

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

SHOULD GOLD MINING be expanded, reduced, maintained at present levels, or discontinued wherever possible at the present stage of the war? Those questions have exercised many minds and produced many statements (often contradictory) from political and mining leaders in various parts of the British Empire and led to sharp rises and equally sharp falls of mining shares on more than one stock exchange. The case, of course, matters of high importance to many African territories between the Cape and the Nile—by no means least to Southern Rhodesia, which has been developed to a large degree as a result of the mining of the precious metals, the production of which in Tanganyika Territory and Kenya Colony has in the last decade likewise grown to ever greater importance. Thus whatever decisions are made by the United Nations in regard to gold production are a matter of great moment to our territories. Prominence must therefore be given to reports received within the last few days from North America that the Government of Canada intends to transfer some ten thousand gold miners to work in base metal mines and other war industries, and that the War Production Board has simultaneously instructed over a hundred of the largest gold mines in the United States to cease operations at the earliest possible moment in order to release man-power for work in copper production. Gold is thus shown to be no longer the first step in making

The basic truth is that the base metal arrangements which now concern mutual aid between the Allies have introduced a completely new factor into the brilliant solution to a problem of the greatest gravity made it certain that the leaders of freedom would not be limited in the measure of their material support from the United States by the total resources of gold and foreign currency and securities, plus their current gold production, drawn essential for the good names of the Empire to increase their output to the maximum. When, then, this truly revolutionary basis has been established it would clearly be right and wise to continue gold production on as great a scale as possible, if only to prove unmistakably to the American people that there was no intention to take any advantage of their generous gesture. That is concluded to be the case, and it is highly significant that it is the Government of the United States itself which has now taken the first move for the curtailment of gold mining, Canada immediately falling into line with her great neighbor. It does not follow, of course, that any similar action will be an automatic circumstance for other Governments. The express purpose of the North American authorities is to effect the swift transfer of experienced miners from the production of gold to that of base metals essential for the manufacture of munitions, and in a least degree to other war industries in need of immediate additional labour.

### Gold Mining in War-Time

Should gold mining be expanded, reduced, maintained at present levels, or discontinued wherever possible at the present stage of the war? Those questions have exercised many minds and produced many statements (often contradictory) from political and mining leaders in various parts of the British Empire and led to sharp rises and equally sharp falls of mining shares on more than one stock exchange. The case, of course, matters of high importance to many African territories between the Cape and the Nile—by no means least to Southern Rhodesia, which has been developed to a large degree as a result of the mining of the precious metals, the production of which in Tanganyika Territory and Kenya Colony has in the last decade likewise grown to ever greater importance. Thus whatever decisions are made by the United Nations in regard to gold production are a matter of great moment to our territories. Prominence must therefore be given to reports received within the last few days from North America that the Government of Canada intends to transfer some ten thousand gold miners to work in base metal mines and other war industries, and that the War Production Board has simultaneously instructed over a hundred of the largest gold mines in the United States to cease operations at the earliest possible moment in order to release man-power for work in copper production. Gold is thus shown to be no longer the first step in making

### Base Lead Introduced New Factor

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Though there are known to be large deposits of many base metals in British South, Central, East and West Africa, the same policy, if it were considered desirable to adopt it, would have to be gradual in application. Sudden switching of personnel on any substantial scale is not practicable in Africa, the great mines of which are relatively large employers of European and African labour, while the undeveloped base metal mines, more to which any transfer would chiefly apply, have labour forces very much smaller in numbers. The great gold mining industry of Transvaal, for instance, could not possibly be shut down at short notice; the most careful planning over a very considerable period would be essential to avoid chaos and calamity—and the only sound reason for any such transfer would be that the war effort of the Union could be improved, in that connection it is important to recall that the Minister of Finance, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, said recently that the gold mining industry directly contributed more than thirty per cent of all South Africa's receipts last year on revenue and loan accounts. Such wonder, then, that the Imperial Government has been at full agreement with that of the Union in regarding South African gold production as a

valuable contribution to the war effort. The same considerations are true in lesser degree of Southern Rhodesia and, in still more restricted measure, of East Africa. None of these territories has maintained gold mining for selfish motives. On the contrary, when there were signs in the early days of the war that too many were rushing to join and rejoin the Colours, Governments felt it necessary in the national interest to schedule gold mining as an occupation from which investments could not be made without special permission. That has continued to be the position, so many of the developments in North America may be pointers to a coming change in Africa. If so, at that Rhodesia and East Africa will ask will be a mighty deal and clear expectation on the part of the highest authorities, if they are once convinced that their contribution to the defeat of the Axis Powers can be strengthened by the ordered and progressive turnover from gold to base metal production, there will be no hesitation in putting a transformed policy into practice. Their constant complaint has been that too little, not too much, has been asked of them. They will not hesitate to make the sacrifice if it is now found necessary to save gold production a lower

## THE WAR

# Madagascar, British War, Welcomed

Many Vichy Troops Volunteer to Join Fighting French

NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FRENCH TROOPS—officers, other ranks and aircrews—who fought against the British during the Diego Suarez operation in May have now volunteered to join the Fighting French, preferring this course to repatriation to France.

The British garrison at Diego Suarez numbered 1,200. Of these about 200 were killed, wounded or captured during the operation. Of the remaining 1,000, slightly more than half, including 400 Senegalese sharpshooters, joined the Fighting French, and of nearly 600 brought to the United Kingdom about half have rallied to Fighting France.

Men from all parts of England, Scotland and Wales, and many African Dependencies, armoured east from South Africa and sailors from the Fleet, provided an impressive military spectacle in Antananarivo on October 1 when they marched past General Sir William Platt, G.O.C.-in-C. East African Command, whose headquarters includes Madagascar.

The troops included units which had participated in every phase of the Madagascar operations since Diego Suarez, men who have seen action at Majunga and Tamatave, and the King's African Rifles, who carried out a swift march on Antananarivo in 12 days in spite of formidable obstacles, and who are now pursuing the Vichy troops in the heart of the island.

It was an animated scene in the bright sunshine as the troops marched in single file, in red, white, green and great throngs of white, black and then wheeled and came past the King's African Rifles, who were marching in the lead. The African Rifles, consisting of the armoured division of the King's African Rifles, marched in the front, and the King's African Rifles, who were marching in the lead, climbed on to the buildings, saw their

The British community looked on with pride as the troops swung past to stirring Highland music. The armoured cars and artillery were specially impressive, and the population saw with their own eyes a re-iteration of many months' propaganda from Vichy and Berlin that the British were increasingly detested and militarily incapable of settling the Madagascar problem.

In the course of the ceremony General Platt invested the recipients with the Military Medal, approved by him for this operation: Sergt. Ondo, Sergt. Wallace, and Corp. Rabson, all of a Nyasaland battalion.

The United States Colonel General in Madagascar, Mr. Carter, was in contact with General Platt.

Governor-General, attacked Vichy wireless station on October 6, they had machine-gunned the coast, while Governor-General of Madagascar was travelling while on a tour of inspection of Allied positions about 100 miles south of Antananarivo, but neither General Guillaud nor General Guillaud.

The French people held on to the hope of the occupation by British troops. Since the occupation of Antananarivo, the British troops have stopped their advance, although they have their machine-gunning centres on the roads and the positions organised along the coast. The British troops have attacked the coast several times, with casualties.

A delayed dispatch from Antananarivo, published in The Times on October 7, reported that General Platt, G.O.C.-in-C. East Africa, who is in personal command of the Madagascar operations, on October 6, visited forward troops who in the previous night fought a sharp

skirmish with Vichy forces numbering several hundred holding positions covering Samanina railway station, 20 miles from Antsirabe. General Plan states that all the troops, East African, South African, and British were in the best of spirits. He talked with officers and men of all units including those devoted signalers, European and African, whose sets are the lifeline of the force.

On the previous morning the troops worked their way along the valley of the River Lempona, which runs parallel with the main road and railway from Antananarivo. The valley suddenly opens out into a great amphitheatre of hills at the centre of which are great ricefields several miles across.

The troops advanced along the railway and left the hillsides alone, for their objective was the railway station. When they were within half a mile of it the forward elements saw remarkable evidence of the sagging spirits of the Vichy forces. At 600 yards distance large numbers of Malagasi troops were seen running away over the sky-line of a low wooded ridge. Rifle fire from the long's African Rifles speeded up the pace of the fugitives.

A platoon, advancing to seize the rifle hall moved only a few hundred yards when mortars concealed behind it opened fire and the first bomb caused a casualty. Then came a deluge of mortar fire. It was so fast, the company commander said, that it was "fast like being shelled by a battery flat-out. Intermittent rifle fire also came from the other side of the road. Meanwhile, the platoon moving forward steadily along the railway met with little opposition and reached the station but it encountered rifle fire from a hillside beyond. In view of this, and of the fact that darkness was falling, our forces pulled out, and the station was re-occupied next morning. Some of the Vichy force apparently made their escape in a large Michelin oil-car. Vichy French casualties were at least two Europeans killed and four taken prisoner, several Malagasi troops were killed and taken prisoner.

One of the outstanding incidents of the action concerned an African sergeant-major from Tanganyika who killed two French and two Malagasi troops and brought in two prisoners. He is a man of 37, who served with the Germans in Tanganyika in the last war.

A dispatch from Diego Suarez on October 11 states that Allied troops, tearing down walls of buildings along the 186-mile road from Antananarivo to Fianarantsoa, the only important town still in Vichy French hands, were advancing without firing a shot. The French forces at Fianarantsoa are under General Dunleavy, the commander in chief.

In their push south after the capture of Antsirabe, British troops covered more than 400 miles in 20 days from the time of their landing at the east coast of the west coast. They were joined by the 1st Indian Army from Fianarantsoa on the east coast. The 1st Indian Army travelled 180 miles by road and 200 miles by air to effect the junction.

**Madagascar's Vichy Occupation**

A telegram to the *Daily Mail* describing the reception of the troops on entering Antsirabe stated:

A British column this evening reached this town, the Vichy of Madagascar, with its famous formal springs, a holiday resort and place of residence for wealthy Malagascans. Its hotel premises is typical of the numerous luxurious hotels of French watering places. Antsirabe has a great variety of recreation and sports for holiday-makers. The gardens takes make it very attractive.

Antsirabe had the reputation of being the most French place in Madagascar, and it might have been expected that our welcome would have been a friendly one. On the contrary, a scene of anger and intense cordiality met us.

The last road block, about a mile from the town, was typical of the childish practice of sniping at the British. The rifles had been left on the end of a bridge, the entrance to which was further blocked by tons of road-building machines. Troops and locally recruited labour worked with a will, and a British African army officer triumphantly pulled across the last obstacle, while the chief engineer set the wheel of the steam roller.

Meanwhile, on the Antsirabe side of the river Lempona, streams of men from the town on the plain and on foot British troops and Malagasy rushing to welcome us. The president of the Chamber of Commerce, M. de Hell, who has been 10 years in Madagascar, came to meet me. He said that he had been writing in the town, and the staff told three Malagasy. We had a local Malagasy, showed an excited Frenchman, wearing a cap of the Gendarmes. Along the road from the town, the British and Malagasy women prepared bouquets for the British commander.

The strong warmth of the welcome in Antsirabe provided evidence of real public opinion. It can be said that of the National population there are had to see us and that a high percentage of the French are openly pro-British, while the rest are cordially neutral. Many French soldiers, who are not so say that the townspeople are openly dissatisfied with the policy of Vichy and many French soldiers don't take the operations of the Vichy government. They are sure that the children's war.

Before leaving Antsirabe, the Vichy forces removed every private car and other vehicles, including single motor cycles and 100 bicycles. They took all the petrol they could get and destroyed the remaining stocks. They took most of the remaining food stocks.

Shops in Antsirabe are nearly empty. The merchants have hoarded imported goods for more than a year.

Contemporaries report that rapid progress has been made with the task of transferring French colonies to the Madagascar. The Governor-General appointed his chief assistant, M. Poincaré, the Secretary-General of the Vichy government, but M. Poincaré asked to be relieved of his functions. His successor, M. de Hell, a man whose chief interests lie in economic questions, had kept himself aloof from the political questions which have caused so much bitterness and personal enmity among the small French community. He has been head of the economic section of the Secretariat, and has agreed to act as Secretary-General in Madagascar.

**Madagascar Retained by Japanese Submarine**

Further evidence is now in the possession of the South African Government regarding the launching of a Japanese submarine near Fianarantsoa before our forces began the latest operations on the island. The authorities have the names of the local merchants who supplied the submarine.

The officers and men of the Vichy ship which was scuttled after being intercepted in an attempt to escape from Madagascar recently are now in the Union of South Africa.

The *MURAIL PIERRE* was first sighted by an aircraft of the South African Air Force, which notified the Royal Navy. When a warship arrived the crew had already scuttled the vessel and taken to the boats. A British boarding party found the engines damaged and the sea-water flooded. The ship was beyond salvage, and was scuttled in the bay from the warship.

British naval officers said the crew obviously acted under duress as they were not in disposed to the British. Some, in fact, were eager to take up arms with the fighting French. Others would also like to join General de Gaulle, but feared reprisals against their families in France.

**Ethiopia Joins United Nations**

**President Roosevelt Welcomes Adherence**

Ethiopia was last week welcomed as a free and independent nation into the Comity of the United Nations by President Roosevelt. This restores an prestige a position reversed temporarily by the Italian conquest of the country in 1941.

The Emperor Haile Selassie, who had received a telegram from the Emperor of Japan, had expressed that his Government and people were anxious to assume the obligations of the part of the United Nations and offering as the first action to be set free. The Emperor's declaration to place the military and economic situation of Ethiopia at the disposal of those nations which had sacrificed their liberty and justice.

The President stated that he had replied that it was gratifying to accept the adherence of Ethiopia to the declaration of the United Nations, and to welcome among those nations the first State to regain its territory after a temporary occupation by an Axis aggressor. He invited the Emperor to attend the United Nations Conference in Washington of his own free will, and to use Ethiopian resources in the struggle against the common enemy.

## Pioneer African Pilot

### "E. A. & R." Paragraph Pointed the Way

A paragraph in *East Africa and Rhodesia* was largely responsible for the enlistment of the Royal Air Force of the late Officer Peter Thomas, the first West African to be commissioned in the Royal Air Force. Pilot Officer Thomas, who arrived in England about 10 months ago, is now waiting to be posted to an operational training centre.

The part played by *East Africa and Rhodesia* in the realisation of his ambition to join the Royal Air Force was revealed by Mr. Thomas when he arrived in London last week and to give a talk to West Africa in the B. B. C. Empire programme on Saturday, October 10.

Mr. Thomas told our correspondent that his imagination having been stirred by the achievement of the Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain and, to begin with, the flight of Sir Alan Cobham's flying boat to Lagos, he tried to get an intimation to join the Royal Air Force. He was told that coloured people would not be wanted.

One day in the Government offices in Lagos I saw a paragraph in a copy of *East Africa and Rhodesia*. While I was in the Labour Department. This paragraph was to the effect that the Union Government of South Africa was offering to train flying personnel from the Dominions and the Colonies in the British Royal Air Force Training Scheme. I felt that if the majority of people in the Colonies were coloured they must be able to receive coloured peoples' training under the scheme and with this in mind I asked for an interview with Mr. Campbell-Messley, who was then Chief Secretary to the Government.

I showed him the paragraph in the journal and asked for his assistance in getting my application put through. He agreed, and within a month of the putting my papers through I received an official notification that, subject to my passing a medical fitness test, I might be called upon to go to England and to report for duty at the Air Ministry. In due course I was found a passage to England and I began my training with the R. A. F.

## Thousands of Refugees

### Finding Homes in East Africa

Three hundred Polish women, children and aged refugees, have arrived in the Masindi-Batabara region of Uganda, near Lake Albert—the first batch of an expected total of 6,000 of such refugees.

Camps for 1,000 Greek refugees have been built in the regions north of Lake Kivu, in Ruanda-Urundi.

The East African Refugee Administration is calling for European staff in connection with the reception and maintenance in East Africa of 10,000 Polish refugees.

The Portuguese newspaper *O Seculo* has reported the torpedoing of a British ship off Mozambique and sinking of other ships in the same area.

At the inquiry into the recent fire at the Tanganyika Government camp near Salisbury, it was stated that two child internees accidentally started a fire near the corner of the pole-timber glass shelter used as a kindergarten, and a high wind carried the flames to the shelter. Eleven German and Italian children lost their lives.

The whole of the Zanzibar Protectorate was recently declared a Special Defence Area. Appropriate powers have been given for use in emergency to the military commander, subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, East Africa.

Except for the neighbourhood of Mombasa, the coast of Kenya has been re-opened to visitors. Permits are, however, still required.

The Women's Auxiliary Military Air Force and Police Services of Southern Rhodesia require 200 more members. A recent search, wherever possible, for 70 boys and 129 in the country, however, resulted in only 10 further recruits.

For the benefit of East African Native troops on service in Ceylon, Nairobi broadcasts a programme thrice weekly—on Mondays and Fridays in Swahili and on Wednesdays in English and Chinyanja.

The Kenya Women's Emergency Organisation has been urging the provision of special troops and hostels for the accommodation in Nairobi and other large centres of women war workers who, in order not to permit them to pay the charges made by hotels and boarding-houses.

As a step to stimulate African recruiting in Kenya a military convoy has been touring the Colony carrying posters, photographs, medals, tin flashers and the weapons handled by Africans, as well as a mobile cinema showing war scenes with *askari* in action.

Copies of The Abyssinian Campaign, the official Office account of the operations in East Italian East Africa, may be ordered to Australia and New Zealand, but not states, U. S. Stationery Office, Canada. No prices are given for this decision.

### Casualties and Awards

Two R. A. F. aircraft missing since September 30 have been found wrecked in the Savannah north of Bulawayo. The crew occupants were dead.

A death has occurred on active service in Madagascar of Captain J. G. Standing, age 32, of the Education Department of Southern Rhodesia. After a distinguished scholastic record at New College, Oxford, he went in 1924 to an educational post in the Colony and was later President of the Rhodesian Teachers' Association. In 1929 he was transferred from the teaching staff to the Education Department in Bulawayo. Attached to the 1st Battalion of the Nigeria Regiment, he served as intelligence and liaison officer first in Ethiopia and later in Madagascar.

The King has granted to Lieutenant General Sir William Muir, G.O.C. in-C. East Africa, royal licence and authority to wear the insignia of the First Class of the Order of the Nile conferred upon him by the King of Egypt in recognition of valuable services rendered by him while in command of the Sudan Defence Force.

Colonel (Temp. Brigadier) G. Surratt, C.B.E., M.C., who is taking part in the operations in Madagascar, has been gazetted acting major-general.

Sergeant Alexander Moseley, a Southern Rhodesian serving on a United Kingdom regiment in the Middle East, has been awarded the Military Medal for bravery. When commanding a mortar platoon in the desert he was ordered to capture a position on the Masraf Ridge. This point was over a mile beyond our lines and the advance entailed taking vehicles forward without support from tanks or artillery and under enemy shell-fire. The platoon penetrated an uncleared minefield and took up positions on the ridge by working the enemy 100 yards below, killing at least 30 outsiders and wounding many. An enemy attempt to bring up reinforcements was beaten off. Moseley and his platoon were then attacked on their flanks by enemy tanks at close range. Only on receipt of direct orders did the platoon retire.

### Shot Down Three

Flight Lieut. M. C. H. Barber, a Canadian, was shot down three weeks ago, without loss of himself, by R. A. F. Kittyhawks recently destroyed a total of six of these German dive-bombers which were attempting to attack advancing British troops in the Western Desert. Lieut. F. A. L. de Marillas, R. A. F., who escaped from the Japanese after his bomber had been shot down in Burma, was trained in Southern Rhodesia.

The Kenya Defence Force now consists of one motor battalion under Lieut. Colonel F. C. F. Stratton to which are attached the Kenyan Company under Major H. J. Hayes, and the Magadi Independent Platoon under Lieut. W. Billington, the Central Battalion under Lieut. Colonel J. K. Matheson, the Western Battalion under Lieut. Colonel G. L. Miles, and the Mountain Independent Company under Major W. C. Miles.

Funds for War Purposes

Somaliland's Spitfire Fund reached £2,026 when the last mails left East Africa.

French residents in East Africa have opened a Camellia Fund for French troops fighting in the Middle East. The sum of £2,000 proceeds of a ruck trial held in Kenya recently has been sent to the Russia Relief Fund.

Among gifts to Kenya's Sailors' Week fund were £104 from Natives in the South Kavirondo district, £114 from the Giriama tribe, £100 from the Pokomo tribe and £175 from troops of one of our regiments.

Masters of the Narok and Ngong'o districts in Kenya have bought two mobile cinemas for the entertainment of troops in the East African Campaign.

Christian African women of the Nyanja African Women's Union have sent £45 for the purchase of air-aid distillates for the United Kingdom from Malta.

Miss Margaret Collier, well known in Kenya for her drawings of dogs, has designed 12 Christmas cards for sale in aid of Red Cross and St. John's funds.

Enganyika War Relief and Welfare Fund has made the following further gifts: £50 to the Lord Mayor of London's National Air Raid Distress Fund, £100 to the China Relief Fund, £250 to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, £50 to King George V Fund for Sailors, £900 to the British Red Cross and St. John's Funds. Of the latter sum, £800 was collected by the Swiss Committee of Tanga Province.

A market held at Zomba in aid of the British Red Cross Special Appeal Fund raised over £100, making the total for Zomba £237.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has arranged that holders of the Protectorate War Savings Certificates who leave the territory permanently to Southern Rhodesia, the Union, or any Dominion Kingdom, may determine their gifts through the post offices in any of the countries named.

A recent week-end drive by the British Red Cross Fund Committee raised well over £500, nearly doubling the target of £300.

A further £66,164 from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia is acknowledged by the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John's Funds.

Natives of the Plumtree area of Southern Rhodesia have given 800 cattle and £200 to supply meat for the troops.

Latest acknowledgments by the Lord Mayor's Empire Air Raid Distress Fund include: £367 10s. 4d. from the National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia, making £94,347; £146 from the Kenya War Welfare Fund, making £9,346; and £70 from the women of Dar es Salaam and country, making £18,809.

The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross Fund has received £262 from Rhodesia Railway Ltd.

Belgian Courtesy in the Congo

A striking tribute to the courtesy of Belgians in the Congo has been paid in *The Times* by a British officer.

I feel that your readers will be glad to hear the tales of the friendly and hospitable reception which is being accorded to our British and Allied troops who are passing through the Belgian Congo at present. I am only relieved by the plane at Stanleyville, where I and my wife and two children were to be accommodated in the best hotel in the town. Only yesterday, after a two-hour wait, a Belgian lady, with a local official, arrived at our hotel with a comfortable bus and invited us to accompany them on a sight-seeing trip around Stanleyville. The driver adds that we will be paid a visit by the Stanley Falls and reach the training grounds of the famous Congo elephants.

The standard of the 1st Belgian Cavalry Regiment, carefully hidden at the time of the surrender of the Belgian army in 1940, has been handed for safe custody to a group of Belgians, Ex-Servicemen's Association type, formed by those who escaped from occupied Belgium and returned to Africa.

Grateful Italian Internees

A limited number of Italian men from Ethiopia and Eritrea who are interned in Southern Rhodesia are to be allowed to work briefly for in their own approved farms in the Colony for a brief period, not less than three months. Wages are fixed at £3 a month, in addition to food and lodging. The idea is welcomed by the Italians, many of whom are Fascist and anxious to work rather than idle in camps. Amongst them are men highly skilled in various trades, including carpenters, artists and fitters.

Painting, for one of these, a Madonna, after the style of Leonardo Da Vinci, has been made by the internees of an Italian camp to send to the Gatooma Hospital in appreciation of the care and attention given to their sick. The presentation took place at the Italian War Hospital. Afterward the major entertained the internees to tea.

Food Production in Kenya

A strong attack upon the Government for its failure to organise a sufficiently efficient system of food is made editorially in the latest issue of the *Weekly News* to arrive in this country.

The leading article says:

The Government even in the days of the depression had implications of the world situation. Owing to the fact that we have been called upon to feed a considerably larger European population than we normally do, there are less reserves of essential foods in the country today than in any previous time before and after the war. Two reasons which have been put forward to explain this are usually, hopelessly, given as:

Suppose that the Colony's output upon its present land is still larger (very) than its needs, a lot of stores will have to be put up, or suppose the land at least becomes more fertile, on us for us food and less for export.

These are not impossible propositions, some are highly probable, but if many do not, to quote what we shall be able to do with the extra food, all we can do in lieu thereof will be to give the hungry people a free lunch that anyhow will be given to the farmer as made an undue profit out of his job. Whether that assurance will be a satisfactory substitute for food I leave readers to decide.

Instead of concentrating all our efforts on getting extra production, we are fooling about with controls and committees. The sole job seems to be to collect statistics to prove that if everything is right the farmer should (provided there is no hitch) be able to produce a given article at a given figure. This is total nonsense and if we concentrate everything on cutting down overheads and procuring every pound at the lowest possible price, we shall lose it.

It is an error to think that what has to be done is to give them the extra food, all we can do in lieu thereof will be to give the hungry people a free lunch that anyhow will be given to the farmer as made an undue profit out of his job. Whether that assurance will be a satisfactory substitute for food I leave readers to decide.

Price is not the only factor limiting food production. We have written about the man-power problem, the lack of farmers, almost all men, and neither of these factors can be dealt with except by the Government. There are also possibilities which with the land. There are still many derelict farms throughout the Colony, and these are not being put to use. It is not possible to have a large number of farms only partially developed. The State is not doing enough to encourage the farmer to develop his land.

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With the dubious exception of maize, we are not producing enough for our own needs, and if that is not expanded any further, we shall be in a very serious position. This means you, after all, through the war.

163RD WEEK OF WAR

**Our Pledge to India.**—The desire to see India's destiny directed by Indian hands free from all external influences is not confined to any one party in India. That aim unites our spontaneous and whole-hearted sympathy. Its fulfilment represents the natural and logical continuation of our past achievement in India. We should be the last people in the world to be stifle or apologise for that achievement. I say with confidence that never in human history did a people of such influence contribute so much to the world's good happenings as so vast a volume of the human mind. We never regarded her contribution to India as a claim to permanent domination. On the contrary, our highest claim in our own eyes and in the eyes of history will be to have given India the sound foundation upon which she can build hers if a stable and prosperous future. The path in which we are committed is not one of reluctant retreat but of willing advance. Our conviction is that India can only be truly free, truly secure against external aggression, truly prosperous if she is at all times within her own borders, and she can only enjoy peace and order under her own borders and she can only enjoy a peace upon a constitution which gives due regard to the profound differences of religion and culture, of history and tradition, of local interests and sentiment, which make up the complex life of that vast continent. We do not dispose of the great Moslem community of 100,000,000, with its passionate sense of unity and of distinctiveness in a spiritual sense world-wide and with its memories of past domination, as a mere numerical minority. We cannot dispose of the Princes of India, rulers of over nearly half the area of India and over nearly a quarter of its population, bound to the Crown by mutual loyalty based on treaties faithfully observed on both sides as well as on religious and political obligations. We cannot ignore 50,000,000 of the depressed classes outside the pale of the Hindu caste system, not to speak of other classes and still many other elements. We are a Constitution based on balance and compromise can guarantee those rights. So long as Congress is concerned, its leaders have by their action put themselves out of court. There can be no question of the Government of India entering into negotiations with any party if there is any danger of a recrudescence of the troubles for which they have been responsible or until they have made it clear to the authorities that they have abandoned the whole of their political control of India by illegal and revolutionary methods. Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India.

# Background to

**Pétain's Fratricide.**—Pétain, when Ambassador in Spain, was a constant critic of Hitler's German Ambassador, von Stohrer. Stohrer had to resign in 1939. Daladier was warned of Pétain's intrigues in Madrid, but chose to ignore them. Once Pétain, always defeatist, had been convinced by Stohrer that France could not win, it was easy to play on the old man's rapacity for power and to fulfil Hitler's yearning for power. Pétain did not need to flee Paris. The British will still credit it to me. Pétain stormed Paris single-handed in the month before the attack. He fled from Ministry to Ministry, leading a crisis, preparing the way for his own rôle. Several French generals were already under Pétain's spell. Others died, drew their own blood, and his astonishing knowledge of Hitler's preparations for the coming attack. Everywhere he undermined confidence in France's power of resistance. On May 10th the attack was announced. On May 13th, passing from Madrid through Barcelona, Pétain concluded the French consul-general there that he was going to Paris because powerful friends were going to put him at the head of the Government for peace negotiations. On May 19th it all came true. Pétain took office. In France, the war was told, but the armistice was already under way. Hitler had trusted Pétain with the greatest secret of his military strategy. We phoned a broken old man, whereas Pétain was from the day of his head of Hitler's chief military officer in France. Mr. Charles K. ... *Daily Mail*.

**The North African Front.**—The North African front seems increasingly indicated as the quarter in which, more than in any other, it may become essential for us to be strong. The Germans are quite as fully aware of its importance as we. They know that if we cleared the African coast and reopened the Mediterranean supply line the whole face of the war would be transformed to their disadvantage. We think of this problem as extending from Benghazi to Bhopal. But there are other problems. Vichy may be asked to involve Kenya, North Africa. When we went to Madagascar we found that the Vichy authority had recalled a Japanese submarine. As it likely that Vichy would do that for Japan in the Indian Ocean and do not be similar for German submarines in the Atlantic. A Scrutator in the *Standard Times*.

## Punishing the German Criminals.

It is proposed to set up, at the earliest possible delay, a United Nations Commission for the investigation of German crimes. The Commission will be composed of officials of the United Nations selected by their Governments. The Commission will investigate crimes committed against nationals of the United Nations, recording the testimony available, and the Commission will report from time to time to the Governments of those nations in which such crimes appear to have been committed naming and identifying wherever possible the persons responsible. The Commission will direct its attention in particular to organised offences perpetrated by, or on the orders of, Germany. The investigation shall cover war crimes of offences in respect of which this Commission is a general court of appeal. The support of the Government of the United States and of His Majesty's Government, and it has been communicated to the United Nations directly concerned, including, of course, the Soviet and Chinese, all the Dominions, India, and the Fighting French, with a view to obtaining their concurrence and co-operation. In making this proposal for an investigating commission, the aim is not to promote the execution of a enemy nationals wholesale. The aim is the punishment of individuals who have committed a crime in relation to the enemy, particularly individuals who are proved to be themselves responsible, as ring leaders of actual perpetrators, for atrocities which violate every tenet of humanity, and have involved the murder of tens of thousands of innocent persons. The object is not to undertake to encourage mass executions, but to establish the responsibility on those enemy individuals who are responsible, who should be dealt with as criminals. The Commission will be composed of the principal criminals, particularly of the fact that provision for this purpose was only contained in the final treaty of peace, negotiated and signed months after the armistice. We do not intend to make the same mistake as was made in postponing this demand to the final treaty of peace, which would have named criminals, wanted for their crimes, should be caught and tried over the time of a year as a condition of the armistice, with the hope, of course, to require the delivery of all others as soon as supplementary investigations are completed. Viscount Simon, Lord Chancellor.

# to the War News

**Opinions, Edinburgh.** — The time has come for a pull-out either everywhere by all the United Nations. — Mr. Wendell Willkie.

Lagos is now dead. It was Liverpool in its heyday. — *Evening Standard*, London.

The Japanese have lost more than 200 aircraft in two months in the Solomons. — Mr. Warwick Fairfax.

American aid to Russia is not reaching its promised levels. — *Official Statement*, U.S. Ambassador to Russia.

We do not send our materials to the war. The war will inevitably come to our materials. — *Washington Post*.

It is interesting to find the Russians teaching the Germans the principles of Clausewitz. — *Student of War*.

The legends of nations were manufactured and therefore doomed. Its success or mist grows. — *The Round Table*.

Approximately half of Canada's war output is being sent to Russia. — Mr. G. K. Shields, Deputy Minister of Munitions and Supply.

100,000 Italian soldiers in the West have been captured. — *Only 228*, Mr. Francis Attorney-General.

The death of a virtuous Italian soldier. — Mrs. A. A. Beric, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State.

I do not believe that the youths of today are frustrated or inefficient. — The Rev. H. T. Papples, Secretary, Church Lads' Brigade.

When our army is attacking the Continent, might be the very moment the Germans might attempt to invade this country. — The Earl of Glasgow.

I am staggered that the Government can allow 75,000 people to gather to see a football match, including seven Cabinet Ministers. — E. Shipwell, M.P.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Works and Planning are now interlinked. — Dr. Stamp, Minister of Agriculture, advised on rural land utilisation.

The *New York Herald Tribune* has been almost dead among the great organs of American opinion in discussing the British case on the Indian question. — *John D. Iddes*.

Over a year ago the Japanese deliberately sent Africa and learned its geography that it was the Japanese attacks on the United Kingdom because of the prevailing political doctrine. — Mr. H. C. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior.

The number of our bombers captured last over Germany and northern France in the last month ended September 1942 was 1,082. — Sir Archibald.

The long to do would have Flying Fortresses engaged in precision daylight bombing of Germany and lighting beacon fires to guide our bombers at night. — Lord Halifax.

In all official communications the term 'Manchuria' is used. Departments of His Majesty's Government are being reminded that the term 'Manchukuo' should not be used. — Mr. Eden.

The Germans operated offensively over Europe on 15 nights and 11 days during September, dropping nearly 5,000 tons of bombs in the 10 raids made after dark. — Air Ministry announcement.

The merchant shipping position in the Mediterranean is such as to cause the Axis Powers grave consternation. — Mr. D. G. East, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare.

For every execution which Hitler has ordered in the West, he has carried out at least 200 in Eastern and Central Europe. In the first day after he entered Kiev, he shot 51,000 persons. — The Prime Minister.

To the end of July there had been 1,900 persons killed and 1,000 seriously injured in the bombing of Malta, and about 9,000 houses destroyed and 47,000 damaged. — Sir Edward Jackson, Lieutenant-Governor.

The privates of the U.S. Army, who has now had his pay raised to a minimum of \$30 a month, plus his keep, sets the young girl of 20, wholly unskilled, going into ship-building work and earning as much as \$68.50 a week. — *New York News*.

In the four months since Rommel's forces started their retreat from Benghazi on May 26, the *Littoral* has been compelled more than to replace its entire tanks and Stuart force. Cairo official announcement.

The entire output of American distilleries is to be directed to industrial alcohol for war purposes after October 1. About three and a half years' supply of the beverage (whisky) is in stock. — U.S. Production Board.

The British and American navies are on the way to leading 10,000 new warships to their strength. The British Admiralty is to start war added construction of a 1,000 ships of all kinds to the navy fleet. — Mr. H. C. Ferraby.

The British Government hopes for the future to present for the consideration of the Chinese Government a draft treaty for the immediate relinquishment of extra-territorial rights and privileges in China. — British official announcement.

General Chiang Kai-shek may be compared with Alfred the Great and Abraham Lincoln—all of them men of prayer and devotion to God, all born leaders who could stand disaster without flinching and win through to victory. — Sir Stafford Cripps.

With nothing but the powers of our disposal a German who has murdered one or more Englishmen in a German prison camp might come here after the war and live in luxury without anyone having the right to touch him. — Lord Maugham.

We may have in front of us findings of a type which will make you people in London look back upon the memory of April 16, 1941, and May 10, 1941, although they were mere picnics. — Sir Ernest Gowers, Senior Regional Commissioner for London.

It has been decided to assist in the military authorities in Great Britain, and in certain limits the subject of mobilisations, to re-organise the towns. — Mr. N. S. Glynne, Joint Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of War.

The German army is their planes by running into pits just wide enough to allow the wings to lie flat on the ground. Over this level surface the planes are then laid and painted for camouflage so that it merges into the general pattern of the landscape. Distances of 200 or 400 yards separate the pits. — Mr. R. H. Conrad.

The Entrenching and Allied Employers' Federation has made the most far-reaching war-claim of the war, on behalf of nearly 2,000,000 workers in war factories and shipyards. It would mean nearly 80s a week increase for carpenters and ship-builders—a total of £156,000,000 a year, or nearly 1s. 6d. in the £ on income tax. — Mr. Charles Sutton.

The Jewish persecution in Germany is no longer a domestic matter than European rates in the coming could be a dominant factor for the citizens of the world. A double-edged sword has been raised in the name of solidarity, which will be the sword of the future. A double-edged sword has been raised in the name of solidarity, which will be the sword of the future. — Mr. Charles Sutton.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. A. C. Dunning, formerly an Education Officer in Tanganyika, is now a Labour Officer.

Dr. A. R. Lester is now Medical Officer and the Medical Officer of Health in Etebbe.

A son was born last week in Nairobi to the wife of Flight-Lieut. Sir J. A. Kirkpatrick, R.A.F.V.R.

A son was born on October 3 in Kasama, Northern Rhodesia, to the wife of Mr. V. E. Bourdillon.

A daughter was born recently in Nairobi to the wife of Mr. T. G. Askwith, of the Kenya Administration.

Mr. C. A. Cornell has been appointed Assistant Provincial Commissioner of the Coast Province of Kenya.

A son was born on October 6 in Nairobi to the wife of Major J. E. Derek Watson, The Gloucestershire Regiment.

A daughter has been born in Nakuru Hospital, Kenya, to the wife of Mr. A. M. Hankins, of the Sudan Political Service.

Mr. R. G. Gowthorpe is the new representative of the Eldoret Municipal Board on the Uasin Gishu District Council.

Mr. L. M. Forbes, of the Uganda Administrative Service, and Miss E. M. Farrar were married recently in Bulawayo.

Mr. M. S. Mackawy is now a member of the Municipal Board of Mombasa, in the room of Sheikh M. bin Issa, resigned.

Lieut. O. J. Keefe, East Africa's Rhodes Scholar for this year, has been accepted for admission after the war at Trinity College, Oxford.

Dr. J. M. Semple is acting as Deputy Director of Medical Services in Uganda, and Dr. J. G. St. G. Earl as Assistant Director in his place.

For the seventh year Mr. F. J. Courtney has been elected Chairman of the Nakuru Municipal Board. Major Stuart Prince is his deputy.

Mr. S. B. Mallie, a member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council and Chairman of the Dar-es-Salaam Town Council, is on his business visit to Kenya.

Sir Alfred Bell's collection of African art objects is sold tomorrow at Sotheby's, London, Sir Alfred is director of Rhodesia Railway and a trustee of the Bul Railway Trust.

Lord Bledisloe is in St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, for a minor operation. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission of 1938 on closer union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Lord Furness of Grantham, who had spent much time in East Africa, left on Oct. 9, 1942, the bulk of his unsettled estate already valued at £80,000 and settled land valued at £20,025.

Sir Montagu and Lady Barlow have sold The Manor, Eifield, Oxford, and have left Woodspite, Bucks, Newbury, Berkshire. Their only address is now Longwood, near Wainage, Berkshire.

The Rev. J. S. Collier of Etebbe, who is taking up his main work in Tanganyika, has left his company in his work and Miss Mary Edleston, who is his wife, has left her company in his work.

Mr. W. Leslie Brown, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner in the Union of South Africa, is visiting Portuguese East Africa to investigate the possibility of expanding trade between Canada and that territory.

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The engagements announced between Captain J. H. E. Parker, R.A.F., son of Lieut.-Col. G. L. V. Parker, R.E., and Mrs. Parker, of Crowborough, Sussex, and Anne, Valerie Wase-Rogers, elder daughter of Mr. M. W. Hopker, of the Kenya Women's Transport Service.

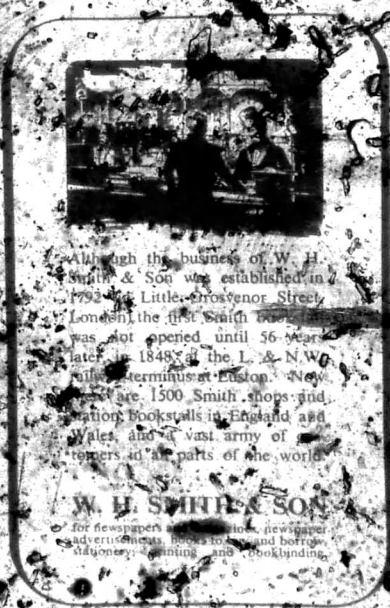
A Rubber Control Advisory Committee for Northern Rhodesia has been appointed. It is composed of the Chief Inspector of Mines, Messrs. T. R. Baxter and C. O. Bricker, Messrs. P. C. Brown, of Luanshya, Mr. R. C. Elliott, of Ndola, and Mr. F. C. Goke, of Mulanja.

The engagements announced between Squadron Leader Nelson R. Mansfield, R.A.F., of Christchurch, New Zealand, and Pamela Margate Joan, daughter of the late Francis MacKenzie, of Uganda, and Edinburgh, and Mrs. MacKenzie, 614 Rodney House, Ditching Square, London, S.W.1.

Sir Robert Gordon-Fittelson, former G.O.C.-in-C. Western Command, has resigned his post as Director of Milk Distribution in the Ministry, in favour of the fulfilment of his task. Sir Robert's son, an officer of the Royal Air Force, was A.F.C. to Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Bopham when Governor of Kenya.

A marriage will shortly take place between Lieut. Commander Denis McKay, R.N., elder son of the late William McKay and Mrs. McKay, of Evesnoaks, and Katherine (Susan), younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel H. C. S. Shirburne, Caid, C.I.B., O.B.E., of Gilston, Nairo, Kenya, and Mrs. S. M. Ward.

In the course of his recent tour of Portuguese East Africa, Dr. Machado, the Portuguese Minister for the Colonies, visited the estates of the Sena sugar estates, which he described as an outstanding example of co-operation between foreign capital and Portuguese enterprise. He paid tribute to the late Mr. S. P. Hornum, founder of the sugar industry of the Zambezi.



Although the business of W. H. Smith & Son was established in 1793 in Little Grosvenor Street, London, the first Smith bookshop was not opened until 56 years later, in 1849, at the L. & N.W. railway terminus at Euston. Now there are 1500 Smith shops and station bookstalls in England and Wales, and a vast army of customers in all parts of the world.

**W. H. SMITH & SON**  
 for newspapers, books, stationery, gifts, and best quality stationery, printing and bookbinding.





LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## Mining in the Colonies

### Views of a Prospector and Miner

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR, Your excellent editorial exposition on the absurdities of the "persistent" proposals of the Ministers of the British Colonies in the "Matters of Moment" is very opportune, and I hope it will be widely read, as it states so clearly what so many of us are bound to understand. One continually meets people who—led to believe by "reports" of their work, and who directly or indirectly leave England's shores—write articles, but probably will mean to contribute to the "journalists" seem to think that the condition of the African labourers comparable to the plight of the poor wretches now starving upon the Axis force-barracks and hell-hounds.

The folly of suggesting that any Government in a pertinent colony possibly prospect or develop a mining proposition is only too ridiculous for any who know from experience what that means. Perhaps a simple explanation from one who has prospected and mined in East Africa for many years may help to make the matter a little plainer.

It would have to be a new breed of Government servants who could possibly be visualised as able to rush off into the "blue" with a few porters and the minimum of food and comforts, and the maximum of idealistic optimism and pertinacity, besides a certain amount of local and studied knowledge, all of which are essential requisites for the successful prospector. Who under present conditions goes out to try and make a competence or a possible fortune (if his luck is good) away from his fellows, probably for many months or even years, while he waits "kindly" country, finds indications, worries out the clues, and perhaps eventually finds an outcrop that pans good values, and then after many promising trenches, pot-holes, and shafts have proved to be too poor to work at depth, and after sinking a shaft in hard rocks to a depth of say 50 feet and a little cross-cutting and drifting on the lode, prove to his own satisfaction that he has at last found something for a mining company to examine.

Then comes perhaps the toughest problem of his life. The manager of a company will not risk the shareholders' capital upon a highly problematical prospect without an extremely safe hope of its giving an adequate return, and as probably 90% of the propositions offered will not stand up to expert examination, the prospector has to put forward a very complete case in favour of his claim, showing the accessibility, water conditions, labour supply, food possibilities, width and length and depth of the lode, follow-up, and description of samples of the lode and of contact rocks, with estimates of the value of the prospect. The manager can decide whether he is justified or not in sending a mining engineer to examine and report on it. Thought of questions in Parliament in the event of a mine proving after development to be in economical would be enough to deter an examining engineer from reporting favourably on any prospect. Consequently, no prospector would waste his time looking for minerals if the Government were to buy the only owner's view.

Exaggeration seems to be a definite weapon of political propagandists, and only a small amount of the facts can adjust such distortions. It is plain that there can be no mining in the Colonies until a requirement of their communal services (to which more Europeans are being imported) is met, and until the Government is wretchedly short of labour services by all Natives who have not been enlisted in a campaign with visions of political power. But colonisation has not been used to secure labour for any of the mines of other private work, such as plantations, roads, or railway contracts in our East African territories. For these purposes recruitment is voluntary.

We who have lived in East Africa know that the lives of the Natives there are far easier and brighter than the great majority of Europeans in these crowded, over-civilised countries. It should be more widely known that the Africans own (communally) the land, and therefore are to be paid. Neither do they have to pay for the materials used for building or fencing; the usual procedure when they wish to build or to prepare a new field is to call his neighbours to come and help, and when the building or the cultivation is ready they have a justification of the help provided by the man and his family. They in their turn are ready to go to the help of their neighbours, and so the labour is highly paid and becomes a pleasure.

The average European seems susceptible of realising that there can be no comparison of wage standards, since conditions of life are so very different. Raising of wages would only result in inflation and higher prices, and this is not to be desired, and would do little to redress the conditions of the workers. Under present conditions a field worker earns an excellent wage for his work on a large farm, but it is hard not to feel that such a wage again is to be lost if the wage is not paid for his life as he has to be paid. During this period of labour on a mine, he has to wear a hat, a coat, and shoes, and should have 90% of his wages.

When a return to his own district there is none of the horrible anxiety of the towns in England. Food is certain, having a surplus of quite unnecessary, and fuel for cooking and for warmth can be gathered. Clothing costs are negligible, education for the children is available free for all, that which is so is medical attention, and free entertainment in many districts. Recreation and leisure are always at hand, as well as beer and "banquets" and a local self-government has operated for many years now in Tanganyika. A man very often spends an amusing or instructive morning listening to the local debates or listening to the local court cases, and if he is a critic would like to see if his own country could produce better. Yours truly,

Hoursemouth

## U.S. Attacks Upon Empire

Persistent attacks upon the British Empire continue in many publications in the United States. Denouncing this campaign in a lecture last week-end, Miss Dorothy Thomson, one of the best known American publicists, said:

"I have not seen a single paper or magazine anywhere in the United States which attacks the French Empire, all of which, we know, we intend to recover. Why have we promised that Madagascar and the rest shall go to the British after the war?"

It is only our fighting British friends, and our English laudable, who do part of the U.S. Empire, as they attack the British with quotation from the "Press". The Empire that threaten us is not the rapidly growing British Empire, but two or three empires, for we are trying to create two new empires, each of which empires is a part of the British Empire.

## Natural Resources Survey

A survey of the future Colony has been made by a specially appointed Board to obtain a first-hand knowledge of Southern Rhodesia's natural resources. The Board, which has already toured the native reserves and European holdings in the inland, is now working through Matabeleland. The task before it is a precedent in any field and particularly difficult to undertake and of enormous importance. The Board is a highly mechanised unit which, if it can be brought into early and effective use,

### Questions in Parliament

#### Prince Paul a Political Prisoner in Kenya

Captain Cunningham-Reid asked the Prime Minister why Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, after going over to the Axis, was allowed to take refuge in Kenya.

Mr. Law, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, replied that Prince Paul was not admitted to Kenya as a refugee. His status there was that of a political prisoner, and he was subject to surveillance.

Wing Commander Hulbert asked the number of British subjects in Ethiopia acting in an advisory capacity to the Emperor and the consequential charge upon British funds.

Mr. Law, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, replied that 19 British subjects had so far been appointed to senior posts by the Ethiopian Government as advisers, judges and commissioners of police, and that a small number of other senior appointments were about to be made. In addition a number of British subjects had been appointed to subsidiary posts in the medical and police services. The salaries attached to these appointments and all other expenditure in connexion with them were being met from Ethiopian Government funds, which were subsidised by grants from the Imperial British Government as specified in Article 7 of the recent Anglo-Ethiopian Agreement.

Mr. Driberg asked the Prime Minister if he was aware that an unfortunate result of the presence here of American Forces had been the introduction in some parts of Great Britain of discrimination against Negro troops; and if he would make friendly representations to the American military authorities asking them to instruct their men that the colour bar was not a custom of the country and that its non-observance by British troops and civilians should be regarded with equanimity.

The Prime Minister: The question is certainly unfortunate. I am hopeful that without any action on my part the point of view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected.

Mr. Driberg: Is the Prime Minister aware that this matter has already been aired to some extent, and therefore it seems wise to air it properly and to handle this very serious problem firmly and constructively than to pretend it does not exist?

Mr. Shawell: Is the Prime Minister aware that the Minister of Information in an article in one of the newspapers has expressed himself very definitely on this subject and is apparently opposed to any colour discrimination?

The Prime Minister: This is not only a point of merits, but also a point of representation being made by the House.

Mr. Gallacher: Is the Prime Minister aware that I have received a letter, a copy of which I have sent to him, from a number of serving men, informing me that an officer has written them a lecture advising them on the necessity for assimilation in connexion with Negroes who are in London?

#### Employment of Seychelles Troops

Mr. Sorrensen asked if the Minister of State for the Colonies would give consideration to the employment of the troops on the Seychelles, if any competent medical services had been instituted to combat venereal disease and tuberculosis; if he was aware of the high mortality rates of Seychelles soldiers serving outside their own islands in the last war; and if, in view of this, he would make representations to secure the retention of Seychelles troops within their own islands instead of those islands being garrisoned by other Colonial troops.

Mr. Harold Macmillan: A senior Medical Officer has been appointed, one of whose principal duties will be to deal with the problems of venereal disease and tuberculosis. The Secretary of State has no reason to believe that the mortality rate of Seychelles troops outside the Colony during the present war is abnormally high, and does not consider that it would be wise to press for their return.

Mr. Sorrensen: Why are the Seychelles troops sent out of the islands and troops from other Colonies left in? Could not the British Secretary of State make a recommendation that Seychelles troops should be retained in their own islands?

Mr. Macmillan replied that if Mr. Sorrensen considered valuable suggestions involving considerable shipping arrangements for large numbers, he would discuss it with appropriate officials. Mr. Sorrensen: It is not likely to reduce the amount of shipping employed?

Mr. Macmillan replied that that was not so, because Seychelles troops were already serving outside the islands.



## COTY

PERFUMES & BEAUTY COSMETICS

Coty, for thirty-three years the world's greatest creators of the finest Perfumes and Beauty Cosmetics are even now planning for the "After the War" resumption of Coty's complete service to woman's birthright—Beauty. Now and until victory is won the production of Coty Creations is greatly restricted. Not so the quality which remains unimpaired. Please use sparingly of what may be purchased. Coty Creations are now more precious than ever.

The members of Coty's Staff: Assistant, Fern, Chypre, Erierguide, Spicy, Mysterious, a simple, Rose, Garden, Eau de Cologne, etc., etc., etc. London, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool, etc., etc.

### News Items in Brief

### Ethiopia's Economic Needs

A demonstration in re-pulping paper by hand was recently given at the Industrial Research Laboratory in Nairobi.

Ramadhan ended on Monday when Id al-Fitr, the day of fast-breaking, was celebrated by Mohammedans throughout the world.

Salvage of waste paper is Kampala's new undertaking by boys and girls of the Scouts and Guides, who make daily collections from homes and offices.

Production of lint cotton in Mozambique rose from 1,400 tons in 1936 to 2,400 tons in 1940. This year's crop is expected to reach the record yield of 61,000 tons.

The September output of sisal and raw from the Tanganyika estates of East African Sisal Plantations Ltd. was 100 tons, making 15,000 for the first three months of the current financial year.

The relations of the Paper Controller of Kenya have made it necessary for the East African Standard, Nairobi, to cut its daily edition to four pages four times a week, with a Wednesday issue of six pages, and a bi-weekly (week-end) issue of 12 pages.

The Paper Plant Office of the Department of Labour in Kenya is officially stated to have 1,500,000 finger-prints, and 20 to be the largest non-criminal finger-print bureau in the Empire. Last year 100 Natives who had died were identified by this method, to the benefit of their relatives.

Addressing an official audience in Portuguese East Africa during his recent visit, Dr. Machado Ventura for the Colonies, stated that it was desirable for the Portuguese Minister, holding the portfolio to visit the Rhodesia and South Africa in order to show Portugal's friendship and spirit of collaboration, in a way that did not require the colour of the flag.

During the Economic Conference held in Addis Ababa the first report of which was given in this newspaper last week, the Ethiopian Minister of Commerce, after consultations with the Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, submitted the following list of essential import requirements:

Cotton (sheering) 20,000 tons; (spinning) 20,000 cases; (textiles) 20,000 cases; (soda) 20,000 tons; (salt) 20,000 tons; (sugar) 20,000 tons; (oil) 20,000 tons; (rice) 20,000 tons; (wheat) 20,000 tons; (barley) 20,000 tons; (maize) 20,000 tons; (beans) 20,000 tons; (peas) 20,000 tons; (lentils) 20,000 tons; (milk) 20,000 tons; (butter) 20,000 tons; (cheese) 20,000 tons; (meat) 20,000 tons; (fish) 20,000 tons; (vegetables) 20,000 tons; (fruit) 20,000 tons; (spices) 20,000 tons; (drugs) 20,000 tons; (chemicals) 20,000 tons; (machinery) 20,000 tons; (tools) 20,000 tons; (hardware) 20,000 tons; (textiles) 20,000 tons; (clothing) 20,000 tons; (shoes) 20,000 tons; (furniture) 20,000 tons; (household goods) 20,000 tons; (medical supplies) 20,000 tons; (educational supplies) 20,000 tons; (religious supplies) 20,000 tons; (miscellaneous) 20,000 tons.

It was stated that the Italian Government, a hessian and rope factory, flour mills and auxiliary a shoe factory and a canning factory, all established by the Italians, were willing to manage their work and to submit to inspection and control by a British technical expert appointed by the Ethiopian Government.

It was also announced that the British Minister of the Ethiopian Ministry of Communications had a regular fortnightly air service, later to be replaced to a weekly basis, was to be operated by the Ethiopian Airways Corporation. The air service will be operated by the carriage of air mails and passengers. The route will be Addis Ababa, Khartoum, Cairo and London. The service will be operated by the Ethiopian Airways Corporation. The service will be operated by the Ethiopian Airways Corporation. The service will be operated by the Ethiopian Airways Corporation.

The Kenyas now road, the P.W.D. has adopted the standards according to the national road programme in South Africa. The maximum grade will be 1 in 20 (the present Empire Department road is one in 8) and the minimum radius of any curve will be 500 feet. The roads are to be of asphalt-macadam and will be 20 feet wide, exclusive of drains.

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COMPANY MEETING

**Dwa Plantations, Limited**

**Mr. S. R. Hogg's Statement**

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at River Plate House, London, E.C. 4, on October 6.

Mr. S. R. HOGG, F.C.A., Chairman of the company, presided.

The following statement by the Chairman had been circulated with the report and accounts.

The accounts for the year 1941 show a trading profit, after providing for all expenditure and for estate redemption and depreciation of £2,008, to which must be added £25 for bank interest received. After providing for the interest on the prior lien debenture stock, costing £955, the net profit for the year was £1,188, and, with the addition of £3,492 brought forward, the balance of undistributed profit at December 31, 1941, was £4,680.

No dividend on the cumulative preference shares was paid during 1941, but payment for the six months to December 31, 1940, was made on July 1, 1941.

**The Company's Finances**

There are no major changes in the assets of the company to report. Additions to plantations consisted of some replanting at Mwinga, weeding on the estates, and the removal of their bush from the Dwa and Kedi areas. The fixed assets aggregated £70,826, compared with £71,442 at the end of the preceding year. Towards the end of 1941 orders were placed for a new decorticator and a new oil engine to replace units in the Dwa factory which had become worn out. The decorticator was shipped on July 31 last, and the oil engine is ready for shipment.

Current assets aggregated £22,139, compared with £22,201 at the end of the preceding year. Stocks of sisal were substantially lower, owing to the smoother working of the Government's buying arrangements. During the year the company purchased £4,000 of 3% Savings Bonds.

Total liabilities at December 31, 1941, were £50,223, compared with £47,890 the preceding year.

With regard to taxation, the company's excess profits tax computations have not been finally agreed, but it is unlikely that there will be any liability, to this tax up to December 31, 1941. There is no liability to income tax in the United Kingdom or to National Defence Contribution owing to past losses, and any liability there may be to Kenya income tax is covered by the reserve included in the liabilities shown in the balance sheet.

**Removal of Restriction on Sisal Production**

The net production in 1941 was in line with the forecast made at the annual general meeting last year. The diminution from the good results obtained in 1940 was due to the operation of the restriction scheme, under which the company's output had to be substantially reduced. Events this year have materially changed the situation, and important sources of supply of hard fibres have been lost to the enemy. East African sisal must be used to replace as far as possible the supplies of sisal previously obtained from the Dutch East Indies and of Manila hemp from the Philippines. Accordingly, restriction has been withdrawn, and growers in East Africa are now urged to produce as much as possible.

Production is, and will be, limited by the shortage of Native labour, and the difficulty of obtaining and shipping machinery, stores, and spares, but it is hoped that outputs from Dwa and Kedi will reach a total of 1,300 tons during 1942. It is hoped that this higher output should provide the company with a higher trading profit, although the advantages of in-

creased output will be somewhat offset by increased costs of labour and materials.

It will be seen from the directors' report that the recent director of East Africa, Colonel W. H. Franklin, has died. In his death your directors have lost a valued colleague and friend. It is not proposed at the moment to replace him in East Africa, but doubtless after the war I shall go out to the Colony again and then consider the position.

In closing, I wish to express on your behalf, the thanks of the directors and shareholders to the general manager and the staff for our estates, who have worked bravely and efficiently in conditions which have become more and more difficult.

**Tribute to Colonel W. H. Franklin**

At the meeting, the Chairman made a brief reference to the loss which the company had sustained by the death of Colonel Franklin, who had been a director since May, 1937, and whose great experience and knowledge of East African matters had always been readily available to the company.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, the retiring director was re-elected, and the auditors re-appointed.

On the motion of Mr. R. W. Garvalho, seconded by Mr. Alfred Sims, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, the board, and the general manager and the staff in East Africa for their efficient work and devotion to duty in very difficult conditions.

**Quinine Substitutes**

America is now producing 500,000,000 tablets of atabrin every year, sufficient to deal with 33,000,000 cases of malaria. Atabrin, a substitute for quinine, corresponds to the British mepacrine, which is becoming more widely used as the quinine shortage increases.

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### Air Letters for the Forces

The Postmaster-General announces that a new letter service to the Forces in the Middle East and the countries beyond will be introduced as soon as the Christmas mail for those theatres has been cleared, and will probably be in about six weeks.

The new air letters will take the place of the present airmail card. It will be a full-weight closed communication, such as which members of the British forces overseas have of some time been sending home. It was not practicable to reach the majority of letters from this country, by civilians, and the institution of the new service has had in view the provision of additional aircraft capacity. The Government has now arranged for the provision.

The Forces to which the new air letters may be sent include: (1) Middle East Force (Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Jordan, Cyprus, Syria).

(2) East Africa Force (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, British Territory, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles).

(3) H.M. Army and R.A.F. in India, Ceylon, Malaya, British Somaliland, Abyssinia, Eritrea, Somalia (Italian Somaliland).

(4) H.M. ships, care of G.P.O., London (including merchant ships on Government non-commercial service) serving in the eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea and the East Indies Sea-Route (including the Persian Gulf and East African waters).

(5) Merchant vessels other than those whose addresses are care of G.P.O., London, calling at ports in areas covered by (1) to (4) above.

Each air letter must be written on a form of standard size and design. Open the form over a writing surface of 5in. by 9in. Before pasting it is folded in four and stuck down along the edges. The form will be on sale at all post offices on payment of the air postage rate of 1s. No other type of form can be allowed nor an enclosure permitted.

With the introduction of the air letter service the airmail card service will cease. Correspondents will then have the option of using the airmail card or the air letter service.

The Postmaster-General has said that it will be in the public interest for the bulk of the correspondence to continue to be by airmail, which affects inland savings in airmail space. The airmail will therefore always receive first priority in transmission.

Ordinary service mail to Egypt now averages 57 days and air mail 50 days, while airmails take between 32 and 26 days, said a Post Office official in London a few days ago. Air mail letters are carried by sea to the Cape, while airmails go the whole way by air.

### Lost Mails

Parcel mails for the Rhodesias, via Cape Town, posted approximately between June 14 and 16, in all districts, except London and the south of England, have been lost by enemy action.

Airmail mails sent from Southern Africa to the United Kingdom early in September, which have not arrived are now presumed to have been in the lost flying boat CLARE. Arrangements have been made for the messages to be re-photographed and transmitted.

### B.S.A.P. Sent to Coppelbek

Following the announcement published in this newspaper last week of the detention of three Europeans on suspicion of fomenting unrest in the Coppelbek, a small number of white personnel of the B.S.A.P. Southern Rhodesia have been sent north to the area as a precaution. No reports have thus far been received of disturbances after the arrests of the Europeans or suspicion of subversive activities. The B.S.A.P. white personnel have been sent to Northern Rhodesia to avoid the use of Native Police in the event of any incidents.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this newspaper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

### LATEST MINING NEWS

## Company Progress Reports

**Cam and Motor.**—September millings totalled 25,100 tons, yielding a revenue of £47,725 and a working profit of £23,010.

**Rezende.**—During September 1,000 tons of ore were milled, yielding a revenue of £24,023 and a mine profit of £5,581.

**Sherrill and Starr.**—From 5,900 tons milled in September there was a revenue of £9,000 and a working profit of £1,053.

**Wanderers.**—The tonnage milled in September totalled 39,500 tons, yielding 14,550 oz. and a profit of £9,077. The cost was 13s. 3d. per ton of 1108.70 per cent.

**Wankie Colliery.**—During September coal sales amounted to 117,392 tons, and those of coke to 5,708 tons.

**Barrick.**—18,400 tons were milled in September, yielding 553 oz. of fine gold, a revenue of £22,793, and a mine profit of £7,297.

**Fair Goldfields.**—During the quarter ended June 30 millings were 15,100 tons, yielding 13,500 oz. of gold, a revenue of £118,713, and a profit of £27,000. Development—1,186 ft.

### Tin Production

An agreement signed in London on September 9, between the Governments of Belgium, Bolivia, the United Kingdom, and also the United States for the international control of the production and export has been issued as a White Paper. The agreement, which will operate as from January 1, 1943 to December 31, 1946, as a minimum, engages each territory to furnish monthly figures of production and exports. Standard tonnages are: Belgian Congo, 204,178; Bolivia, 16,768; Malaya, 32,434; Netherlands Indies, 55,115; Nigeria, 15,367—a total of 282,036 tons. Stocks of tin and tin concentrates in any territory may not exceed 25% of the standard tonnage of that territory, except with the committee's special permission.

### Chinese Miners in Rhodesia

Prospectors who recently discovered a gold-bearing reef about 400 miles from Bulawayo could obtain no financial backing from European quarters, but found support from Chinese traders in the Colony. Mr. Kingston How Eason and Mr. Yat Fui Young, Joseph, now owners of what has been named the Sao Yat See mine, in the area, are said to be running to 40dwt. to the ton, at least 500 to 2,000 oz. of gold were produced from 1,000 tons of ore.

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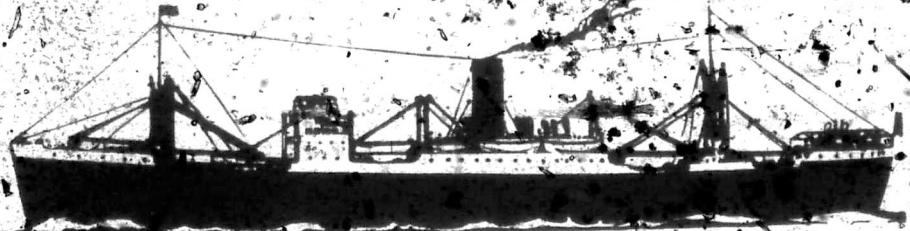
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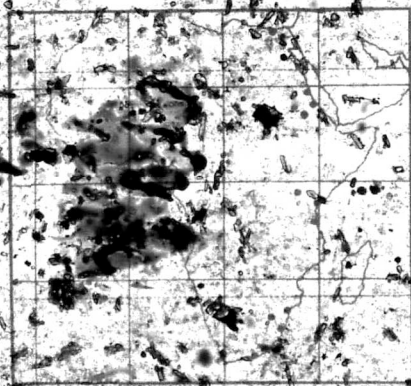
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 22, 1942  
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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**CRITICS OF BRITISH DEPENDENCIES** in East Africa and the Rhodesias never tire of repeating the charge that economic development has been retarded because of the low wages generated by Native labour.

**Nonsense About Prevailing Wage Rates and Native Slavery.** It is the opinion of such

critics that the high cost of labour is tantamount to slavery. There is no firmer foundation for these sweeping condemnations, which entirely lose sight of the fact that the value of money varies from place to place. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia recently pointed out that African earnings in agricultural and similar work in that colony are paid higher wages than those obtainable in some South American republics. Our purpose on this occasion is not to re-examine the charges made by the critics, but to remind them of a significant fact which we can recall at a single one of them having mentioned either in speech or in print—namely, the deep-seated conviction among Europeans in these territories that they have everything to gain from the payment of higher wages. It is self-evident that the increased purchasing power which would thus become immediately available would benefit trade in many ways, and not less obvious that by such rise in the Native standard of living there would be simultaneous improvement in the health of the African population. That if it turns out that the advanced powers of work

and if it is the present low standard of work which largely determines the wage rate which can be paid for a given output is poor, clearly it will depress the amount of wages which can be borne by a commodity destined to be sold in the world's markets in competition with similar goods from other sources.

Hitherto the agricultural producer, who has far less than a fair deal during the inter-war period, has had to be on his guard against any avoidable increase in his costs of production.

**Justice for the Producer.** Indeed, even at the relatively low rates of wages which have been paid, most European producers have suffered.

They would have been more than satisfied to pay larger wages if world markets had been able to give a fair price for their products and raw materials. To put it on a higher ground, the payment of higher wages would have been to their own direct benefit. It is quite clear, for instance, that to take some such examples, the African could drink more wine and coffee, eat more sugar, and smoke more cigarettes, if he had greater purchasing power. In other words, the producers of such commodities would have a larger local market, and many of them, subject to the shocks of world markets, would have secondary industries developed, and they are developing swiftly in the Rhodesias and in East Africa. This is

with a corresponding increase in the number of workers, the higher the output and the more the demand for most products. However, it is not always the number of potential local consumers, but as the supply rises, so will the volume of employment in these industries.

Thus, while critics parrot their cries of deliberately depressing the earning power of the African, there is clear recognition by the men on the spot that the trend must and should be in the opposite direction.

**Wage Policy Must be Balanced**

From every point of view, there are advantages to be gained from making it easier for the African to increase his purchasing power and expand his demand for manufactured goods. Merely to raise the income of the Colonial Empire by one pound per head per annum would increase trade by 60,000,000, or 20% at one stroke. That fact alone is a proof of the hollowness of such criticisms. Criticism which is seldom convincing in its estimate of the profit-motive as an incentive in economic activity. Moreover, there is a strong tendency for more the great variation of circumstances which often leads to like reactions. It may very well be, for example, that an increase in the wage rate will merely immediately reduce output. The worker arguing that he needs only so many hours weekly, and that if he can earn that sum in fewer hours, he will have greater leisure. Simply to add to existing wage scales may therefore be folly. Any such movement must obviously be part of a wider plan, which will include in the African man and woman the desire for better housing, better clothing, better food, and make these more readily available.

**RODHESIA HAS BEEN EXPERIENCING** a familiar war-time phenomenon. Acute housing shortage in the latter part of the influx to the Colony of soldiers and their families.

**Hotel Charges under the Empire Training Scheme**

has resulted in a tendency for some hotel and boarding-house proprietors to stiffen their charges unduly. To remedy this state of affairs, the Government of the Colony has just introduced control measures which provide that no charges are henceforth to be increased without permission of the authorities, and that from December 1st rates in establishments of the type mentioned, even to those in operation in the month before the outbreak of war. Proprietors of opinion that they have a case for increase above the datum line may apply to the Controller of Prices, providing to his satisfaction that they can today earn a reasonable profit at the new price level. Our correspondence from Southern Rhodesia has been singularly free from complaints of abuses of this kind, but we have received numbers of letters of bitter comment on this subject in the case of Kenya, especially in Nairobi, where little if anything appears to have been done to abolish or even abate the evil. At any rate, any steps taken cannot have been effective, for charges continue to be made against some hotel and boarding-house keepers here. This is a problem which affects us, it does the very least, in war-time life in a demanding demand for boarding. In such fashion Southern Rhodesia is being thus provided a further example of the effect of a glass of partiality. The difference which has distinguished the Southern Rhodesia Colony from the more northerly territories.

**TIDINGS:**

**Lord Cranborne as Viceroy**

Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for India, is to go to India next year as Viceroy in succession to Lord Linlithgow. This possibility has been mentioned by several newspapers recently. Discussing suitable candidates, Mr. C. Weir, vice-chancellor of the *Daily Mail*, writes: "The favorite is, perhaps, Lord Cranborne. He is 49 years of age, son and heir to the Marquess of Callington, having magnificent control coverage in his own right." Lord Cranborne inherits the fluctuating influence of the Cecil family to which he belongs. A member of the House of Lords, he has the good strength of character, good judgment, resourcefulness, and tact. East Africans, at any rate, who have suffered so much from the frequent changes in the Secretariatship of State for the Colonies, will hope that Lord Cranborne, who has shown his own interest in the Colonial Empire, will not leave Downing Street for Delhi.

**Lord Hailey and Primary Producers**

Economic problems of the Colonial Empire are discussed by Lord Hailey in an article quoted in this issue. Before the war, agriculturists in East Africa and the Rhodesias felt the full severity of the equality suffered by primary producers in comparison with the producers of manufactured goods. Readers of this newspaper will recall the financial stresses of those years of depression, and welcome the emphasis laid upon the need to give primary producers a fair deal to promote the development of secondary industries and to expand subsistence production.

**Points for Kenya to Ponder**

Kenya is shown to have an unavoidable excess in several departments of public expenditure of no less than 20% of her total budget. Her administrative costs are higher than those of any other Dependency examined. She takes her head tax first with an effective charge of 13% of her total, all the other territories except one manage with less than 4%. On the other hand, 21% of her expenditure is upon social services, that take only 18% and 17% in Uganda and Nyasaland re-

spectively, which, however, spend 24% and 25% of their revenues on the economic services, that in Italy receive no more than 16%. Local conditions inevitably affect these matters, but such wide variations appear to warrant detailed examination.

**Tanganyika Wheat Growing Scheme**

The United States authorities have approved the delivery of the agricultural machinery necessary to enable the Government of Tanganyika Territory to carry out its scheme for the production of wheat from an area of 40,000 acres in the Northern Province, mainly in Masallala. The Wheat Production Board has been approached as follows: The British Commissioner for the Northern Province (Chabman), the Director of

Agriculture or his representative, Captain A. L. Hewes, and Mr. F. A. F. Schindler who has been appointed general manager.

**Legal Adviser to Emperor of Ethiopia**

Mr. Nathan Marein, a noted Jewish lawyer, is on his way to Addis Ababa to become legal adviser to the Emperor of Ethiopia. He was ten years ago in Jerusalem. Mr. Marein lived in America until the last year when he joined the Jewish Legion and was in the Palestine campaign. He returned to America, took his degree in law, and afterwards became legal adviser to the Ethiopian Consulate in Palestine, representing Abyssinian interests in many court cases when the Italian Government tried to seize Abyssinian state property there.

**THE WAR**

**The Battles of The Ethiopian Lakes**

*Five Achtung's of our African Described by War Office*

THE BATTLES OF THE LAKES were an elaborate operation of the Ethiopian Army according to the War Office account in "The Campaigns".

They were fought almost entirely by Italian troops from East and West Africa under the leadership of Europeans against an enemy force largely Somali and possessing great superiority in the number of tanks and guns.

Our northern force was for the most part the East African Brigade of General Cunningham's 4th Division, which came south after the capture of Ababa. The southern force was Cunningham's 5th Division, consisting of the 21st King's African Rifles and the 50th Coast Regiment, which advanced from the 11th Division during the advance through Somaliland in order to strike north along the coast along the road which the Italians had taken during the 1935. This division fought the southern battle of the Lakes.

The northern battle took place around the lakes, which included three full-scale battles, two lesser fights, and a whole series of minor skirmishes. The southern battle took place many miles to the south of the lakes, and included the three-day battle of Wajid, perhaps the toughest action fought in Kenya, Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia during the campaign.

The region of the lakes is one of the levelist stretches of country that can be found anywhere in the Abyssinian highlands. The secret of its plain really lies in the depression which gives it elevation—an annual quarter of a part of the world where scenery, though often grand as seldom mild, is never easily across the "see-heaven" but seldom forested plateau, a plateau that rises to mountains which feel inclined, but which appear to be buried in the matrix.

**Chain of Lakes 200 Miles Long**

The chain of lakes between Ababa, Langana, Shala, Awasa, and Gamo was from north to south a force which was impossible to be broken. This gap occurs in the middle of the chain of lakes. Lake Awasa, here, between Langana and Gamo, and through it ran the Italian line of communication west to the Soddu and thence to the sea.

Any Italian troops operating east of the lakes would have to retire back to the coast. An Italian force in the very beginning of the campaign had been in force north of Shashama, but the main force of the Italian army at the east of Lake Awasa at least two divisions of the Italian army, the 2nd and 3rd, were existing south of the Italian line of communication. If Shashama fell the retreat of the Italian army would be threatened. The Italian army would be cut there, they would find themselves completely surrounded by the 22nd Brigade to the north, the 12th Brigade to the south, and the 1st Brigade to the east.

The Italian army was engaged during the fall of Addis Ababa and the capture of the main road to the south.

force, but 25,000 prisoners were captured, a record for the force at Brigadier Pooley's disposal never exceeded 5,000 and was in the earlier stages less than 4,500 strong.

So, Fowkes had to resort to "insurance." Being so far from the sort of men that minor operations were hazardous and major operations impossible, he advanced with one and a half battalions against thousands of Italian in the lake sector known to be planning a strong attack with tanks. Expecting the attack along the road from Shashama, he had to split his little force and detach two companies all that existed of the 5th King's African Rifles to attack Fike-dise. While one company demonstrated "frontally," the other made a flank attack and stormed the hill with the bayonet.

The brilliant little action had all the characteristics quite out of proportion to the force engaged. Carried out by General Bettle's much-valued counter-attack, it was done with all the force back to the lake. It may be supposed that the Italians had any hope of the force being destined to fight in any case, a force of 100,000 men, and that they were fighting with tanks, the Italians' counter-offensive had to be met with a single shot. This was a immense relief to General Cunningham, who for the first and only time during the campaign had the tactical misgiving that the enemy has used his immense moral strength to surprise. The Italian army there would certainly have been a grave embarrassment, and even possibility of disaster to the British forces.

**Military Mistakes of the Italians**

Throughout the campaign the enemy made one mistake of massing his forces on the tops of hills and along the banks of rivers. Moreover, their patrolling was ineffective, and their flanks were far too short. As a result to be outflanked, they got what they deserved. So on position after another fell to our much smaller force, the end came with the battle of Soddu, after Shashama and Dalle had been captured.

The enemy was surprised, and the Italian positions easily located. It was a proper military battle in which the artillery co-operated magnificently with the infantry, in spite of the fact that they did not have time to register. They had to get into action as they arrived on the individual initiative of each battery command. The infantry crossed the river, pushed the attack home with the bayonet against an enemy who fought bravely for an hour.

The battle seemed almost over when the enemy tanks, hidden to all eyes in the bushes, charged out upon us then. Because the bridge had been blown, we had no room for turning vehicles beyond the river, and our own tanks were rendered ineffective by the presence of the river, and the situation was critical when the Italian tanks performed an act of almost unbelieveable audacity.

He climbed upon the tank, opened the hatch and took up his position in the bushes. The colonel who commanded the tank had tried to get the tank going himself, failed, and the commander of the tank on the tank himself failed to get on to the tank. The extraordinary single-handed action certainly decided the day.

Soddu was followed by three light tanks and a couple of armoured cars.

At Soddu they were captured General Liberati with the staff, the 25th Division, General Cacciari with the staff of the 101st Division, 4 sub-machine-guns, and six medium tanks; four light tanks, about 100 machine-guns, and the last remnants of the 21st Division, which had been struggling since it crossed country round the north end of Lake Abaya and arrived nearly in time to give themselves up. The taking of Soddu was a fine example of the effects of relentless pursuit and surprise, and the speedy use of armoured fighting vehicles.

Its capture was the final phase of the final victory of the northern battle of the Lakes.

A campaign during which our little force often accomplished the theoretically impossible and repeatedly brought it off, thanks to its own high courage and to the general collapse of Italian morale. Evidence of the collapse was everywhere—commitments were not properly guarded forward lines units failed to carry out fully the orders of their generals, and the generals themselves failed to see that their plans were sound.

#### The Battle of Wadara

Meantime, the 12th Division had taken Diro, Bardera, Mandera, Lega, Feirandi and Negheft, all of which surrendered without a fight. Retiring into the highlands, the Italians fondly imagined that they could not be followed at that season of the year. The transport difficulties were truly terrible, but by smashing the Italians at Wadara the 12th Division played an absolutely vital part in the crushing victory in the battle of the LAKES.

Ever since the Italian conquest of the country Wadara has been famous in Abyssinian history. There the Italians held out for 11 desolate months, defying every effort to dislodge them from positions whose natural defences minimised the mechanical advantages of their opponents. The Italians knew well the strength of this position, but the bravery of the gallant Abyssinian resistance must have stirred them to emulation

and raised their hopes. Certainly they fought with courage and fine colonial bravery. Protected by a high percentage of steep slopes and a precipitous descent beyond a great divide across which the road ran north-south to the north. They held a three-mile front to the unusual depth of four miles. Their right wing, which rested on prominent features like the Five Bumples, had a splendid field of fire; their left wing, which might otherwise have been impassable, was protected by dense forest.

This forest dominated the battle of Wadara; it hid the disposition of the Italian forces and limited the use of our artillery and armoured cars. Many desperate encounters were fought out in the mangle of confusion, deep ditches and in the ever increasing mud of its open gaps. It has been described as a charnel house, and by the end of the affair it was packed with bodies, most of them Italian.

The battle of Wadara lasted for three whole weeks, from April 19 to May 11, with a stubbornness that did the Italians credit. It was the stiffest fighting which the Gold Coast Regiment encountered during the campaign. The result of the battle was to trap many thousands of Italifs.

One rather delightful story is told of how a captain with a platoon and an East African armoured car was called upon to attack a bunker, who had with him only hundreds of men, and demanded his surrender. The bunker replied that it was Jung's duty to surrender to such a superior officer with such a small force. Finally he carried no written order, but he had a high officer's prisoner. The captain merely said the bunker make up his mind, or he was going to open fire. The bunker surrendered.

By the end of the campaign in the Lakes area 30 Italian Generals had been captured, 403 guns and 12 tanks and armoured cars had been put out of action by a force less than one-tenth their number.

## Many Casualties

### Among East Africans and Rhodesians

The Admiralty has issued a casualty list containing the names of 19 officers and crew who lost their lives when the *EMERALD* was sunk while on escort duty with the Royal Convoy to Russia. Among them was Ordinary Seaman W. F. D. Pitt-Pitts, aged 39, eldest son of the Hon. A. Pitt-Pitts, Attorney-General of Uganda, and Mrs. Rosamund Pitt-Pitts, of Woodlands, Nairobi, and Journey's End, Guildford, Surrey.

Lieut. H. E. R. Torr, D.S.C., R.N., of the Fleet Air Arm, who has served on active service in Perth, was the son of Mrs. Hugh Marshall, Hole, who is his husband, Lieut. Colonel Hugh Marshall, Hole, who is his father.

The death is announced of a flying officer in India of 2nd Lt. Ian G. Manning, The Buffs, aged 30, son of the late Major V. J. G. Manning, M.C., and Mrs. Vera Gomme, of Bickley, Kent, and brother of and Lt. Colin Manning, M.N., Kenya Armoured Car Regiment.

Lieut. Victor C. Bisset, of the South African Air Force, has been killed in an air accident in Kenya.

Second Lieutenant Leon Kidwin, S.A.A.F., has lost his life in Kenya in a flying accident.

Sgt. Pilot Michael Gander, R.A.F.V.R., 2nd Air Troop, and Mrs. Jean Gander of Kampisa, Kenya, have been killed in action.

2nd Lieutenant G. M. Morton, R.A., reported missing, was the youngest son of Mr. G. A. Morton, who served in the First World War before joining in Kenya, and who has served through the East African Campaign of 1914-18, took up air work in conjunction with East Africa. In 1938 he turned to golf, and is reported to have married successfully.

Lieutenant G. P. Lewis, formerly reported missing, and now taken to a prisoner of war, is the son of Mr. Justice Lewis of Southern Rhodesia.

The following Rhodesian casualties on active service are announced: Killed as the result of flying accidents: Sgt. S. G. Cairns and Aviator Sgt. L. W. Mair. Killed previously reported missing: Lieut. J. D. ...

of air operations. Sgt. Air Gunner I. T. Lucas, missing, is the result of air operations. Sgt. Pilot J. K. C. Ballanquhain, died in service. Sgt. N. C. Wood and Car. R. A. ...

A second list of Rhodesian casualties on active service states: Killed: Sgt. Air Observer E. Edwards, Sgt. Air Gunner A. Macmillan and K. A. Evans; Bombardier N. Jamieson; L/Bdr. E. J. Simpson; L/Cpl. W. W. Winder, and Tpr. N. A. W. Walker; died: Flying Officer, H. Miller; Capt. T. G. Standing and R. J. Rose, and Sgt. J. McKay; Learmonth and A. G. Whittall; presumed killed: Pilot Officer J. L. Kaschula; Sgt. Pilot J. W. Woodall; Sgts. F. K. Galant and F. F. de Smidt; L/Cpl. T. Clark; Rifles: A. Fulton and A. A. Feigenbaum, missing, believed killed; Sgt. Air Gunner G. T. Reid, missing; Pilot Officer R. G. Bennett; A/Fldt. Lieut. W. J. E. Haggard; 2nd Lieut. C. P. Lewis; Sgt. Wireless Operator; Mr. C. P. F. Peers; Sgt. Air Gunners R. Cooke and K. E. Williams; Flight Serge. P. L. O. Thompson; Sgts. J. van der Merwe, Cpl. G. McLennan; L/Bdr. W. J. P. Priorities, and Gun. R. R. Bowerman; wounded: Pilot Officer R. A. Hardy; Sgt. Air Gunner I. S. Robinson; A/Sgt. G. Griffiths; L/Bdr. J. G. ...; Butte, T. J. Nel, and P. J. Watson; prisoners of war previously reported missing: Pilot Officer D. ...; and Lt. G. G. Hurrell, and Sgt. R. C. Bryson.

King Haakon of Norway awarded the Norwegian Victoria Cross posthumously to Captain Bernard Warburton Lee, the last V.C. of the war, who was killed in action after leading his destroyer flotilla in the Narvik fjord against a superior force of German warships. Captain Warburton Lee had served for some years in East African waters.

The following Rhodesians for meritorious service are announced: Bar to Military Cross, Corporal J. W. ... and A. A. L. Goss, Meritorious Mention, Meritorious Military Cross, Lieut. J. N. D. Woodrow, In Royal Horse Artillery; Military Medal, Acting Sgt. G. Griffiths and Bdr. W. S. H. Salford, Royal Horse Artillery.



Lieut. E. Kitchin, Lieut. A. J. de Waard, Sergt. V. Moutzen, and Sergt. M. Wazi, of Northern Rhodesia, are mentioned in dispatches for distinguished and gallant services in the Middle East.

The following Southern Rhodesians have been awarded the Military Medal: Corporal (Acting Sergeant) M. Kelly, of the 1st Battalion Buffs; L. E. Williams, of Salisbury, both of The King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Private J. C. Stagle, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), of Marandellas.

The following members of the Northern Rhodesian Fighter Squadron are now officially stated to have taken part in the Dieppe raid: Sgt. J. L. Green, F/Lieut. R. W. L. Dawson, and C. Johnston, Pilot Officers R. M. Manro, P. Elcombe, J. H. Deall, J. D. Miller, J. A. Wilson, and Lt. J. C. Thompson, W. R. Smithyman, W. D. Wright, S. B. Siddulph, and Sgt. J. D. Howorth.

Major-General Sir Philip E. Mitchell has been appointed to distinguished services with the East African Forces. Sir Philip, previously Governor of Uganda, was Political Adviser to the C.O.S. in C. Middle East, and he was recently appointed Governor of Fiji.

Major-General W. B. George, of Morrison, South Wales, has obtained his wings after training in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Mark Young

Sir Mark Young, former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and at the time of the Japanese attack Governor of Hong Kong, is now known to be interned in Wunging, a small town near Shanghai. Sir Mark is about 60, other Britons, mainly members of the Royal Navy.

Sir George Gater, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was injured in Washington for several months on matters of a technical nature.

General George O. Davis, in the United States Army, is in the Philippines. General O. Davis has served in the United Kingdom on duty in the London theatre of operations.

The well-known Ethiopian pilot, Capt. J. Lam, who for the last six years has been a prisoner in Italy, has been released and will return to Addis Ababa, states an Addis report.

The 900 Polish refugees who recently reached Bar es Salaam were nearly all of peasant stock and nearly all women and children. The few men among them were all too old for military service. Soon after their arrival 500 left for the mission station at Mucoro to await the provision of accommodation in the Southern Highlands, and the other 400 went to Kopong Kraai, where accommodations had already been arranged. Colonel Nell Dewar was in charge of the arrangements.

East Africa's Coastal Defences Strengthened

East Africa's coastal defences have been modernised by the installation of anti-air batteries and the strengthening of the artillery defences.

The Controller of the Civil Defence Service in Dar es Salaam stated in his report on recent test operations that the slightly altered air-raid defences were very bad indeed.

Southern Rhodesia has expressed a willingness that Rhodesians not prepared to render military service may be posted to the Southern Rhodesia Labour Corps, members of which receive 2s. 6d. daily. Their dependents draw full civil allowances. The Labour Corps does unskilled work on any constructive effort whether connected with military organisation or not.

Again, a paper purchased by the East African Command and sent to the Swahili and Chikwaja, is sent regularly from Kenya to the East African Navy, the paper being in Ceylon.

Thirty TANGANYIKA 7/11 mines were ordered for this week. The Government has also paid for with the £26,000 raised in Tanganyika War Weapons Week.

Among the latest acknowledgments of contributions with the Donor's Club is the Red Cross, and St. John

Fund are £1000 from the Tanganyika Territory War Relief and Welfare Fund. Further £200 A.O.S. from Rhodesia Railways, Ltd.; £500 s.s. from the Kenya War Welfare Fund; and £50 from the Uganda War Welfare Fund.

The third King George and Queen Elizabeth Victoria League club has been opened from the Empire Overseas below commissioned rank was opened last week at Henson House, 83, Vauxhall, S.W. 9, London, by Mr. Atlee, Secretary of State for the Dominions. The first club was destroyed by an air raid, and the second club could not meet the time upon it, and a third one has been opened.

At least 15 of the landings were taken up to buy a mobile canteen and three food inspectors for use in Plymouth, Cardiff, Portsmouth and either Liverpool or Hull.

The Red Cross shop in Salisbury has a stock of more than £1000 in its first six months.

Native adherents of one mission station in the unincorporated district of Tanganyika have offered 70 bags of coffee to the Army as a result of the visit of a special publicity party which is touring the Territory to show what the East African soldiers are doing in the war.

The Tanganyika War Fund and the King George War Relief and Welfare Fund are reaching a dead end to achieve totals of £50,000 and £25,000 respectively.

Latest mail advices state that in the course of dispatch the total value of East African War Bonds bought in the Lake Province of Tanganyika in 1941 was £20,500. Among individual amounts mentioned are £10,000 by Dr. J. Williamson, £2,500 by Mr. Laing Meggie, £2,000 by Mrs. Davies, £100 each by Messrs. Chagan Bahji, Messrs. J. M. G. Carter, Trading Company, and M. J. C. Otopra.

Progress in MadagascAR

800 Prisoners Taken Near Antsiraha

The following announcement received from the Commander-in-Chief, East Africa, Lieut-General Sir William Platt, was issued by the War Office on Friday, October 17:

Our troops advancing southwards from Antsiraha on Wednesday occupied the town of Ambositra, 142 miles from the capital. This advance has met with the usual, numerous road blocks and demolitions, but little opposition was offered by the French forces until our column was passing Ambositra. After clearing our position our troops succeeded in a stiff fighting, in taking the main prepared positions four miles to the north of the town. As a result of this action we captured approximately 170 prisoners.

A Vichy announcement on October 18 stated that on that date a violent fighting took place south of Ambositra, and that powerfully armed Allied Forces had attacked the French positions relentlessly during the night of October 18.

After stubborn resistance Vichy Forces were still holding their positions on the night of October 18, added a later Vichy claim.

Late on October 20 the War Office issued the following report received from General Platt:

Early on Monday morning our forces attacking northward of Ambositra on the road to Fianarantsoa outflanked and within three hours overwhelmed a considerable Vichy force holding strong positions at the Ivato road. Fifty prisoners were taken, including Colonel Maréchal, the Commander of the 1st Mixed Malagasy Regiment. The prisoners have been reported to our staff.

One of the prisoners was a subaltern, a lance, 1 lance, and one of the total of the prisoners taken during the night of October 20. Ambositra now appears to be under our control. The capture of mortars and heavy machine guns of our troops are well south of Ambositra and are being brought up to the usual instructions.

164TH WEEK OF WAR

### General Smuts's Visit Catalinal Significance of the African Front

GENERAL SMUTS, who, as announced in our last issue, arrived in London on Tuesday, October 13, attended his first meeting with the War Cabinet on the same evening. Next morning he had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace and remained to luncheon.

General Smuts's presence in London at this stage in the war, considering the short lives of a lonely and invaluable Empire has passed, follow when purposes have seen a grand strategy uncertain thoughts of the future turned towards this great Imperial figure of the past, and wide a range of

It is known that the guiding hand of General Smuts is indispensable to the solution of the peculiar problems which are posed for the Union of South Africa. And that the British Army was re-organizing its African divisions to meet the only offensive campaign on land which the Allies have yet brought to a victorious issue. It has nevertheless always been a fact that there is a place for him in the supreme direction of the war, which, as a statesman of the first order, is well fitted to occupy.

His presence in London now will be taken as evidence of two significant facts. It means first, that the rulers of the United Kingdom are clear path ahead, through the strategic and important problems that confront their whole continent, than has ever been possible to them; it means, secondly, that the sense of the great judges in the Empire has recognised the imminence of a great, possibly the final, turning-point of the war.

#### "I Am an African in This War"

General Smuts has shown that he sees deeper into the present and farther into the future than most younger men. Where so many would find positions from the imagination, he has seen the heavy burden of the defence of the British Empire has remained, and has based upon two unshaken pivots. One is this small group of islands off the coast of Western Europe; the other is the great continent of Africa. Both these pivots will increase, not diminish, in importance as the strength of the United Nations is massed about them in the face of attack. It is notable that the maintenance and extension of the Allied grip on the continent of Africa, having for so long barred the advance of Axis dominion southward and eastward, will be the greatest potentialities which the power of the United Nations begin to close in upon a decisive campaign.

General Smuts has always understood the peculiar significance of the African front, both for the West and for the East, and repeated his conviction on his arrival. The central and vital position they occupy in our worldwide strategy is becoming plain to every eye, and perhaps further emphasis need not be out of place. First and foremost, Africa in Africa in this war, though I do not only that. The British Isles and the continent of Africa have stood siege since 1914. The same approach by their gurgles, with the Allies who have been enabled by their resistance to rally round them, and with the armies from the untraced frontiers of Russia and China, to turn upon their assailants and to lead into the heart of the hostile continent.

General Smuts's son, Captain J. J. ("Limpie") Smuts, who accompanies him as A.D.C., served with the South African Engineers during the campaign against Italy in East Africa.

We hope, shortly to publish extracts from the address which General Smuts is to give to members of both Houses of Parliament.

During the absence from South Africa of General Smuts, his Minister of Finance, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, is Acting Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs. Mr. Hofmeyr has visited East Africa and Rhodesia, and has for many years followed developments in those territories with the closest interest.

The mayors of 10 of the chief towns in the Union of South Africa launched a national appeal at the beginning of this week for the sum of £100,000 to be raised for the South African Gifts and Comforts Committee by December 22, the date of the 22nd birthday of Mrs. Smuts. The members of the Committee. Last year Mrs. Smuts received a birthday present of £10,000 for the same purpose.

### Colonial Leave Club Room Lord Cranborne on Symbolic Innovation

A club-room for members of the Colonial Service on leave in London was opened last week-end at 8 Park Street, Mayfair, by Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Cranborne described the room to some extent a symbolic innovation; it was a club for the Colonial Service of what might be called Colonial Office territory. Some of their more malicious critics had been apt to say that there had been too deep a rift between the Colonial Office and the Colonial Service. That was not his opinion, but it was true that the Empire could not be run smoothly without the closest co-operation between the two branches of the Service.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had had that in mind when he founded the Corona Club for the retired members of the Colonial Office should know each other. That was the aim of the £3,000 of the Corona Club, whose members number now about 3,000.

The Secretary of State said he could have given the new club room at 8 Park Street, but they were so crowded there for space they have been obliged to leave.

"I hope that at least the war will be over before we cease to see Colonial Office members in the Department."

When officers of the Colonial Service are in Britain they are in the Colonial Office work days and evenings. They should see the Department. It may be said that all that is to be done is to put a few more tables in the room to earn some thing of an income. But the Secretary of State has offered to act as liaison officer in connection with the club room where he will be ready to give any help in connection with problems of the Colonial Office without any special officials of the Department. Lady Southey has fulfilled the duties of a women officers on leave.

### Post-War Farming in Kenya

Recommendations designed to improve and increase post-war farming by Europeans in Kenya appear in the report of the Commission appointed to advise the Government of the Colony on post-war trading and business opportunities.

Among the recommendations is that of a scheme of training at the Kenyan Agricultural School, to be worked out in detail forthwith. The Directors of the Agricultural and Veterinary Services should be urged to prepare schemes for increased co-operation with the local and short-term courses in agriculture, animal husbandry, dairies and poultry keeping, and the like for both men and women.

The Director of Agriculture explained in detail his proposals for soil survey work, which provide a good basis for a post-war staff of 72, and a staff of 100. The Director of Agriculture pointed out that 10 per cent of the land of women working these on this soil, be well equipped to run on their own account in the Colony. The Commission also does not doubt that the Director of Agriculture that his plans could be modified to cover in a large number of men over the 10-year period.

### S. Rhodesia's Thrift and Salvage Campaign

Following committees have been appointed to take in Southern Rhodesia Thrift and Salvage Campaign.

- Sasburey—Thrift: Mr. C. Bullock (Chairman); Mrs. E. Fawcett-John, Mrs. J. P. Mackenzie (and Messrs. N. A. Phillips, W. Stanger, A. J. Crowther, J. C. Spiershoek, and Mr. M. S. Hooley), and Mrs. G. J. To. A. Johnson (Chairman); and Messrs. W. M. Moffat, L. S. C. Brunette, J. R. Smith, C. Neill, and J. W. Wood.
- Butawayo—Thrift: Mr. W. J. Skilton (Chairman); Mrs. N. Price, Mrs. M. E. Brett, the Rev. P. Johnston (Chairman); Mrs. C. R. Roperway, C. P. M. Naudon, J. H. Bailey, J. S. N. Nofel, and J. K. Gumpel (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer); Salvage: Major M. D. Sells (Chairman); P. A. Hasko, and Mrs. C. E. R. Roperway, E. R. Johnston, and J. H. Bailey.

# Amazing Crocodile Story Captain Pitman's Strange Experience

An amazing crocodile story is told in the current issue of the *Uganda Journal* by Captain C. R. S. Pitman, Game Warden in the Protectorate. He writes:—

I was shooting a crocodile breeding ground in the Mavungu region of Lake Victoria, and amongst the variety of targets offered was a facing frog at a crocodile's head in the water about 20 paces from the shore. It was not an absolute frontal shot, but slightly oblique, so that when the crocodile opened its mouth to roll over and again swiftly to the right, occasionally interrupted by a semi-circular movement under water which each time brought it nearer the shore. Then it came poised in the shallow water, its left side uppermost and there, presumably dead, I saw a man lying dead as the proverbial floor man—if it had not been interfered with. But I wanted the creature out on shore to measure and examine.

Through the Africans entered the water and laid hold of the crocodile. Whereupon the whole body responded with a convulsive shudder. This crocodile, though under dead in so far as its brain was concerned, was nevertheless very much alive in respect to its locomotory system. So its obvious reflex when haulage was exerted on its powerful tail was to endeavour to set away, it bored forward persistently with its huge head, it scabbled feebly with its feet, and when it had, with difficulty, been dragged to the shore, belly downwards, it made desperate efforts to lever itself back into the water with the aid of its powerful feet.

It was only by the united efforts of four of us to haul the creature to the feet only on the shore. Up to this stage I considered that the reflex exhibited was the very natural outcome of any animal's instinctive efforts to escape when dead and pinned by its caudal appendage. I have many times experienced similar behaviour in the part of crocodiles when lying in the water with a brain shot.

### How to Measure a Crocodile

In order to measure a crocodile correctly one thing is obligatory, but on the bank, and then runs the steel tape along the centre of the back from the chin to the tip of the tail. Without anticipating anything out of the normal, the three men were usually to turn the breast on to its back. But the crocodile, though otherwise dead, and one could see exceeding every ounce of its prodigious strength to remain on an even keel. We failed to turn it over on either side, equally with no success. And as the beast still possessed intact a pair of front paws, each equipped with wickedly sharp teeth, the naturally fast away from the biting end, so all the time it was able to keep its forefeet firmly planted on the ground. Suddenly, when the beast was on but on its back, it made a stupendous effort with its forequarters, once again it was flat on its belly, and simultaneously its head and half its body had come round in a smashing sideways blow towards the tail. Struck as we were, we were the only ones to invariably won. We tried to turn it over first on the side, then the other, but it would not budge. The brute was usually agile and forceful with its tail and head-bows either to the right or to the left.

As the creature's locomotory system having been stimulated by such furious activity, it was considered inadvisable to leave it alone for while and watch what might happen. The mass had been left with the head pointing inland, and after a few moments its massive bulk began to turn, continuing until the head was directed towards the water. Then slowly, but deliberately, began to creep forward towards the water's edge.

It was the fourth time that I had seen a crocodile, which had the brain in the brain in the water and brought on to the land, and I was sure that when it had been dead, it made for the water, and I had some reasonable doubt that I had seen any crocodile with me.

Now the reflex activity I have so far described is surely simply mechanical and accidental and should not be regarded as provocative interference. But how is one to explain this? I am strongly urged to act to the water, which manifests itself with such deliberation in the case of a crocodile with a ruptured brain but a still active locomotory system?

I think the answer can only be that this is not purely mechanical. It is often assumed that the crocodile's brain is so simple that it is not worth the trouble of a brain, but I think that the direction of the brain's activity that it is a

adult, and it is thought from an expansion of water, it has level now, and the juvenile is deposited in a way from the water.

On the explanation, a riot to be held and that the creature's brain is not so simple as it is often assumed. The creature's brain is not so simple as it is often assumed. The creature's brain is not so simple as it is often assumed. The creature's brain is not so simple as it is often assumed.

It was necessary to fire a solid .303 bullet into the vertex of the crocodile's water, before the animal could be turned on to its back to be measured. This shot also produced a "magical" result, which was new to me. The last three feet of the tail moved furiously sideways about 50 times with astounding force.

On examination it proved to be a female, barely 10 ft long, and so black that I was convinced it was a male.

As it might appear that much crocodile interference in the incidents which have been described so far, I report that, although the creature's locomotory system was functioning, its varied activities were purely mechanical, and the creature itself was not dead.

# Federalists in Conflict

"Federal Union" (Johnstone, Cape, 10s. 6d.)—More than 20 writers, including Mr. W. K. Hancock, David P. James, Sir John Oke, Mr. A. B. Pridmore, and Professors Lionel Robbins and Ivor Jennings, contribute to this symposium edited by Mr. M. C. Manning. Peace, who admits many reservations on the part of his authors. Though, of course, each sympathises with the general idea of Federalism.

For readers interested in the Overseas Empire no chapter is likely to seem more controversial than that of Mr. Sneed, who insists on following the truth as he sees it wherever it may lead, and who is sympathetically in favour of the gradual evolution of international bodies, as against the imposition of ready-made solutions. He prefers "the Boyn method" to the attempt to create a fully-grown oak.

The chapter of most direct African interest is that on "Federalism and the Colonial Problem," by Dr. Georg Schwarzenberger, lecturer in international law and relations at University College, London, and secretary of the New Commonwealth Institute. Heavily autonomic in form, it is scarcely conceivable that it could convince any one of Colonial experience who entertained doubts of Federalism vis-à-vis Colonial Autonomy. Dr. Schwarzenberger commits himself to all sorts of generalisations as though they were true, when they are nothing of the sort.

For instance, he identifies the Colonial question with "modern Imperialism," which he defines "as a process of expansion on the part of the more advanced countries of the world, carried out by means of direct or indirect domination, or of the exercise of political, economic or political power of these States." A worse definition of the British attitude to tropical Africa it would be difficult to express in the same number of words.

For is it not clear that "power politics imposes narrow limits upon ideals in Colonial trusteeship"? The Empire has operated for years past in British Tropical Africa with indisputable success and with ever-widening scope. No such assertion that "national sovereignty and international anarchy are incompatible today." Germany will set upon prostituting the national sovereignty in the service of directly, but that does not justify the generalisation. There are other questionable statements. The "most serious criticism of the Empire must be that it makes no serious attempt to deal in a practical fashion with the highly important subject with which it is concerned." It is based on a most hopeless superficiality.

If this is the best case which can be presented for Federalism, its sponsors have a good deal of work to do in winning the support of the Dominions and Colonies.

# Background to the

## Switching the Luftwaffe.

Strong reinforcements of German bombers and fighters recently have been sent to Italy and Sicily for the assault on Malta, to North Africa for defensive operations there, to the Ruhr and Rhineland, to Northern Norway for attacks on Russian-bound convoys and to the Stalingrad area for the renewed thrust at the town. On only two of the concentrated air fronts—Stalingrad and Malta—is the Luftwaffe able to muster more planes than the Allies. German Air Force strength is below the great numbers often attributed to it. Captain Eddie Rickard, U.S. air ace of the first war, has reported to Washington that Germany's first-line aircraft on all fronts do not exceed 4,000. This figure may be accepted. But the first-line strength of an air force is only the tip of the iceberg. The per-centage is the reserve strength, which is usually four times the first-line number of planes in operations. It embraces trainers, transport planes, second and third line units for the bomber and fighter crews, and a large number of ancillary aircraft. The approximate deployment of the Luftwaffe's first-line warplanes is now believed to be as follows: Eastern Front (2,000 miles) 2,500 planes, nearly half in the Stalingrad area; Mediterranean 800 machines (more than half in southern Italy and Sicily for assaults on Malta); Western Europe 800 planes (550 fighters and 250 bombers), held in reserve to oppose Allied raids on occupied territory; Northern Norway 200 planes, mostly fighters, and bombers converted to carry torpedoes for attacks on Anglo-American convoys to Russia; Germany 350 planes of all types forming a central reserve, including a large number of night fighters (many converted Ju-88 bombers) to resist heavy R.A.F. bombing of the Ruhr and Rhineland. The Germans are making a great drive to push up aircraft production. —Mr. Basil Carden in the Daily Express.

## America's Shipbuilding.

24,000,000 tons, nearly twice as much tonnage as promised a year ago, will be delivered by United States shipyards by the end of 1943. Last month, those shipyards delivered 100 fewer than 93,000 tons, averaging 1,047,500 tons an average of three ships a day. Last month alone they built 82% of the output of 1941. By January next you can equal in an average of four ships a day. —Senator H. L. Vickers, Vice-Chairman U.S. Maritime Commission.

## Atlantic Charter and the Plain Man.

The grand ideas of the Atlantic Charter are not to be held themselves already to the needs of the plain man, they do not come home to men's business and their bosoms. What the plain man sees is the vision of a society which will offer to him a fitting place, to whose common purpose his efforts will make an understandable contribution. In such an employment will he not be replaced by worthwhile leisure? He is little stirred by a negative programme looking merely to the abolition of poverty or privilege. He is singularly free from jealousy. He can be moved to the marrow by the positive prospect—a life in which a man may possess his soul in an atmosphere of fair play and of human kindness to man and to his fellow creatures. For this prospect will require no sacrifice. It holds the magic which can convert the crusade into the crusaders. It is the substance, statesmanship to take the design the framework of a society in which it may be hoped that these simple ideals may be realized to show how the fruits of science can be gathered and the energies of nations harnessed for the service of peace and of large enterprise as in war. —Mr. Eric Macdonald.

## Europe's Growing Peril.

There is an increasing danger of a collapse of European civilisation through the prolongation of the Nazi regime in the occupied countries, and the British must realise the necessity both of a far greater sense of urgency of the situation and a longer insistence on the need of greater austerity and readiness for sacrifice. In April and May last there were 102,000 deaths from starvation in Athens and the Piræus alone, and in the 10,000 children in those regions at the time of the German invasion 110,000 are now dead from starvation and disease. —The Bishop of Chester.

## Man's Rights.

All men and all peoples must have certain things. They must have the right to produce to the utmost extent of their ability the things which they are best fitted to produce. This means equality of access to materials and to capital. They must have the free choice of what they will produce governed solely by sound economic principles and a due regard for the welfare of others. Each nation must have the right to exchange its own products for things which it needs and wants and which other countries can produce to better advantage. —President Roosevelt.

## General Haider.

The death of General Marshal von Bock as well as of the Chief of the German General Staff, Colonel General Halder, is the clearest signal to the Germans themselves of the profound failure of the success of their plan of this year's big offensive. Of the galaxy of brilliant generals which the Wehrmacht has produced in the new German army, equaled by his predecessors, only one—von Bock—now continues in command. All the other of this high caste—von Brauchitsch, von Frisch, von Beck, Blaskowitz, von Weichenau, von Loeb, Halder, von Bock—have either died or a natural death of been dismissed. —Observer.

## Statistics of Medicine.

The epidemic year 1940-41 has seen a crisis of medicine and dentistry in the University of London. The average number in the regular universities of Great Britain, of 1937-38, of students of medicine and dentistry 27.1% were women. The total number of students of medicine and dentistry has only slightly diminished during the war, from 17,500 in 1939 to 12,950 in 1940. The number of women has only slightly increased, from 4,016 to 2,226. —Professor A. V. Hill, M.P.

## Propaganda of Germans.

The thoughtless punishment of German individuals responsible in any way for the proved atrocities. There ought to be such expression of the moral condemnation of recent German policy as cannot fail to bring home to the German people what is the moral judgment of the world concerning them, but there must be provision that the coming generations of Germany shall not be brought to the position which they occupy in the world as a result of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

## Waste of Food in Agriculture.

One present day acre of field of wheat per acre wastes 10 bushels. This year the ordinary good British farmer is getting a charge number of bushels of wheat and some of our Channel Islands have reported yields of 100 bushels to the acre. —Mr. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.

## Hitler's Air Order.

For six days without interruption a Nazi force estimated at 100,000 men of all arms has been attacking the narrow sectors on the Stammerd front. No day has seen fewer than 1,000 bomber sorties, and on some days there have been as many as 4,000. —The Times, Moscow correspondent.

# the War News

## Opinions Epitomised

The English have a natural instinct for action. — Brigadier R. W. Anley.

If Stalingrad falls it will have been done by the German Air Force. — Mr. Alexander Werth.

The Germans have now suffered their fourth resounding defeat in the battle of the Atlantic. — Mr. H. C. Frey.

Argentina does not contemplate an early break with the Axis. — Dr. Edú. Guinazú, Argentine Foreign Minister.

I now have no fears for the future of North Africa. — Mr. R. Casper, Minister of State in the Middle East.

Canada in Canada is slightly heavier than in Great Britain. — Mr. C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions.

Through vanity the chief vice of Russia is the Reich lives in illusion and battens on folly. — Mr. Hilarie Belloc.

Warfare among children in Belgium is now appalling. — Lady Comptess for the Relief of Belgian Children.

It is the daily duty of every citizen to read the newspapers. — Mr. Mahone, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

Rosowat planning is not so much a matter of economics as of the application of Christian principles. — The Bishop of London.

It is always easier to reform the world on paper than to reform oneself, one's own home, and the Smiths next door. — Lord Eton.

Probably 200 British pits are capable of being worked by American machines which do away with picks and shovels. — Mr. H. Watson Smith.

If victory were granted tomorrow, how many people would slip back into the same rind and ask for the same dividends? — The Rev. Leslie Weatherhead.

Civilian air raid casualties in the United Kingdom from September 9, 1941, to September 2, 1942, were 3,222 killed and 4,061 injured. — Ministry of Home Security.

United States submarines have now made 123 effective attacks on Japanese naval and merchant ships—with 79 sunk, 20 possibly sunk, and 24 damaged. — U.S. Navy Department.

Democracy does not consist in arranging a long time about little things, but in giving adequate, balanced and careful consideration to the larger issues of politics. — Mr. Herbert Morrison.

In the summer of 1940 four chiefs of the General Staff of the United States Army regarded England's prospects as desperate. — Messrs. F. Davis and E. Lindley.

Hitler War Cable.

Polish bomber squadrons in Great Britain will soon be making their first sortie against the enemy. Polish fighters have shot down 496 enemy machines. — Official announcement.

I expect to dedicate the balance of my life to urging that the world shall be conducted after the war on a basis where all men are free, with governments of their own choosing. — Mr. Wendell Willkie.

The considerable results which the Naval Air Arm has achieved have been obtained with obsolete and even antiquated machines and grossly inadequate equipment. — Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond.

Collections for the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Ambulance in the first year of the war amounted to £3,000,000, in the second year to £4,000,000, and in the third year to £6,000,000. — Lord Ruffe.

The production chief and engineering chief of all American firms making combat planes should visit the appropriate English and American command in Britain at least twice a year. — Captain E. V. Rickenbacker.

We live today in a world of planned scarcity imposed by war. We must move forward into a world of planned abundance, easily obtainable in conditions of peace. — Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade.

One of the two South African divisions was lost at Tobruk, and there is hardly a home in the Union of South Africa which has not a soldier, brother or husband in an Italian prisoner-of-war camp. — *The Times* Cape Town correspondent.

Slight mental cases, perverts, cases of split personality, epileptics, hysterical men, and any who suffer from mental deficiency or the first symptom of creeping paralysis may all be passed as fit and accepted as recruits for the Army. — *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*.

The United States Army Air Force has approximately 2,000,000 men, and may be 200,000 larger. I set ground units at 3,300,000, and men either in training or in services of supply at 2,000,000. The Army in being of the United States today numbers 4,250,000. It is intended to increase it by the end of 1943 to 7,500,000. — Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War.

I have seen the Erie Bay whose hands the Germans cut off. Yet the compass of jobs on their shore crists! — *Life* Elizabeth, writing in *Red Star*.

Africa is our only foreign graphically speaking. — *Life* *Lebensraum*. It is through Africa that Italy will open the way to the two oceans, that the life chances of her economy can form part of that of the world at large. — *Papolo di Roma*.

It might have some effect on the German armies of occupation if they knew that after the war the magnanimous English and Americans would come to their cities, but direct witnesses of their fury in France and Poland. — Mr. Ivor Duncan.

I herewith give notice of my posthumous marriage to Hieronimie Kurt Kontorowitz. My dear husband fell shortly before our wedding of November 30, 1941, aged 24. He rests in a field of honour in North Africa. — Notice in the *Volksischer Beobachter*.

The Government of Australia plans to collect £2,000,000 from revenue and raise £300,000,000 from loans this year, which means that Australians will be expected to contribute about 28 per head of population. — Mr. J. B. Chifley, Commonwealth Treasurer.

When Hitler had summoned the courage he is going to kill Count Clemens August von Galen, Roman Catholic Bishop of Münster, whose sermons are the sharpest criticism of Nazi ways heard inside Germany in the past five years. He is the most popular bishop in Germany. — Mr. Harold Jaffa.

Since the war started we have sunk or damaged over 530 Axis submarines. — The record does not include attacks by the Russians or by the French before June, 1940. — It does include some attacks by 60 American allies, but the number complete up-to-date remains unknown.

The First Lord of the Admiralty.

The number of babies born in England and Wales during the June quarter this year, 1942, was 1,075,577, was the highest since 1930. It represents a birth rate of 276.2 per 1,000, compared with 258 in the same period last year, and an average rate of 259 for the second quarter of the five years before 1941. — *Daily Telegraph*.

Why does not the R.A.F. raid French cement factories? A direct hit on one of these factories — they are all large and would be an easy aim — would put it out of action for at least six months. The volume of cement that the Nazis have been able to make with French cement since 1940 must be gigantic. French engines recently given in London.



### Mr. E. P. Evans

LOWE GREENWORTH writes:—  
The passing of E. P. Evans brings a feeling of irreparable loss to the way-back generation of East Africans to which I belong. E. P. was in fact an outstanding personality. I knew him first at Nairobi, when I fresh from his great athletic triumphs at Oxford, he formed one of the brilliant bodies of young men in the secretariat of British East Africa.

Such contemporaries as Sir Sandford Gibbs, Mr. W. J. Monson and Sir Johnston Douglas have rendered great services to the British Empire, and so assuredly would E. P. have done, for he was abundantly equipped with all the qualities that make for an administrator of the highest rank. Among such a first-rate brain, a sense of humour, a hatred of anything mean, dishonest or cruel, and a deep sympathy with the difficulties and aspirations of all the people in the territory with which he was associated, irrespective of race or colour. It was not to be. One thing I am deeply glad to say, however, he had perforce to leave the country, that he had not well. But though he left Kenya, his heart remained there, and in all the years of his latter life he was never so happy as when he was doing something to further her interests.

To all his many friends E. P. was very dear, and I am proud to have been numbered among them. He was one of the very few whose ways saw the best in everyone, and a judge who spoke a hard word, but might know that it was abundantly deserved. His courage in his troubles, physical and otherwise, was beyond praise. Our hearts assuredly go out to his widow, for there was never a more devoted couple or one more ideally suited. Kenya has lost a true friend.

### Mr. L. S. Norman

We much regret to announce the death in a Cape Town nursing home of Mr. Leslie Stafford Norman, the Nyasaland painter, who wrote "Nyasaland Without Prejudice" for publication in this newspaper. It at once established itself as the standard book of its kind on the Protectorate.

Mr. Norman, who was 33 years of age at the time of his death, was born in Cardiff. While quite a young man he was appointed to a post in the administration of the Transvaal, which he left in 1909 to become accountant to the African Trans-Gomantini telegraph Company at their then headquarters in Port Jameson, North-Eastern Rhodesia. He resigned three years later to take up ranching, driving his cattle all the way to market in Southern Rhodesia. In 1911 he began tobacco growing in the Mikolongo district of Nyasaland in partnership with Mr. A. Cohen. Prior to the last war he served against the Germans in East Africa, later took up planting in Cholo, and at the time of his death was managing director of Messrs. L. Cornford Ltd.

By his death Nyasaland loses a pioneer of ability and singular modesty, who had many admirers and probably no enemies, for his kindness, integrity and devotion to the best interests of the community shone through his shyness and reticence.

General Ferreira Chaves, who served in the East African campaign of the last war, has died in Lisbon at the age of 50.

The death took place suddenly on October 17 in Edinburgh, of a heart ailment, of General W. G. Boughfield, formerly of the Sudan Government Railways, and the Royal Engineers.

The death is announced of Mgr. De Clerck, the noted Belgian missionary, who spent from 1902 to 1932 in the Belgian Congo. He died in the last home in Schilde of the Scheffé Family.

### Capt. T. C. Goldstone, R.N.R.

MAJOR W. H. BROWN writes:

The death, as the result of enemy action, of Captain Thomas Goldstone, of the Union-Castle Line, which on reported last week, will come as a severe shock to the multitude of friends in South Africa, East Africa, the Rhodesias and Beira. He was a very popular officer of the Union-Castle Line, with which company, except for a few years with the Royal Navy in 1914-18, he had served for a long period of years. As chief officer of the LANOVERY CASTLE, WIMBORNE CASTLE, WYNDHAM CASTLE, and WINCHESTER CASTLE, he made a host of friends, and for the best part of thirty years he had commanded a vessel on the East Coast of Africa. A very gallant gentleman has died in the manner he would have wished.

Thomas Goldstone had an exceptional gift for making and keeping friends. He was ever loyal and staunch, as he was courageous. A grand sailor, his crew loved his ship. His men both admired and adored him, and would have followed him to the end.

When I first met him 14 years ago he was chief officer of the LANOVERY CASTLE on the East Coast. From that time ever since we had been close friends, and we maintained contact with each other. His passing is a great loss.

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# Post-War Colonial Problems

## Lord Hailey Outlines Some of Them

LORD HAILEY has contributed to *Allegria*, a new quarterly journal of the study of the African continent, an article on "Colonial Africa: Some of its Post-War Problems."

From that article we may deduce that the continent, entirely, will not follow the post-war path of the industrialized nations.

On the contrary, the process of reconstruction must be regarded as a process of reconstruction of a continent which is a vast area of producers of raw materials, foodstuffs and essential agricultural products, in order to expand and make available to the world's population its social goods of the highest importance to the Colonies. If we are to make these goods available and find new sources from which to finance the expansion of their social services, it can, however, be achieved in full only by some measure of international agreement, since the Colonial Powers cannot be expected to succeed in increasing the price realised by their products of the Dependence of which the continent exceeds its own requirements.

### Fairer Deal for Primary Producers

But there are means within its reach by which the continent can secure a fairer deal for its primary products. The first and most obvious is the state organisation of marketing, the elimination of economic middlemen, interests by co-operative selling, improvement of transport facilities. The infantile laissez-faire tradition of an earlier generation has been replaced by a more realistic approach in some cases, as in West Africa—it has been replaced by consideration of the interests of the primary producers, who are exercising a strong influence both in the market and in the Government. But a fair price must also be the improvement of Colonial standards of living, and the improvement of Colonial standards of living must be the improvement of the proper distribution of the continent's resources, the demand for which is increasing.

Much the same applies to the necessity for a fairer deal for the continent's primary products. The development of secondary industries will not be successful if the primary products of the Colonial administrations has been out of step with the needs of the continent. The creation of local industries is a matter of great importance, and the Government has a duty to see that the continent is not left in a state of dependence on the outside world for its primary products. In fact, the primary products of the continent are as a whole deficient in quality, and the Government has a duty to see that the continent is not left in a state of dependence on the outside world for its primary products.

The matter cannot be viewed merely as a matter of the need to hold a just balance between the claims of primary producers and the interests of the continent's Dependence. The creation of secondary industries in the Colonies is essential if we are to secure a more fairer deal for the continent's primary products. The Government has a duty to see that the continent is not left in a state of dependence on the outside world for its primary products.

It has often been claimed that Colonial policy has been

highly successful. With the exception of the West Indies, the continent of Africa has produced a surplus of primary products, and the Government has been able to accumulate a large capital fund. It is true that the continent has not been able to finance its own development, but this is due to the fact that the continent has not been able to finance its own development. The continent has not been able to finance its own development, but this is due to the fact that the continent has not been able to finance its own development.

But it is no longer the colonial Colonial Administrations which are responsible for the expansion of the continent. The continent has been a product of the continent, and the continent has been a product of the continent. The continent has been a product of the continent, and the continent has been a product of the continent. The continent has been a product of the continent, and the continent has been a product of the continent.

But while such matters are now receiving increasing attention from the Administration, we cannot be prepared to see the effect that a greater initiative under Government, and also a greater measure of direct regulation by the State, in the sphere of Colonial rule has hitherto contemplated. We must show legislation in making use of the various methods of State control which have proved essential in Africa, in order to secure purposes so fundamental as the health of the people and the economic use of the natural resources which are the life of the community depends.

### Social Services in the Colonies

It is difficult on the existing material to make a correct analysis of the proportion of expenditure allocated to social services throughout the Colonies as a whole. But an analysis of the nature of the expenditure in typical cases affords some indication of the nature of the expenditure. In Ceylon, social services account for 10% of the total annual expenditure, and the economic services account for 10% of the total annual expenditure. In Kenya, the figures are 21% and 15% respectively. In Uganda, they are 21% and 15% respectively. In Nyasaland, they are 17% and 25% respectively. In the two islands, the figures are 10% and 10% respectively. In only two of the islands, the non-effective charges exceed 10% of the total expenditure.

If the figures are compared from the somewhat negative character of the continent's dependence, they suffered far more than the positive character of current financial principles. The continent's dependence on the outside world for its primary products is a matter of great importance, and the Government has a duty to see that the continent is not left in a state of dependence on the outside world for its primary products. The continent's dependence on the outside world for its primary products is a matter of great importance, and the Government has a duty to see that the continent is not left in a state of dependence on the outside world for its primary products.

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of the Colonies and South Africa's Protectorates, as loans advanced mainly for capital works.

Those interested in Colonial affairs will hope that this is only a stage of the fuller application of the principle of the existence of large communities with the physical and geographical frontiers is as prejudicial to the Empire as the existence of the special areas in the social life of Great Britain. Even on economic grounds it should be worth some serious study to improve the purchasing capacity of populations, some of which can now only import at the rate of less than £1 per head annually. Any far-reaching improvement, however, will require new methods. The older Colonies can now provide a considerable personnel contingent to assist first in the administrative and technical functions of the Administration. All that is required there is a more systematic use of this personnel in the newer Dependencies. It may be worth some study to the question of mass instruction. It may be worth some study to study some of the methods by which others, such as the Soviet republics, have made so dramatic an advance in the problem of education among Asiatic peoples.

Problems of White Settlement

Kenya and Northern Rhodesia contain a considerable European community strongly imbued with the traditions that representative government is only a temporary stage in the process of development. It is these territories that present the most serious and most intractable form of the problem of racial communities.

We have not yet clearly envisaged any solution for the fundamental difficulty presented by these Dependencies. To confer political responsibility on their representative institutions at this stage would be to deprive them of the political control of the European minority. To resort to a general "parallel" rule, such as are favoured in the political philosophy of South Africa, would have the same effect and would militate against the principle of equal status for all communities which has hitherto been the accepted ideal in our conception of Colonial rule.

There is as yet no sign that the special elements in these areas are likely in the near future to make such progress in social life as would enable them to exercise political power, with the European minority content to accept that would be acceptable. It is only to be hoped that the existence of a European community imbued with all the traditions of responsible government should constitute the outstanding difficulty in the advance of these particular areas towards the full attainment of free institutions. But if a solution is to be found, it can clearly be only through the promotion of every agency which will tend to bring the Native sufficiently near to the European community to permit of the evolution of some form of political organisation in which both can take their due share.

Institutions of Local Self-Government

In the African Colonies the development of institutions of local self-government is being pursued through the system of indirect rule, which seeks to take the fullest advantage of the tribal or other traditional institutions which now constitute the basis of indigenous authority. It has been suggested that the widespread use of this system of indirect rule, advanced along the normal lines of self-government based on popular institutions. But this argues some misunderstanding both of the real character of the indigenous institutions and of the modern conception of the purposes sought in the employment of the system of indirect rule.

The traditional organisations are not necessarily autocratic in character, and there are many which have a well-arranged popular element. In some of the more advanced of them, and in similar institutions to be found in the practice of self-government, their progressive development in the practice of self-government, their progress in development of this capacity will subject them to changes which should bring them nearer in form and purpose to local self-governing bodies of a character similar to that known elsewhere.

Moreover, it has yet to be determined whether the evolution of self-government in these Dependencies must necessarily lead to the development of parliamentary institutions of the usual type. It may well be that further experience of the processes now in use may point to some modification of the normal practice, particularly in regard to the use of electoral systems—which may be more acceptable to the Native communities and more suitable to their social organisation.

There is a view which would have us to keep our minds open to the probability that development towards the end of self-government for the Colonial Dependencies may proceed along political lines different from those which our traditions have hitherto dictated or political orthodox would appear to prescribe. The units themselves may have to be prepared to sacrifice so much of their individuality as is necessary to enable them to come into some form of organisation, for many are so small that their individual resources that they might have available in attaining the substance of self-government in the modern world political independence has little reality without some measure of economic independence.

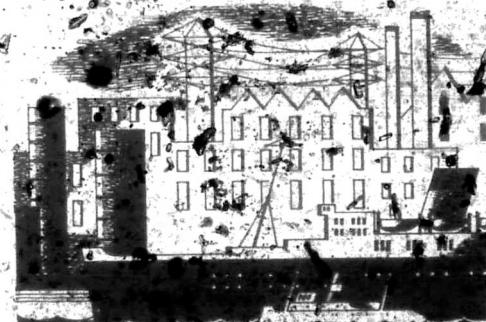
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### News Items in Brief

About 2,000 European children are attending schools in Northern Rhodesia.

A cattle-dip manufacturing plant is now in operation in Salisbury, Northern Rhodesia.

The Boy Scout Movement is being revived in Nyasaland with the Governor as Chief Scout.

The Government of Zambia has decided not to take part in the East African war risks insurance scheme.

Bank notes in circulation this year are expected to reach the record total of 1,500,000 lb., which is half a million more than last year.

The sale and purchase of bicycles is now controlled in Tanganyika Territory. Purchase can be made only by permit from the Economic Control Board.

Nyasaland is to introduce a new pictorial series of postage stamps, designs for which are invited from those who live or have lived in the Protectorate.

Messrs. Shaw and Carter Ltd., the well-known Nairobi gunsmiths, have closed down for the duration of the war owing to their inability to obtain stocks.

Vanganyika Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is keeping a herd of goats for the improvement of milk production by selective quality breeding.

The bridge now under construction over the Lurio River, Portuguese East Africa, will cost £84,000, be supported by 337 pillars, be about 600 yards long, and be the longest road bridge in the territory.

In order to combat rumours in Northern Rhodesia and among the Indian community here the truth about the position in Italy, the Government of the Protectorate has been considering the issue of a cyclostyle news-leaflet.

Most Europeans in Southern Rhodesia continue to regard malaria as a necessary evil of the country, and neglect the simple and well-known methods of prevention, states the latest Public Health Report for the Colony.

Lisbon's new airport, put into operation this week, is likely to speed up transport between Great Britain and Africa, for the length of the concrete runways will enable the British Overseas Airways Corporation to use the airport for four-engined land machines.

Owing to the difficulty of getting British technicians or service in his country at present, the Emperor of Abyssinia has engaged some suitable officers who were fighting in Palestine. The first group, mainly Czech refugees, have arrived in Addis Ababa, where they will help in the reopening of an abandoned Italian factory.


### Rhodesian Cotton Industry

After a chequered career, Southern Rhodesia's cotton industry is to be placed on a proper footing by a Bill to be introduced at the next sitting of the Colony's Parliament.

The industry boomed in 1920, but a slump followed and interest languished. Toiling with untiring faith, however, the Rhodesian representative of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Major G. S. Cameron, M.C., has continued to experiment with different strains with the object of producing a variety suitable to local conditions and profitable for the European grower. He has succeeded, and today Rhodesian cotton is on a firm footing, for the Government has given growers a guaranteed price.

The Cotton Research and Industry Bill proposes to establish a Board to develop cotton, textile and allied industries, supervise research work on cotton and insect pests and diseases, and generally assist in the development of the industry. Minimum prices for the staple and for manufactured products will be fixed, and the Board will be required to purchase any cotton produced in the Colony.

With the large native population in the Rhodesian group of territories there is ample scope for a textile industry.



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# Mozambique Company

## Progress of Manica and Sofala

In the year ended December 31, 1941, the Companhia de Manica e Sofala reports a profit of Escudos 11,832,487,664 (convertible into sterling at 5.10 to the £) and assets amounting to 57,678,601 in Europe and 322,504 in Africa.

The board recommends that after deducting 5% for the reserve fund and crediting 2 1/2% to the Portuguese State, 52,000,000 should be transferred to the proper reserve account, 51,000,000 to amortisation, 52,000,000 to expense accounts, and 52,000,000 carried forward. All debits are given of the securities held, which appear in the balance sheet at a value of 1,542,552,690 (4,337,200 £). The subscribed capital of the company

Accompanying the directors' report and accounts is a memorandum on the economic and administrative results of the year, this being the last report which will be presented for a full year of activity in the exercise of the powers of public administration, for the company's charter terminated on the 15th July.

### Trade Through the Port of Beira

Imports through Beira into the territories of Mozambique and Sofala totalled £2,087,747 (against some £1,190,000 in 1940). Exports were £1,067,505 (£1,307,174 in the previous year). The total quantity of goods landed and shipped was 1,926,476 tons, the largest quantity since the outbreak of the war, especially the shortage of shipping and consequent difficulties from overseas territories.

During the year under review 308 ocean-going and 575 river vessels called at the port of Beira (94 fewer than in 1940). They carried 1,261 tons of cargo (1,539 tons less than in 1940), and 1,701 passengers (72 fewer than in 1940). The number of vessels calling at the port was 407 (190 fewer than in 1940), carrying a total cargo of 676,052 tons (70,100 tons less than in 1940), and 2,210 passengers (75 more than in 1940).

Twenty-one vessels entered the port, representing a gross tonnage of 2,397,650 tons, transhipped in the port of Beira and left for other ports 17,661 more than in 1940. The net vessels calling at the port, representing a gross registered tonnage of 2,338,411 tons, loaded 1,300 tons of fresh produce (15,012 tons more than in 1940). The number of passengers embarked and disembarked at the port was 3,323 (310 less than in 1940). The total quantity of cargo shipped, landed, and transhipped was 1,447,837 tons, representing a gross tonnage of 2,202,100 tons.

Imports of agricultural and horticultural goods and other commodities through the port during the year numbered 73,210 tons (832,913 tons less than in the corresponding period in 1940), covering 191,560 bush of wheat and 22,300 bush of maize.

Own stores for the port and territorial departments held in Beira had 1,500,000 bush of British wheat and 50,000 bush of maize.

### Mining in the Territory

The principal industry which has developed in the world since the majority of the European proprietors and miners, having left the territory on a permanent basis, the industry causing the deceleration of the 'Revista' (2000) to remain idle for many hours daily and 'something for days'. In spite of these setbacks, however, the output of gold and diamonds is practically the same as in the preceding year.

In 1941 the mine production of gold and diamonds was a first in the year. The mining area of Manica is being completely worked with claims, and the Companhia de Manica e Sofala did not open for prospecting claims of which it has possession in Manica. At the end of the year, excluding the claims belonging to the company itself, there was a total of 20 claims for gold, 9 for alluvial gold, 248 for asbestos, 168 for asbestos and two for bauxite. The production during the past five years has been as follows: 1932, 3,200; 1933, 4,705; 1934, 10,062; 1935, 10,225; 1941, 10,225 (1,000 £ 8,483).

The output of alluvial gold was 56.68 oz. in 1940 and in 1941 the total was 3,062 oz. of gold. The quantity of silver produced in 1941 was 92 oz. Total value of the production of gold and silver was £1,778. The mine worked from the 10th of October 1941, under the management of Mr. Felix Euck, at Gato, Eradox, Tav Agai, Tavols, Vila Pedreira, Ponder, Birthday, Reed, Antoga and Ponder.

The production of alluvial gold was 4,998 oz., representing a value of £2,350. The Valley operation worked with regularity. The Asbestos Mining and Development Co. worked with regularity for six months. The Upper Revista worked with regularity for five months. At present, the Revista is in the process of being developed. The mine has a capacity of producing 1,000 tons of bauxite per annum. The mine has a capacity of producing 1,000 tons of bauxite per annum.

The population of the territory is given as 3,821,377 (including 3,314 females). The African population is 2,116,000 (including 1,000,000 females). The European population of the town of Beira, which was 47,382 in 1940, consists of 47,382 in 1941 and 47,382 in 1940.

The European population of the town of Beira, which was 47,382 in 1940, consists of 47,382 in 1941 and 47,382 in 1940.

## Port of Beira Development

Port of Beira Development, Ltd., which holds half of the 600,000 shares forming the share capital of Beira Works, Ltd., and four-fifths of the share capital of the Companhia de Porto da Beira, which in turn holds the remaining 300,000 shares of Beira Works, Ltd., reports a profit for the year ended on the 31st of 1942, of £14,251 after making full provision for income tax assessment and the company made by the tax authorities, though certain of these assessments are being contested.

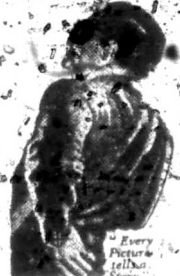
The directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10% per share, less income tax at 20% on the total amount of £12,043, which may be called forward. The shares of the company are 440,000. Shares in subscription are valued at £66,000 (cash at £12,043).

The directors, Mr. Victor C. Fitzgerald, Chairman, Sir William G. G. and Messrs C. G. Fitzgerald and J. R. G. (West Coast).

Fuel Controller's authority was given to Southern Rhodesia by private arrangement that they risk of being stranded in Salisbury. The number in the Colony had retired from their homes on the ground that their mode of transport.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

# The Copperbelt Detentions Disclosures in Official Statement

Hard on the detentions recently announced in this newspaper of three Europeans in Northern Rhodesia, the following official statement was issued in Lusaka on October 17.

It is my firm conviction that the activities of Mr. F. S. ... workers' industry ... Government ...

The Government has always been ... with any such armed ... government was clear ...

It was officially announced on October 10 that ... Messrs. C. S. W. Mager and J. ...

# Increasing Mineral Outputs

## E. A. Research Committee Appointed

A conference was recently held in Kenya under the ... of the East Africa Industrial Research and Development ...

It was decided to estimate the costs of production of ... minerals in short supply and not economically ...

The conference noted that facilities for tin workshops ... for making many articles of use both for war purposes ...

# Prospecting Discouraged

## Government of Tanganyika Takes Action

The difficult economic conditions in Tanganyika Territory ... retaining new machinery and plant for maintenance ...

It is recommended that the Government should ... in the general interests of the mining industry ...

Suspension of the granting of mining rights ... yet of a final gold boom ...

# Company Progress Reports

Tati Goldfields.—During September 4,500 tons were milled ... produced £708.

Phonix.—During September 6,100 tons were treated ... profit of £11,979.

Rhodesian Corporation.—September millings at the Pre ... totalled 15,000 tons, giving a working profit of £1,700.

Rossmore.—The tonnage milled in September was 3,000 ... profit of £1,333.

## Shipping News

British Mails.—The "Aquitane" (1934) left for the year ... against £28,135 in 1911. Income tax ...

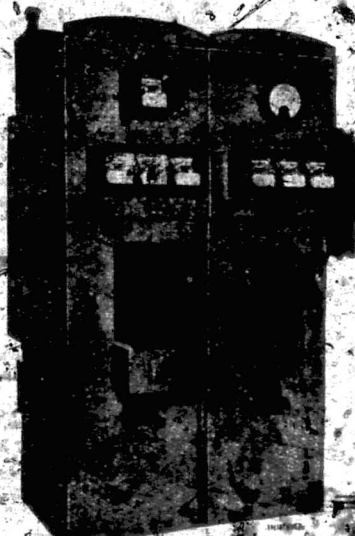
## Population of Belgian Congo

Available figures give the population of the Belgian Congo as 30,000 Europeans and 18,000 Africans.

Of the former, 21,317 were Belgians, 1,940 Congolese, 481 Germans, 1,271 British, 1,023 Greeks, 1,000 Americans, 524 Dutch, 418 Frenchmen, 306 Luxemburgers, 221 Swiss, 134 South Africans, 707 Swedes, 403 Russians, 101 Germans, and 104 Turks.

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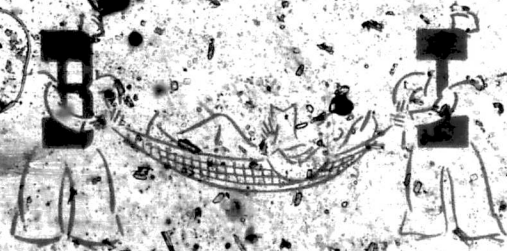
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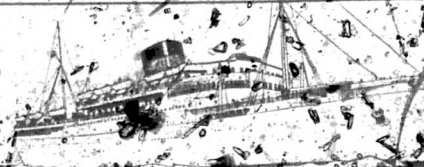
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