sir Miles Thomas.

Modest in living, diligent in work, fair to others, scrupulously honest, without affectation.— Mr. Curtin was an example of sincere endeavour which is the Australian way of life. He was a true-spoken a homespun Australian, who left Australia bigger on the map of the world.— George Gorham.

I disagree so strongly with Socialism, not so much on the grounds of property as on the grounds of liberty. I do not see that it is possible to have a universal total system without every kind of infringement of personal liberty by having everything ruled and ordered by officials.— The Prime Minister.

All the industries in Germany which are secondary to war must be totally destroyed. She must have ships, but no shipyards to build war vessels. She must have raw material and food, and she has to be cut down to a second class power until she has learned something of the freedom that comes with peace.— Lord Woolton.

Government might be well advised to elaborate a plan for the constitution and financing of an international buffer stock agency with the function of purchasing certain crude products when prices tend to fall and selling them when prices tend to rise.— From "Economic Stability in the Post-War World," a report issued by the League of Nations Delegation on Economic Depression.

Know, reader, that you have seen greatness in my time. Before our living eyes, the grandeur of action and stature of personality as great as any that history provides. Churchill's greatness is unexcelled. His part in this war makes the classic figures of Rome and Greece in the relative inconsequence of political actors and of minor scope. Part of Churchill's greatness was unique, the gift of a lion of deer and a tiger, the gift of action with the gift of words. Churchill will be quoted as long as Shakespeare.— Mr. J. Mark Sullivan, "The Reader's Digest."

Higher standards of living for the workers will in future be almost entirely upon the industrial techniques, equipment and organization and the greater efficiency of labour. The great more cake to be made, and a better waste of fighting for a bigger share of a smaller cake. In their own interests trade unions would be well advised to put efficiency and productivity in the forefront of their programmes.— Professor H. H. Richardson, Leeds University.

In what stage in the development of a business man does the Socialist Party take him from friend to enemy? At what stage does Socialism seize him? You may have been small ones, but you have shown that you are too efficient. Whereas once you paid wages, only five people got now pay was to 5,000 people. Whereas once only 250,000 people showed their confidence in you by giving you £2,000 of trade a year, now tens of thousands show a preference for the things you make. You are too efficient, you had too much work, you pay too much wages, too many of the public like your goods, you are now too big. Business, you must be controlled.— Mr. Jean Masche.

The United States will come out of this war with approximately half the world's industrial capacity. It has been suggested that the world in a real sense a discussion of United States foreign policy is tantamount to a discussion of the trade and a half of the world with the other half. To the smaller countries of the world, whose dependence on foreign trade is two or three times as great a share of the United States, the leadership exerted by us toward the building of an expanding world trade may well be the difference between a world of international commercial operation and a world of commercial spite fences, economic warfare and economic warfare that prevailed in the days before the war.— The Economist.

PERSONAL

Mr. S. H. Sayer left London by air for Nairobi on this week.

Mr. S. Elliot is now Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture in Kenya.

Mr. John Alfred Dwyer Smith has been appointed Acting Chief Justice in Kenya.

Major R. C. Samuels left this country, a few days ago by sea to return to East Africa.

Mr. Rhillipson, Financial Secretary in Uganda, is about to be transferred to West Africa.

Mr. G. M. Rennie, Chief Secretary of Kenya, will shortly return to Nairobi by air from London.

Mr. H. G. Barry, Information Officer in Tanganyika Territory, has arrived in this country on leave.

Anderson Leeder, J. H. R. S. and J. H. and J. Hilda Mary Wragg have been married in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. R. G. W. McArthur has been appointed Acting Regional Director in Kenya of the East African Posts and Telegraph Department.

Mr. John Strachan, of Salisbury, founder of the Rhodesian chemist's business bearing his name, has celebrated his 90th birthday.

Rev. J. S. Robertson, curate of St. Salvador, Edinburgh, has been accepted for service with the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

Mr. J. S. Clinton, electrical engineer in the capital city of Southern Rhodesia, has left Salisbury to practise as a consultant on the coast.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, Civil Secretary, is acting as Governor-General of the Sudan until the return of Mr. T. B. Creed, the Legal Secretary.

Major Trevor Hilton Park, R.E., of Bulawayo, and Mrs. G. R. Bradley, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have been married in the Colony.

Mr. J. G. C. Gaudrey and Mr. Roger Norton, now in the United States for the purpose of discussing petroleum problems with American buyers.

Mr. E. A. Vasey, the present Mayor of Nairobi, has been appointed to the Control of Hotels Authority in Kenya, following the resignation of Mr. H. Parker.

Major Kenneth Mortimer, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mortimer, of Nairobi, and Miss K. E. Kitchen, of Haywards Heath, Sussex, have announced their engagement.

Mr. S. M. Langan O'Keefe, High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, arrived back in this country last Friday from his visit to the Colony. He returned by sea.

Mr. E. E. Philip, secretary of the Department of Internal Affairs of Southern Rhodesia, is retiring, and will be succeeded by Mr. A. G. Cowling, formerly Chief Education Officer.

Sir Humphrey Leggett and the executive of the British Empire Producers' Organization gave a luncheon in London last week in honour of Mr. E. A. Cooper, Premier of Queensland.

Mr. R. G. Dakin, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, and general manager of the Uganda Co., Ltd., will leave this country by air to return to Kampala in about a fortnight.

Mr. C. Russell Ride, managing director of the British San Milling and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., who reached England by sea a few days ago, arrived in the Colony in 1929 and has held his present position since 1930. He is a past President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries and of the Rhodesia Cricket Union. He played cricket for Staffordshire from 1912 to 1928 (except while in France during the last war), and in 1929 he captained Rhodesia in a match against the Telfordians.

Brigadier Isaac Watt, who has been Parliamentary private secretary to the Prime Minister since 1947, is among the new King's Council.

He is a director of gold-mining concerns operating in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. A. Gray has been appointed secretary of Barclays Bank (Diamond, Colonial and Overseas) of the settlement on pension of Mrs. Egerton. Mr. Gray has not yet had the opportunity of visiting East Africa or Southern Rhodesia.

Lieut. William Normand, R.N., son of the late Lord Normand, of 1, Mosely Place, Edinburgh, and of the late Mrs. Normand and Miss Amy Elizabeth Cunningham, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coulters Maynes, Coulter, Lanarkshire, and 27 Cavendish Chase, London, N.W.5, and formerly of East Africa, were married in Scotland last Saturday.

Obituary

Ras Birru Wolde Gabriel, Governor-General of Kafa Province of Ethiopia, has died in Addis Ababa.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Francis Saeeduddin, who has died in Bideford, became Director of Civil Aviation in 1931 following the death of Sir Seamus Brinkley, and like his predecessor, had much to do with the establishment of the regular air services to and from East Africa before the war.

Mr. Hector Livingstone Lovemo, one of Rhodesia's pioneers, has died in Salisbury. Born in Port Elizabeth in 1869, he was rejected for the Pioneer Column on the ground of youth, but nevertheless reached Salisbury in 1891. He registered the first two mining claims in Matabeleland.

Major H. J. K. Breton

Major Harthiran, cricketer Breton, who has died in Gwelo at the age of 71, was born in Ireland, joined the R.S.A.F. in 1897, and served in the Mashona rebellion, returning in 1928 after having acted as Commissioner, he took up his posting in the Gwelo district and had some interests in mining. He was a singles champion of Rhodesia in 1908. An exceptionally good shot, he organized shooting trips for the Prince of Wales and for the Earl of Clarendon during their visits to Rhodesia.

Bishop Lucas of Masasi

With deep regret we report the death of a hospital in Johannesburg from cancer of the spine, the Rt. Rev. V. Lucas, Bishop of Masasi from 1926 until he resigned the see some months ago. He was the champion of the transmutation for Christian purposes of pagan rites, particularly those for the initiation of African boys and girls and it is probable that there had been a much greater measure of experimentation in this direction in the Colony under his active leadership than anywhere else in Africa. Bishop Lucas was a man of great charm and character. His extended memoir will appear next week.

Mrs. Redrup

Mrs. G. F. Redrup, R.N., M.B.E., who has died suddenly in Bulawayo after 80th years, trained as a nurse at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and went to Bulawayo in 1906. She was nursing at Fort Tuli during the South African War and received the Royal Red Cross medal, one of the six which she had received. Mrs. Redrup took a great interest in public work, and besides being a pioneer nurse, was Bulawayo's first woman councillor and first Deputy Mayor. She had worked hard for the British Empire League. The pioneer bag covered the coffin at her funeral, at which Sir Ernest West represented the Government.

Machinery of Government

To Be Reorganized Kenya

LAST week we quoted extensively from a White Paper which outlines the proposals of the Government of Kenya for the grouping of Departments under Executive Councils.

This document also contains the following points:

(1) The future of every community in Kenya should be settled up individually with the proper cultivation of the soil and the use of the labour of other natural resources. There should therefore be no separation of agriculture and its cognate subjects into racial compartments.

It is proposed therefore that there should be established, largely from the membership and with the functions of existing bodies, a Central Board of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Natural Resources. The Member of Council would be Chairman of the Board, which would include the heads of departments concerned. It would work through committees, some with executive functions. Appropriate representation would be given to European, African and Indian farmers.

(15) The Member, the Board, and the organizations associated with it will require a secretarial staff which it is proposed to place in the charge of a secretary who would be an officer in the staff of an assistant chief secretary. The administrative organization of the existing departments would continue under their own directors.

(16) The foregoing proposals are intended to integrate and co-ordinate the central Government machinery for all these subjects, but that alone is not enough. The same process must be applied to the native provincial organization responsible for work in this field. Here again, great progress has been made and considerable development has taken place since the beginning of the war.

Tribute to Production Committees

In particular, there has been organized throughout the settled areas a series of production committees and sub-committees which have in effect discharged corresponding functions to those of the county war agricultural committees in the United Kingdom, and have discharged those functions extremely well. But for future purposes they probably depend too greatly on the work of unpaid volunteers, which has been generously given as war service by busy men who have their own farms to operate.

Moreover, although the liaison between the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments and the committees is excellent, in other respects, particularly forest and water control, there has not hitherto been the same urgent need for integration.

Furthermore, these committees have no really effective counterpart in the Native areas. There is, indeed, some danger of what may be called a parallel or alternative direction of agriculture developing in the settled areas with its own committee, the Agricultural Production Settlement Board, which would be accompanied by a gradual drifting apart of Native and non-Native agriculture and cognate interests.

(17) These conditions will require the establishment of suitable machinery in the provinces capable of ensuring that an approved policy in these matters is put into practice actively and vigorously. The Government intends that this provincial machinery should be set up in whatever form is found to be most appropriate, the main object being to effect close and continuous co-ordination between the administrative and departmental officers concerned.

(18) At the same time some suitable consultative organization, possibly on the lines of that which has been proposed for the Centre, would be reproduced in the provinces, in consultation with local authorities, existing production committees, and other bodies. The provincial organization would include African representation in appropriate cases. The official and non-official membership would be designed to ensure close liaison and integration with the Central Board.

(19) It is also proposed that where possible the districts should be organized in the same general way as the provinces, particularly for the purpose of taking advantage of all available help and advice which can be obtained locally. In many districts this organization will provide a particularly appropriate opportunity for strong African membership.

APPENDIX

FUNCTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY

On considering the functions suggested below for this Authority it should be noted that the Authority as such will be concerned not with planning but with the execution of plans when they are approved.

Subject to such modifications as may be found desirable, the following functions have been suggested:

(1) To organize and supervise the execution of works and projects of reconstruction and development, in accordance with approved plans communicated to it, and for that purpose to give directions to all departments and groups of departments of the Government.

(2) To carry out specific works or undertakings by contract, and to negotiate appropriate contracts for the purpose, including, if it is found practicable, some means for the negotiation of contracts during their currency on account of the impossibility of making firm contracts at the present time in the absence of dependable information as to prices, labour, and many other factors.

(3) To assign priority of execution to the various projects, having particular regard to the importance and urgency of immediate and vigorous execution of projects for the conservation of the soil and the preservation and improvement of water supplies.

(4) To control the expenditure of allocated funds and to allocate other funds placed at its disposal, and to advise the Executive Council as it may consider desirable on the execution of approved works and projects.

(5) To purchase stores and place in bulk against an unallocated stores account, or in detail in respect of particular works.

(6) To engage staff, as far as it may be necessary, in connection with or in respect of works and projects.

(7) To ensure that all works and projects are carried out departmentally or by direct agreement, in view of the fullest possible use of mechanical equipment, economy of labour, and adequate wages and working conditions.

(8) To collaborate with the Commissioner of Labour and the Demobilization and Civilian Absorption Organization so as to ensure that sufficient attention is given to the needs in the matter of employment of men and women discharged from the services, and special civil agencies engaged in war work, and to organize labour lists or formations for particular purposes as may appear desirable.

(9) To report to the Governor-in-Council in any case in which it considers that departments or other official agencies are not carrying out satisfactorily the functions assigned to them, and to propose remedies.

(10) To make an annual report to the Governor-in-Council, based on the tables of the Legislative Council, upon the progress of all works and projects for which it is responsible, and the state of the funds at its disposal, and to give an estimate of the ensuing year's work.

(11) To propose new works or projects as it may consider desirable and to request that they may be investigated and planned.

APPENDIX II

SUGGESTED MEMBERSHIP OF A COMMITTEE TO ADVISE THE MEMBER FOR AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED RE-ORGANIZATION

- Major F. A. W. Cambridge, Centrick, M.L.C., Chairman, The Director of Agriculture.
- The Director of Veterinary Services.
- The Commissioner of Forests.
- The Chief Native Commissioner.
- The Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement.
- Major J. J. Healey.
- Major K. de V. Hoeg, M.L.C.
- Major A. G. Keyser, M.L.C.
- Mr. Elud Mathu, M.L.C.
- Major E. W. Parjee.
- Mr. Shamsud-Deen, M.L.C.
- Mr. Kehar Singh.
- Mr. R. H. Symons.
- Major C. M. Taylor.
- Mr. W. K. G. Smith, M.L.C.
- Mr. C. J. Wilson.
- Captain F. O'B. White.
- One European or Native member representing Native interests in the Nyamira Province.
- Secretary to the Committee, Mr. R. P. Armitage.

Twenty Years Ago

First published on July 16, 1925

Member-General Sir Samuel Wilson has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office.

Diamonds have been discovered in Tanganyika Territory, approximately midway between Lake Malawi and Lake Tanganyika.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, a member of the Executive Council, has been appointed to the post of Secretary to the Government of Kenya.

Lord Bessborough has been elected a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya in the capacity of a member of the Executive Council.

Mr. J. H. Wilson has been elected a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya in the capacity of a member of the Executive Council.

U.S. Council on African Affairs Memorandum on Colonial Policy

THE COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS is an increasingly active body in the United States of America. Indeed, it opened world-wide "Conferences" in San Francisco in connection with the present gathering of the United Nations, and it has circulated very many memorandums entitled "The United Nations Conference and the Colonial Issue."

That document states, in part: "The future of Colonial peoples and territories is a world problem. World security cannot be achieved unless international responsibility is assumed for the peaceful development of all dependent peoples, so that they may exercise self-determination and be integrated with other peoples in the general progress of the world towards a higher and more stable peace."

From the point of view of the needs of both the Colonies and the industrially advanced nations, economic progress in the dependent areas is immediately and apparently essential. The needs of developed and undeveloped countries alike depend upon the realization of a far greater exchange of goods and services between them than has existed, and in turn necessitates the general leveling up of the living standards of millions of Colonial subjects. Economic progress is possible only within a framework in which the restrictions upon social development, economic rights, and self-government—restrictions which are characteristic of the Colonial world as a whole—are removed.

Advancement of Colonial Peoples

It is today generally acknowledged in Great Britain and other European countries, as well as in the United States, that the advancement of Colonial peoples is a collective responsibility which all nations must jointly assume. The question at issue is the degree to which this responsibility should be concretely and practically implemented through international organizations.

There is a universal determination to advance from the narrow sphere of nationalistic rivalries to a world of collective responsibility and collective security. It therefore necessarily follows that the same co-operation—attainable, it needs be, the partial sacrifice of the prerogatives of sovereignty for the attainment of the common welfare of all people—is inescapable in the Colonies, where, as in other spheres of international relations, "considerations of economic expediency and uniformity in promoting the welfare of Colonial peoples all indicate the desirability of co-operative effort." And the appearance of harmony among the United Nations is a programme obligatory.

The principle of international responsibility for Colonial peoples was given formal expression by the League of Nations after the First World War in the establishment of the mandate system. In practical effect, however, the principle was virtually meaningless. The Mandates Commission like the League itself, was handicapped from the beginning by limitations upon its aims and powers.

It is upon the basis of the foregoing considerations that the Council on African Affairs makes the following recommendations:

All Colonial territories taken from the peoples of the United Nations in this war which are not to be granted immediate self-government should be placed under an international administration appointed by the United Nations, defined below, and the administration of these territories should be directed toward the same goal of self-determination for the inhabitants as in the case of other Colonial territories.

When such territories are not used for the establishment of military bases, the responsibility for their (specifically military) administration should be given to the Military Staff Committee as defined by the United Nations Security Council, whose function is to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

International administration of Colonial affairs in these territories is proposed as the best method of facilitating the transition to self-government by preventing any single nation from assuming a pre-emptive and imperial role, and thereby imposing international responsibility upon nations which are not as likely to be inclined to accept it. It is also likely to be more effective than any other collective method of all nations, rather than for the mutual advantage of many superpowers.

The Military Staff Committee will be responsible for the administration of military bases which have been or may be established in other Colonial territories of the world. The presence of such military bases in Colonial territory should not be considered a justification for the control which may otherwise exercise and interfere by the sovereign Power or Powers in the sense of restricting or limiting the exercise of political determination by the inhabitants thereof.

Mandates

None of the territories within or provisionally within the Colonial territories should be annexed to any adjacent State. The administration of the territories should be placed in each case under mandatory Power and the character of its Colonial administration should be fixed by the Colonial Commission, which should supplant the Mandates Commission after such review. The Colonial Commission should be empowered to recommend the transfer of mandatory authority in any territory to an international administration.

No State which practices legally sanctioned discrimination against any body of its inhabitants or the inhabitants of a mandated territory because of race, creed, or colour, should be regarded as qualified to serve as a mandatory Power.

All international bodies of a commission responsible to the General Assembly should be abolished as part of the Charter of the International Organization proposed in the Washington Oaks.

A permanent Mandates Commission should be composed of representatives of all permanent members of the Security Council, additional representatives elected by the Security Council, and members who represent directly the interests and needs of Colonial peoples. The Commission should appoint its own staff of Colonial experts and advisers, including the services of qualified persons indigenous to the Colonies.

With the exception of such dependent territories for which there is the immediate prospect of self-determination and self-determination, all Colonial territories, including the League mandates and Colonies of empires in this war, should come under the direct supervision of the Colonial Commission.

The Chairman of the Council on African Affairs, Mr. Paul Robeson, the only other member was known in British Colonial circles as Mr. Leonard Barnes.

Indians in the Colonies

Pandit H. Kanwar, a member of the Indian State Council, and formerly well known in Indian political circles in East Africa, who is revisiting Kenya, is reported to have stated that India did not wish to have to concern herself with the problems relating to Indian communities living abroad, and was not looking for an opportunity to interfere in the affairs of the Colonies. He suggested that the best policy was for Indians to rely on themselves.

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Northern Rhodesian Government Beaten Non-Officials All Vote Together

Special Cable to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN RHODESIA has met its first defeat under the new constitution.

During a debate on a clause in H.M. 10, the Ordinance which would grant a maximum of £20 p.a. to holders of 100 or more acres of freehold land, the 11 non-official members of the House of Representatives, all those recently nominated by the Governor, voted against any discrimination. The eight official members voted for the clause, which was accordingly rejected, and replaced by one fixing the pension at £20 for both sexes. The Governor, Sir John Waddington, did not exercise his power of veto.

Land Tenure Committee's Report

When the report of the Land Tenure Committee was debated the Director of Agriculture endorsed a previous statement that its acceptance would in no way affect the sale of existing freehold land but that if anyone approached Government for the purchase of freehold land he would not receive it unless he surrendered the freehold title. As regards abandoned land, any aggrieved party has a right of appeal to the court before Government took over the land. He could not accept the suggestion that leaseholders should be forced to replant for every ten acres down to the 999-year lease was as close to freehold title as possible, and Government could not insist on that demand. Few holders of such a long lease would wantonly denude their farms.

Mr. Lewin moved the adoption of the report of the Land Tenure Committee which recommended the abolition of freehold for agricultural land and the substitution of 999-year leases, and that trees of the land should be planted to the lessee's trees, especially when close to the remaining centre were now a valuable commodity, and it might well happen that a man might take on a long lease, denude the land of timber and so recover many times over the premium he had paid, and then leave the country. The report recommended that the lessee could clear areas and use timber for domestic or agricultural purposes, but not sell it, except under the direction of the Forestry Department.

Mr. Beckett mentioned that the lessee would have to undertake not to abandon the land or allow it to remain idle for a period of more than three years. This might prove onerous and unjust in certain cases. He also thought that provision should be made to allow those of enclosed water to other farmers in the vicinity.

Captain Campbell referred to large areas of freehold land denuded of timber for tobacco planting and other purposes. In the interests of posterity, some lease should be inserted in agricultural leases to insist on the replanting of timber.

Sir Stewart Gore-Brown said that Northern Rhodesia could learn something from the African system of tenure, which was that the land is the property of the community. It is completely nationalized, but an individual has the right to own as much of it as he can obtain and to benefit from it.

Debate on Land Settlement

The debate on land settlement was resumed. Mr. Beckett pointed out that Northern Rhodesia had had a plethora of reports dealing principally with the development

of the native population and said that European settlement was essential for the development of the African. In an undeveloped territory European settlement had tended to improve the health of the native people by driving away disease and lifting the life expectancy and clearing up malarial areas.

He was optimistic about the future of Northern Rhodesia. Settlement was like a snowball. If a few farmers had brought in their own labour, then more stockbreeders, doctors, and even their servants. In the worst days of the slump the country had never satisfied the demand for dairy produce, and the tobacco market was dropping. The country had some hundreds of thousands of acres well suited to tobacco and dairy farming, but he believed Government would not be granting free land unless private enterprise was shown to be the better way to go. The Government should know how to go. The Government should make money on the Copperbelts and that would be the best way to go in the future. As regards European settlement in Northern Rhodesia was at the parting of the ways, it could either go forward or backward. Settlement or else.

Mr. Velensky said that the committee were appointed and recommended that European settlement should take place. It would do less than anything else to dispel the doubts prevalent about Government intentions. The first effort should be to get the existing farms which would make a big show in the high standard. It should be the best of the best, and the man who could probably be as successful as any other one. Major Buckland, the Northern Rhodesian member, said that the Government had said that there were many men who wanted to come out to the land after the war. Mr. Velensky suggested a selection board on the lines adopted in Southern Rhodesia to pick out people to go to the land. The committee would also have to consider the question of African land. The position was getting worse and worse.

Captain Campbell said that after the last war many of the men who were on the land went to their capital unwisely and had to leave. It was the best way to start new settlers would be to get them to get training from established farms. A certain number of men would be given to new settlers. It would be a good idea for Northern Rhodesia to meet the internal demand for the products of the land.

Room for 50 to 60 European Settlers

Mr. Beckett said that in addition to the present with a view to producing local requirements and export commodities there was room for men to take over existing farms from old men. He thought that Northern Rhodesia could take from 50 to 60 people over a period of years.

Dr. A. C. Fisher emphasized his view that the country was suitable for European settlement, provided that the settler were a man of good intelligence and good education and that he was properly housed well away from malarial breeding grounds.

Mr. Lewin said that Southern Rhodesia was encouraging settlers by controlling and maintaining the prices of local products. That was an important point to be considered if Northern Rhodesia was to encourage settlers.

The Chief Secretary said that if Northern Rhodesia's tax-Servicemen wished to devote their life to the soil the country would give them the necessary training in order to make their assets in the future.

Sir Stewart Gore-Brown was confident that the great bulk of Africans felt that judicious European settlement would be to the benefit of both races. Socialization would solve the problem of labour in remote areas, and the cost would be high. The answer to the problem was to establish a permanent labour force on the land. This could be done if Africans would make their home on the farm.

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incident as that of the European farmer... he thought that the Rhodesian... they could perform jobs of special importance... on the extent of the demand... The desire was for permission to build their homes free from the usual interference from less advanced neighbours... was to be investigated.

Major H. K. McKee moved that, in view of a statement in the Busschan Report, Government should proceed to examine the minerals in the Chipongwe area... if they were suitable for the manufacture of cement... supplies of that product from Southern Rhodesia... were likely to be available... since the... limestone of suitable material being found within a few miles of Lusaka... Northern Rhodesia should have its own industry.

Mr. Welensky supported the motion and said that in such a special case as this the Government should be prepared to give financial assistance.

The Director of Mines was promised to arrange for an examination of the material... to publish the information... and pointed out that 70% of the cement consumption of the country was in the Copperbelt... so that it might be better to find a source of cement nearer... He could not believe that the only deposits in the region suitable for cement were at Chipongwe.

Silicosis on the Copperbelt

Mr. Morris moved that in view of the... on the ventilation in the copper mines... should forthwith consider legislation... to safeguard mine workers... The report had... all sections of the mining community... in the shape of the Mines Department... had been negligent in the past... not realizing the possibility of silicosis existing in Northern Rhodesia... The staff of the Department should be increased without delay.

Mr. Goodwin, who agreed that it was a good report, said that to appoint two new mine inspectors would not be sufficient.

The Director of Mines... had been under suspicion of an occurrence and proper measure being taken against it... The first motion in connection with silicosis had been made in Council in 1930, and since then Government had been working on the disease... The Mine Workers' Union had been repeatedly asked for its opinion on silicosis but had made no reply.

Mr. Beyden Harrison in his maiden speech described the report as a very able and unbiased piece of work... and said that the fact that more than 1,000 African underground workers had been examined showed that the Medical Department had been working on silicosis... He suggested that some of the mines should be checked... close investigation had shown that there were cases... the Copperbelt in which silicosis does not now exist... At the Nkana mine, for example, 775 Africans with up to 12 years' underground experience had been examined without one case of silicosis being discovered.

Rents Equal to South Africa

Mr. Morris moved an appointment of a select committee to investigate the reasons for the scarcity of butter and fresh milk and make recommendations to improve production... He said that butter raised from the Union at 1s. 4d. a pound was packed and sold by the Lusaka Creameries at 3s. 4d. a pound... With such a relatively small European population Northern Rhodesia should be self-supporting in butter and milk... and most farmers agreed that the milk supply could be increased... There are five European schools in which the children do not receive a diet ration of milk.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that Northern Rhodesia was a young country and that it took five years to build up a herd... The present herd... in 1940... was 100,000... and it took three gallons to make a pound of butter... The farmers were getting one... a pound for their butter fat... Mr. Bennett pointed out that Northern Rhodesia was a young country and that it took five years to build up a herd... The present herd... in 1940... was 100,000... and it took three gallons to make a pound of butter... The farmers were getting one... a pound for their butter fat... Mr. Bennett pointed out that Northern Rhodesia was a young country and that it took five years to build up a herd... The present herd... in 1940... was 100,000... and it took three gallons to make a pound of butter... The farmers were getting one... a pound for their butter fat...

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The Secretary of Agriculture objected to too many select committees... said that every day on the Legislature would be... continuously on committees between sessions... They were investigating this question, and Government should coordinate their work without a committee... Mr. Morris said that he would withdraw his motion if the matter was decided... by the Development Committee.

Gratuities for Servicemen

Mr. Welensky moved that Government should... consideration to the principle that gratuities paid to ex-Service personnel should not less than the rates agreed to Southern Rhodesia... and that there should be no distinction between officers and men... Gratuities in the form of gratuities were given to be used for rehabilitation in civil life... Southern Rhodesia rates were 40s. per month for service for European men, 30s. for European women, 20s. for Service troops, and 15s. for African troops... As against the 10s. a Southern Rhodesia private from Northern Rhodesia would get a gratuity at the rate of only 10s. a month.

Mr. Hedley Priest, seconding the motion, said that the real cost of living was probably higher than in Southern Rhodesia... and that a soldier needed more money to establish himself in civil life... in Northern Rhodesia than the soldier in England.

The Secretary of Native Affairs said that a soldier who had served outside the East Africa Command would receive overseas pay and 50 days' pay and ration allowance and £7 as clothing allowance.

The Financial Secretary doubted whether the purpose of a gratuity was to provide for reinstatement, and the Chief Secretary agreed, saying that gratuities were meant only as a reward for service... Northern Rhodesia belonged to the East Africa Command, and there would be uniform treatment for all... in the East Africa Command.

Mr. Welensky expressed disappointment with the opposition from the official side... Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia had in close proximity with almost the same standards... but Northern Rhodesians were to be treated worse than their Southern Rhodesian comrades.

The Financial Secretary, when moving the second reading of the Forces Pensions Ordinance, said that the advice of the war pensions adviser to the East African Government had been sought, and that the Bill contained other matters of...



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principle taken from Royal Warrants.

Mr. Pate argued that Northern Rhodesia did not wish to follow United Kingdom standards and wanted a differentiation between tribes.

Mr. Welensky criticized the proposal of a pension of £240 to a man and only £175 to a woman for total disablement.

Sir Stewart Gore-Browne also objected to this differentiation on the ground that under Indian conditions there was no difference between those run by women in wartime and those run by men.

Dispute of Indian Immigration

Mr. Pate and Mr. Gore-Browne, speaking in the House on the supplementary estimates, expressed their appreciation regarding the number of Indians entering the country's trade was pushing into their hands and getting was being done to help the African cope with the increasing development co-operative societies. He criticized the Government's African newspaper, "African," for not treating Africans as a purely political matter and for not being up to date with the news.

Mr. Pate asked for the reconsideration of the trading licence and for control why one school hostel in Lusaka had been discontinued and all the development work since been concentrated with European staff and for a decision on the future status of the Information Office.

Mr. Pate also asked the Agricultural Department of its highly paid officials on work that could be done in the country and asked for charges that are being paid on the change in route to be transferred to the Kaue, where the bulk of great bulk of incoming produce from Zambia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Union to increase the grant for children attending schools in the Union of South Africa, and that the old age pension should continue to be paid to people who were ordered out of the country on grounds of health. He also asked for the removal of the unpleasant personal tax, and quoted hardship cases in support of the plea that the Chairman of the Sincosis Committee should have power to make immediate payments in cases in which it was clear that an annual award would be made. He praised the work of the Information Office, and said that members of the Legislative Council were being very well posted with literature.

Mr. Goodwin wanted a subsidized bus service in the Copperbelt townships.

Mr. Pate, having complimented the Information Office for its attention to the comment in the Buses Report that rural traffic was an undeveloped industry, asked that there was no public bus service in Northern Rhodesia available for general distribution. A handbook had been put out of print. There was a widespread feeling that there ought to be more educational bursaries even if they were smaller.

Major McKee said it was extremely doubtful whether a quota of marga would be obtained from the Union, and inquired if Government had considered the question of coffee. He said the selling price of maize more closely with the buying price, and suggested that if weight tests were carried out on African farm labourers it might prove that farmers were giving them proper rations.

Mr. Deekett complained that the Bush Fire Ordinance was not being properly carried out and that there were not enough men working in the country.

Unsatisfactory Housing Position

Mr. Welensky, moving that the Government should examine the housing position in Northern Rhodesia, the Government should set up a committee to examine and advise what steps could be taken to anchorate the country and the mining concerns, the Government, the railways, and the mining concerns, had provided housing, but could not recall a private dwelling place being erected by private enterprise in Broken Hill during the past 12 years. In many cases the conditions of the Civil Reinstatement Ordinance could not be carried out because there was no housing. The ex-Serviceman Housing had become a Government problem, and the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa had accepted cases such as in Luanshya, Broken Hill, and Ndola along up to 200 houses were needed.

Mr. Pate stated that ex-Servicemen's associations regarded the matter very seriously, and Mr. Goodwin said that Government townships on the Copperbelt were unsatisfactory townships as they were heavily dependent on the mines, and that the township management boards were not taking the risk of building houses on a 10 or 15-year lease.

The Director of Public Works remarked that building costs in Northern Rhodesia were still low, being less than 15 sh. per cubic foot, compared with 1 sh. 6d. in Northern Rhodesia.

in the United Kingdom and 3s. in England. There was no building houses at reasonable rates, while Government was endeavouring to undertake a £250,000 building programme with one architect and one quantity surveyor, skilled building operatives were scarce and there was a great shortage of timber and cement.

Dr. Fisher said that the organizations for the welfare of Africans were not being developed fast enough. These should be other newspaper, "African," being retained for the less educated; there should be special trading sites for Africans; Government should launch some scheme to cope with African orphans; and he pleaded for better treatment of African labour.

The Bishop said that he had been asked some months ago for a declaration of Government policy on the mission for health services. The present attitude of Government order lies completely outside the scope of his present emphasis on character training. He agreed that there was a great need for vital statistics and that lack of hostel accommodation was serious, particularly with the education of a large number of African students, many receiving an education at all.

Church Union in East Africa

In the course of a sermon preached in the First Baptist Cathedral last Sunday evening, the Rev. Canon W. J. Wright, former Dean of Nairobi, spoke of the success of missions in East Africa, and of the loyalty of Africans at the moment of grave danger when Italian armies stood ready in Ethiopia and Somaliland and South African troops had not yet arrived in Kenya. The country should remember that, although the younger churches had much to learn, they no less certainly had something of vital importance to teach. The good ship CHURCH UNION had been launched some years ago in East Africa, and with favouring winds had sailed far, but now she lay becalmed and torpedoes must be refitted and restored, so that she might reach the desired haven. Only a united church could speak with authority to a divided world.

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Empire Air Transport Conference

A meeting of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council began in London on Monday under the chairmanship of Lord Swinton, Minister of Civil Aviation. The representatives of Great Britain include Sir William Kidder, Director-General of Civil Aviation, Sir John Stephenson, Deputy Under-Secretary of the Dominions Office, Mr. P. J. K. Lloyd, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Mr. W. V. G. Jones, Director of Overseas Civil Aviation, Mr. M. J. Antrobus, Dominions Office, and Mr. W. J. Bigg, Assistant Secretary, Colonial Office. Among the British advisers are Viscount Knollys, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, and Major J. R. McConville, Deputy Director-General, Mr. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe, the High Commissioner, and Group Captain J. W. S. Eakin, Air Liaison Officer, in London, represent Southern Rhodesia.

Central African Council's Committee

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has accepted the chairmanship of a Committee on Public Health, including medical research and the prevention and control of disease, set up by the new Central African Council. The Minister of Commerce and Industry in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. L. B. Fereday, is the Chairman of a Committee on Economic and Industrial Problems. Mr. D. MacIntyre, M.P., is Chairman of a Public Relations Committee, and Captain A. C. Jennings, also of Southern Rhodesia, is Chairman of a Committee on African Housing. Other standing and *ad hoc* committees may be established from time to time. The intention is that all shall be representatives of the three territories concerned, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Problem of African Labour

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, said when addressing a Coffee Conference in Nairobi towards the end of last month:—
“The key to the labour problem which faces us all is that of better supervision and organization of labour under improved conditions to produce a fair day's work so that fewer men do as much or more work. I am doing my best, and will continue to do my best, to impress this upon the departments of the Government and to persuade the power-holders to put stop to the employment of casual cheap labour, which is one of the major expenses in the production of coffee.”

“I am myself the owner of an estate in the United Provinces of South Africa (E.P.), and I know full well what labour, for planting avocados, even though oranges are a good deal simpler to grow, is than coffee. It seems to me that you are very wise to look into the possibilities of some form of organized labour bureau, financed and controlled by employers, although the difficulties are formidable. The Government will do everything in its power to help in any way it can towards the organization of coffee and other agricultural products, but it is an ill-considered policy that there should be taken from the power of a Colonial Government to do in this matter, but anything that we can do shall be done. It is very important that producers should organize themselves in such ways as to speak with one voice, and to have reliable grades and qualities to offer in firm quantities.”

Water Problems of Kenya

Mr. F. E. Kanthack, the well-known hydrographic engineer, who some years ago advised the Government of Tanganyika on water problems in the Kilimanjaro area, has recently paid a short visit to Kenya at the invitation of the Government to make a preliminary field survey of the water possibilities of the country between the Aberdares and Nairobi.

Rhodesian Minister Arrives

Mr. Max Danziger, M.P., Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, arrived in England a few days ago to attend the Imperial Telecommunications Conference.

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News Items in Brief

A new hospital has been opened in Mulhera by the Government of Tanganyika.

During the last four months the Belgian Congo has shipped about 1000 tons of coffee to Belgium.

A new week for Africans in Bulawayo was proposed by the Southern Rhodesian Social Hygiene Council. As part of the North KwaZulu district in Kenya a combined agricultural and teacher-training school is to be founded.

Applications have been invited by the Department of Agriculture in Kenya for a licence to erect and operate a rice factory in North Kavirua.

When the Aga Khan and the Beyum recently travelled from Nairobi to Mombasa, the Governor of Kenya put land at their disposal.

A memorial set up to the late King George VI, in the field service uniform of a field marshal, has been unveiled in Mombasa near the Law Courts.

The Nairobi Municipal Council has set aside 400,000 lbs. that the Veterinary Department of Kenya may start a veterinary station at Kablanga, in close proximity to an African school.

Charged on eight counts for burglary and theft, a native from Portuguese East Africa was sentenced to 14 years' hard labour in the magistrate's court in Blantyre, Nyasaland. He had 10 previous convictions.

An air raid of the Sabana Line left Leopoldville, under 1200 ft. balloons, thus rendering direct air communication between the Congo and Lusitania. Another air raid of the same line is due to leave Leopoldville today.

About a year ago St. Andrew's School, built in the highlands of Kenya, was destroyed by fire. Now beautiful new buildings have been erected to the designs of an Italian architect. The work was done by Italian co-operatives.

A labour exchange has been opened in Dar es Salaam in order to put skilled and semi-skilled Africans, ex-Servicemen and civilians alike, in touch with potential employers. For the moment the exchange is not dealing with casual unskilled labour.

Farmers in the Gwanda district of Southern Rhodesia have refused to accept payment for the cattle they will export to feed the people of Britain. This generous gesture is a result of the slow motion starvation of the people who saved Rhodesia from being overrun by the Axis.

The Bishops of Mombasa, Uganda, the Upper Nile, Central Tanganyika (and the Assistant Bishop of that diocese), Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland recently met in conference in Nairobi. For the first time such a conference was attended by both European and African assessors.

The Kenya Arts and Crafts Society held its annual exhibition in Nairobi on July 2, 3, and 4.

Southern Rhodesian Air Services are now offering mail service from Salisbury to Victoria Falls, calling at Gatoomba, Que Que, Gwelo, and Bulawayo. The Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture has been successful in its campaign for fly-pest control in the arable covered by game elimination operations in the northern districts.

Provided that the Government should be balanced, the Nairobi Municipal Council has agreed to contribute £1000 to the erection of African schools at Makongeni and Shauri Moyo. A motion to fix the price of maize for this year and to limit the acreage, and to give a bonus of 2s. per bag on maize grown under the 1945 bonus scheme, was defeated in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The Medical Officer of Health has reported that Mombasa lacks accommodation for 25,000 natives, that the overcrowding is causing widespread disease, and that the conditions are very bad indeed. Plans are under consideration by Government for African housing schemes. Nowhere in Kenya is the housing problem more urgent.

Aims of Sudan Government Progress by Gradual Sudanization

The Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government has described the aims of that administration in the following terms:

"The Government's aim is one of gradual progress towards local self-government on democratic lines within the terms of the Condominium Agreement and of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1898. The method of progress is by gradual Sudanization of Central Government posts, now held by non-Sudanese, and by increasing devolution of powers to local Government authorities as and when possible."

"Of course, that the Government is not to set up a monarchy are completely true, and are clearly spread abroad by persons who wish to embarrass the Government. The Sudan Government has neither the power to set up a monarchy nor the intention of doing so. The Sudan Government is taking no steps to separate the Sudan from Egypt."

"The Sudan is constituted as a separate administrative entity by the treaties of 1898 and 1936, and constitutionally is part neither of Egypt nor of Great Britain, but is administered by the Sudan Government under the authority of the Condominium powers."

Record Cotton Crops

The 1945 cotton crop of the Gezira is expected to prove a record for the past 20 years: 206,578 feddans were under the crop, and the average yield is estimated at 2,059 kantars. In the previous year almost exactly the same area was under the crop, but the average yield was less at 4,864 kantars. A record crop was also reported from the Tokar Delta.

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Southern Africa's Essential Unity

(Continued from page 10)

...comprehensive... has been suggested that... should be entered... and have no executive or supervisory power... the world, as the Mandates Commission... the progress of the dependent people, and serve to maintain a general order in the welfare of the colonial possessions... Africa has expressed agreement with the principle... but we do not know... the essential unity of the whole.

...much more definite and flexible and effective... piece of machinery... will be created... the local Administrations... would need... to operate and believe in the great plan... and now left to stand isolated and uninterested... Only in that way can the essential unity of Southern Africa be fully used.

General Smuts has proposed the creation of a permanent conference of all the Southern African Governments to discuss the various problems of the day... health, industry, general communications, and related subjects... Benefits have been outstanding... and the aid of experts in dealing with such matters... of great assistance.

We have a... in the Union of National Economic Planning... which has been in progress for years in an industrial, economic and ecological survey of the Union... must... determine the legislative and administrative action to be taken... Developments along any of the lines suggested must have close inter-action upon all neighbouring territories... There are other institutions in the Union... such as the Department of Agriculture... with its world-famous animal husbandry research station at Onderstepoort... the Union Mining Department... with its unique knowledge of African mining conditions... the universities... which have now become the focus of all anthropological research in Africa... and the Native Trusts... at Fort Beaufort... attracts students from all over Southern Africa... to occupy official posts in various national territories... expert information from them... and many other sources within Southern Africa could be made available to assist in the forward march of the whole.

All the Southern African States have something of importance to add out of their own history and past practice for the benefit of the whole... It is for statesmanship to recognize the facts and devise the procedure necessary to bring about the scientific machinery for co-operation and consultation... which alone will give Southern Africa the proper tools for development... and give a wide and deeper understanding of the processes... for those timely social and economic adjustments which will ensure the fullest welfare of all its people.

Union-Castle Mail Steamship

THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd., lost no vessel in 1944 and received delivery of one refrigerated cargo liner built in replacement of another lost during the war... three refrigerated cargo ships have now been added and two more are under construction... but none of the passenger vessels has yet been replaced... though it is hoped shortly to arrange for the construction of two new mail vessels in place of the WARWICK CASTLE and WINDSOR CASTLE, both lost by enemy action.

The report of the directors for 1944 shows that the balance of profit, after providing for depreciation, interest and renewals taxation, and debenture interest amounted to £328,721 from which £350,000 was transferred to the reserve fund... £1,000,000 preference shares required 1944/45 and an ordinary dividend of 5%... £2,271,000... £15,582 were repaid... £1,134,000 outstanding.

The issued capital... £5,480,000... replacement accounts... has been built up... for the purpose of writing off the... £2,970,053. The ships of the line... in the balance sheet... £1,710, and investments in subsidiaries and other companies... £177,713... Current assets... have a total of £9,190,891, including National War Bonds at £1,890,562 cash at £1,310,757, debentures at £1,396,722 and... £1,592,850.

The directors... warm words... to the industry and devotion to duty of the... and refer to the new... and freight contracts negotiated by the Chairman with the Government of the Union of South Africa, both agreements to operate... from the beginning of 1947.

The board consists of Mr. Vernon... (Chairman and managing director), Ernest... (Deputy Chairman), the Duke of Argyll... Sir William... Mr. C. E. ... and St. Campbell Smart.

MINING

Company Progress Reports

Cam and Motor... 3,310 tons of the crushed in June yielded... the value of 4,110 and a working profit of 220,018... at £29,516 in the previous year.

Kezende... 1,000 crucibles... totalled 15,300 tons... which... yielded 1,172 fine oz. gold.

Thuto... 1,100 tons... from... 145... Wankie Colliery... coal sales during June... 16,200 tons, and coke sales... 1,800 tons.

Kent... 5,890 tons... of the... mine... yielded 1,172 fine oz. gold.

Fatal Accident on Roan Antelope Mine

Mr. W. Badenhorst has been killed in a blasting accident in the eighth section of the Roan Antelope mine. It appears that having laid three charges... and... exploded, having mistaken... for... (own).

Copper Allocations

The Combined Raw Materials Board has agreed on allocations of copper for the third quarter of 1951 to France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Italy and India. Zinc is no longer subject to allocation by the Board.

Northern Rhodesia Company

The Northern Rhodesia Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 7 1/2%. A preliminary statement shows that the profit for the year to May 31 last amounted to £2,898.

Mining Personalia

Mr. W. C. Vowles has been elected Chairman and Mr. T. E. Be... Vice-Chairman of the One-Que and District Mineworkers' Association.

Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., has acquired Oil Engines (Coventry) Ltd. Mr. D. J. Roseason has been appointed assistant managing director of the Brush Company.

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East London, Harty & Co., P.O. Box 302. Cables: "Deceit".

NORTHERN RHODIA

UNTIL the story of Livingstone's missionary travels first attracted the attention of the British public, the vast and unexplored territory now called Northern Rhodesia was a wilderness. The Government decided the first trail on the Zambezi River, known to the natives as the smoke that thunders, and named it after the Victoria Falls, which were first discovered in 1855. The territory, which has an area of nearly 300,000 square miles, has a population of about 1,500,000. The discovery of vast copper deposits opened up a new field of enterprise in this remote hinterland of Africa, other mineral products including tin and chromite. Maize and tobacco are grown and there is some good cattle country. The average annual value of the external trade for the years 1935-36 was approximately £12,000,000. The Bank has branches at Broken Hill, Port John, Kitale, Livingstone, Lusaka, Leopoldsdorf, Ndola, Chingola, and Victoria Falls. Those concerned with East Africa, the Mediterranean or in the West Indies are invited to communicate with:-

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