



Governor and Chief Secretary. Indeed, during this very year we have received from non-official members of Executive and Legislative Councils in the territories with which this newspaper is concerned most scathing comments on some important appointments for which there can have been no weightier excuse (we do not say reason) than that of seniority. It is past high time for greater discrimination to be shown in these matters. No senior official devoid of ability or driving power can in these days satisfactorily govern any territory, and we trust that the new Governor may give to this aspect of his responsibility much closer attention than it has generally received hitherto. Much of the fault, of course, flows from the fact that the frequent changes in the control of the Colonial Office have not allowed its chief the opportunity to make himself adequately acquainted with many of those whom he must nominate to appointments. Since the Chamberlain Government took office in May, 1940, the Colonial Office has had at its head Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Lord Cresswell, Lord Cranborne, and now Colonel Oliver Stanley—who will, we trust, be undisturbed long enough to raise the status of his appointments to that of one of the highest in the King's domains, as in essence it is. While from many points of view the return of the Secretary of State to the Commons will be welcomed, it is to be hoped that Mr. Harold Macmillan, the able and assiduous Parliamentary Under-Secretary, will not be overlooked elsewhere on the grounds that his name should now be entrusted to a member of the House of Lords. Such purely political considerations have served the Colonial Empire ill in the past. The over-riding need is to find the most available and give them several years to make their influence felt. There will be

pleasure, too, that the offices of Secretary of State and Leader of the House of Lords are separated. The dual duties lay too heavily upon Lord Cranborne and Lord Lloyd, and it is thought both were known to be so. The Secretary of State has more than a full-time task in dealing with the Dependencies of the Crown, without having also to act as Government spokesman on entirely non-Colonial topics.

**THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE** continues. American Liberators, bombers, accompanied by British fire fighters, have been continually in action. So the military phraseology of the day might run an epitome of the extractivities of some publicists in the United States and Great Britain. They are, as they desire, in the line of sight, but they carefully refrain from painting in the background their criticisms. The report in this issue of the latest conference of the Arabian Colonial Bureau affords a good example of the art of confusing the public by demanding reforms which are for the most part established practice in the Colonial Empire. Administrative posts are already open to Colonial peoples, including Africans; labour legislation is general in British Africa; years have passed since any territory was content to rely on one crop, farming; and evidence of the dynamic conception of trusteeship is to be found in almost every Dependency. Yet these faults and others, were alleged to need correction. It is very noticeable also that these Fabians avoid explicit definitions. If they wish to be taken seriously they must be much more careful in the use of words and in their accusations.

## New Secretary of State for the Colonies

### Colonel Oliver Stanley Succeeds Lord Cranborne

The King has removed the appointment of Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, since February 1942, to be both Privy Seal, and of Colonel Oliver Stanley, M.P., to be Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Cranborne will continue to be Leader of the House of Lords, and to have special access to the War Cabinet. Colonel Stanley took office on Tuesday. Colonel the Rt. Hon. Oliver Frederick George Stanley, Unionist M.P. for Westmorland since 1924, is the son of the 7th Earl of Derby. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he served in the Royal Air Force with the Royal Field Artillery, and is mentioned in dispatches awarded the M.C. and Croix de Guerre, and rising to the rank of major. In 1919, he contested the Edgchill division of Lincolnshire in 1928, was Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Home Office in 1931-33, Minister of Transport, 1935-37, Minister of Labour, 1934-35, President of the Board of Education, 1936-37, President of the Board of Trade, in 1937-38, 1940, and then for

five months Secretary of State for War in Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Government. He was not a member of the Ministry which Mr. Churchill formed on the fall of Mr. Chamberlain. Coming to the Royal Artillery, he has since served in the Army. Last month he became Chairman of the National Savings Committee.

### Tipped as Future Prime Minister

The Daily Mirror wrote of him on Tuesday: "Still, for a promising youngster as far as politics is concerned, Stanley is tall, well-built, with a long hair, and has a better reputation in the House of Commons than he has outside it."  
 More than 10 years ago he was tipped as a future Prime Minister, and he could well make the grade. For the time he spent in the House he did not speak often, but when he did he spoke the House with respect. Recently in Parliamentary standing has shot up.  
 As a daily he once told how he made his speeches. "There are the ingredients," he said, "First, humorous beginning which is heard from the smoking-room of the House of Commons. The body of the speech is made in the permanent officials. And





But the Conference would believe it means that the welfare of colonial peoples is a consideration involving all civilized nations.

No nation can now discharge that responsibility alone. It is a burden which must be shared by all nations. The peace of any hemisphere or continent is not secure unless the peace of all hemispheres and continents is secure. No nation can now discharge that responsibility alone. It is a burden which must be shared by all nations. The peace of any hemisphere or continent is not secure unless the peace of all hemispheres and continents is secure.

The United States has expressed a willingness to write the Charter of the United Nations with a view to including a provision for the maintenance of international peace and justice. It is a burden which must be shared by all nations.

There is a widespread feeling that the United States is not doing enough to help the peoples of the East. It is a burden which must be shared by all nations. The peace of any hemisphere or continent is not secure unless the peace of all hemispheres and continents is secure.

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Reid in People's Defense Periodic

Mr. Reid says that, in place of deep patrols, the British people were asked to do what he called "a kind of a deep patrol" in the form of a "People's Defense Periodic".

to explain it away as part of the old world, for which the British Army, according to Mr. Churchill's speech, would not fight.

General Montgomery said that the British Army in which he saw a "great victory" was being brought about by the good qualities of the soldiers of the Empire. These soldiers would make a contribution to the peace and justice of the world.

Are we to deny ourselves the right to peace, justice, humane administration and good government? Countless examples throughout the world show that it is possible to have peace and justice.

Franchised areas, such as the British East Africa, do not mean that the British Americans are still Americans. It is a burden which must be shared by all nations. The peace of any hemisphere or continent is not secure unless the peace of all hemispheres and continents is secure.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain recommended in the Daily Mail that the British Empire should be reorganized into a number of smaller, more homogeneous units. He suggested that the British Empire should be reorganized into a number of smaller, more homogeneous units.

Mr. Wendell Willkie's Message

The Honorable Wendell Willkie's message to the people of the United States is a message of hope and courage. He says that the United States is not alone in the world. He says that the United States is not alone in the world.

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# Background to the

**Menasie Langier.**—Langier, a danger spot crucially situated in the rear of the Allied expeditionary forces, calls for urgent attention. And action could be taken without bringing the guarantee Mr. Roosevelt gave to Franco, and to which we agreed, that Spanish territories would remain inviolate. It is not Spanish territory. It was illegally seized from international control in 1940 and later absorbed by Spain. Langier is a nest of spying and intrigue. Restoration of Allied authority is needed in case Hitler decides to make for the Straits. In June, 1940, Franco filled Tangier with his troops. There was no objection to this stark violation of demilitarized neutral territory, and Franco followed it up in November by taking over the administration of Tangier. The transformation in the Western Mediterranean requires that certain protective measures be taken at Tangier. Here are some of them: Extinction of the German Ministry and Consulate. It was revived in 1941, and of the Japanese Consulate and Mission which Consulate to be closed until after the war in view of Italy's violation of her 1929 signature. Coastal batteries, and anything calculated to make Tangier a military air base, to be removed, and Spanish forces to be reduced from present illegally high numbers. No armoured or motorised units in the Zone. Allied control on harbour and shipping. Appointment of a United Nations Governor to act jointly with the Spanish Governor until the end of hostilities. Token United States and British military police forces, alongside Spanish. — Mr. Ferdinand Tuggin, in the *Daily Mail*.

**Bizerta's Importance.**—From the sea entrance of Bizerta's magnificent harbour to the end of its innermost basin is a distance of eight miles. Bizerta is equipped with 10 docks, and docks, a big arsenal, a dry-dock, huge warehouses and repair shops, and all the complicated appliances required for the maintenance of warships. The naval base is very strongly defended from the sea. Guns, the biggest in use in the French Navy, bristle along the coast which faces Sicily and Sardinia. Tunnels have been dug underground in the live rock and equipped with electric railways to carry munitions. Bizerta is in our hands. The Mediterranean is open, and the German navy is in a sorry state. — Mr. Rene.

**Greece's Challenge.**—I deny absolutely that I gave any promise, verbal or written, to Britain which could in any way have impeded my present action in Africa, and I deny the Vichy Government to produce any such letter or pledge. — General

**Those Glistening Bayonets.**—Italy's front-line army totals about 50 divisions, something over a million men. In the two and a half years that Italy has been in the war it has lost nearly half its strength as well as an empire. Before General Badoglio's present campaign began on October 25, he held 262,000 Italian prisoners. Now that figure considerably exceeds 300,000. It includes 80 generals and the complete staffs of 100 divisions. There are some 25 divisions of front-line troops in Italy and the Aeolian Islands. After them come probably 750,000 second-line troops—fascist militia and partially-trained units. Unsentenced divisions to be butchered in Russia. From Albania across the Balkans to the Dodecanese, he has spread 80 divisions to act as policemen for the Axis. About 100 divisions—10 to 11 divisions—are in North Africa, a majority of them casualties. This is how the Duce's soldiers have melted away in casualties: General Wavell's Libyan campaign: four regular divisions, four Blackshirt militia divisions, two Colonial divisions, Eritrea, East Africa and Abyssinia: 22 white divisions, 25 Colonial divisions, Greek invasion: 11 Metropolitan divisions, General Auchinleck's campaign: 2 Metropolitan divisions, General Alexander's offensive: 8 Metropolitan divisions, Russian and Balkans campaigns: 5 divisions. There is probably only one tank division in Italy, with components of a second. — Majorley Richards.

**Spain's New Attack.**—Russia now is a more formidable enemy to Germany than when first attacked. The Axis has been more weakened than Russia as the result of 18 months' fighting. The Germans have lost the generation that provides their best fighting material. The casualty lists are made up almost exclusively of men between the ages of 18 and 40. The relief of Stalingrad seems assured. The German hold on the Caucasus may be looked upon as lost. There is a strong possibility that the Russians will be successful in driving south-westwards to cut the Stalingrad-Krasnodar railway, and the left bank of the Don to close the railway bottleneck. So long as the whole of the German armies between the Terek and the Sea of Azov. Such a move would prove crippling. The gains to Russia on land and sea would be decisive. The Black Sea is east of the Crimea would again be freed to the Red Fleet. — Major Philip Gribble.

**U.S. Salvos Victory.**—No naval battle yet fought in this war, except Cape Matapan, can compare with the great battle in the Solomon for magnitude. The Japanese general plan of operations in the South-West Pacific presents a broad analogy to that of the United Nations in North Africa. Just as General Eisenhower and Alexander aim at conducting the entire southern coast of the Mediterranean into a continuous Allied position threatening the invasion of Europe, so the Japanese have been trying to establish a chain of positions in the islands stretching eastward from the Malay Archipelago, whence they would threaten the United States, Australia, and New Guinea, and cut communications between the United States and that necessary base of the ultimate Allied counter-attack. The nature of this warfare among the islands dictates, even more imperiously than that of the continental warfare around the Mediterranean, the abandonment of almost everything else to the possession of airfields. The Japanese already dispose of a formidable number of these, notably Rabaul, Bougainville, and New Guinea, but in spite of all their efforts the chain is not complete. In an analogy with Africa it is to be pushed. Guadalcanal partially corresponds to Bizerta. In Japanese hands it would be the keystone in the arch of investment for Australia. But the retention of its airfield by the Americans, who seized it by a spirited counter-attack just as the enemy completed its construction, not only prevents the completion of the enemy's grand plan, but renders vulnerable the positions he has already established in the islands to the north and west. By sea land and air the Americans hold their position on Guadalcanal stubbornly. To the west as far as the East African coast from Bizerta—the Australian safe steadily pressing back the following of the Japanese grand offensive towards its own Russian. — The Times.

**210 German Towns Bombed.**—To date, Bomber Command has raided 210 German towns, most of them more than once. Cologne heads the list, with 110 raids. Bremen comes next, with 101. Other places which have been attacked frequently are Hamburg (76 times), the railway centre of Hamm (85), Eiden (80), Kiel (70), Wilhelmshaven (69), Mannheim (59), Dortmund (58), Berlin (53), Potsdam (50), Essen (49), Hanover and Osnabruck (47), Gelsenkirchen (42), Dortmund (39), Frankfurt (38), and Soest (33). — Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister.



# the War News

**Opinions Epitomized**—The campaign in the Mediterranean soon relieve German pressure on the Russian front. —Premier Stalin.  
 "Birreria is not inferior in importance to Gibraltar." —Mr. J. Garvin.

"Seven French officers have been shot for assisting General Giraud in his escape." —Paris Radio.

Canada is producing 5,000 aircraft a year. —Mr. C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions.

Hitler has ruined the Reichswahr. —General Ritter von Thoma, captured commandeur of the Afrika Korps.

Filipino troops are now fighting in Africa. —Mr. P. V. McNutt, Chairman of the U.S. War Manpower Commission.

"During 1942 we trebled our heavy bomber output." —Colonel J. F. Llewellyn, outgoing boss of Aircraft Production.

American submarines have sunk 350,000 tons of Japanese shipping, which is a lot out of 5,000,000 tons. —Sir Keith Murdoch.

"The Allies will get 200,000 to 300,000 tons of merchant shipping by their entry into North Africa." —Ministry of Economic Warfare.

Germany calculate to get below 100,000 tanks, the Russian Black Sea Fleet is safe for at least this winter. —Mr. Negley Fanson.

"The defenders of Stalingrad have made the Germans pay a price exceeding 800 tanks, 1,000 aeroplanes, and 100,000 dead." —Pravda.

"What an incredibly dirty trick to threaten us from the rear at the very moment when we were about to regroup our forces in Libya." —Rome Radio.

"If ever the enemy should dominate the Mediterranean Italy would fall to pieces. The present battle is one of life and death." —Frankfurter Zeitung.

"The goal for aircraft production by the United States in 1943 has been fixed at more than double the 1942 output." —Mr. Donald Nelson, Chairman, U.S. War Production.

"French West Africa puts itself freely under my order." The enlightened patriotism of the High Commissioner for West Africa, General Boisson, and that of General d'Amée Barreau, Commander-in-Chief of the land sea and air forces in West Africa, mean Torques with that of the eminent General Giraud and Nafess and Governor-General Châtel. —Darlan, Broadcasting from Algiers.

The French losses in the North Africa fighting between November 1941 and 19 were 490 dead, including 10 officers, and 960 wounded, including 72 officers. —Morocco wires.

The Germans in the Western Desert have been hit by the weather, which has done as much as it could for them in the attack on their attacking columns. —M.

There is no reason to suppose that the American nationalities of 1939-41 have suddenly become collaborationists, but some of them have certainly become Congressmen. —National News-Letter.

Fifty Italian generals and two admirals live in a camp containing 1,000 Italian prisoners in northern India. This camp is one of five which have 84,000 Italians are still in the war. —Mr. George Donovin.

The policy now being carried out in North Africa is that which has been advocated in several months of the war by a number of British statesmen from the start of the war. —Mr. Sturrock, South African Minister of Railways.

Rommel took a short night advance to El Alamein after the fall of Tobruk. It took the British Army only a week to take back some 400 miles in the opposite direction. —General Alexander, General, Middle East.

Political arrangements made with the Germans in North Africa are only a temporary expedient justified solely by the stress of battle. No permanent political arrangements will be made with German. —President Roosevelt.

"Our Navy's losses in the eastern Mediterranean and Russia on the northern route have amounted to two destroyers, three destroyers, three minesweepers, one submarine." —Mr. A. V. Alexander, Chief of the Admiralty.

The armies of the United Nations stand in a line of Italian shores ready to move into the valley of decision. (See must determine whether they should cleanse Italy from the forces which shall be sent to the East.) —Herle.

Over 60,000 Italian troops are being withdrawn from their own hand-to-hand grounds in the Mediterranean to fight the Allies in the desert on the African coast, but they were ordered to converge on Dukla. —Laurence Wilkinson, Daily Express correspondent in Dukla.

"Hitler did not evolve cold-blooded Prussianism," he has only used it. If he seems to drop dead tomorrow of coronary thrombosis the military leadership of Germany would be no less baleful to the world. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Over 200,000 houses in England and Wales have been damaged by bombs since the outbreak of war. Two and a half million have been repaired by local authorities and are occupied. In some London boroughs there has been damage to three houses out of every four. —Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health.

The British must meet the formidable and inveterate German war machine and shatter it and drive it into a total defeat. The enemy has never been so in the line and in the "ham" effort in Egypt. It is a smashing conception which will go down in history as one of the great feats of the British Army. —Daily Express.

It is not yet possible to refer to the presence in our hands of a great force of all arms of our allies of the United States. We can only extend to them the hope that public welfare committees have done our best to do so personally since their arrival. —Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Malta and former Governor of Canada.

"The vast and decisive a disapproving German strategy has suffered within less than three months of its inception by the fact that the High Command's eyes are now fixed, not to Cairo or the Caspian, but to Corsica, and that the security of Sardinia, not the recovery of Stalingrad, is the anxious issue." —The Times.

The Germans and Italians together marshalled about 700 planes by their attack on Malta. Three times the island had failed to knock out the island. Now they have to attempt to smash a core of Malta's air force covering the whole of the North African coast, fed by the giant production of Britain and the United States. —Mr. Basil Cardew.

The estimated American casualties in North Africa from the first landing on November 7 to the cessation of American fighting hostilities on December 10, 1942. The Army's losses were 50 killed, 700 wounded, and 250 missing, and the Marines were 19 killed, 150 wounded, and 350 missing. —U.S. Army and Navy Department.

Despite bitter disputes between Hitler and his generals, a complete corruption of the evil and unprincipled nature of the German people, the great strength of the German war machine must be underestimated. —President Benesh, President of Czechoslovakia.

## PERSONALIA

Mr. Charles Rowlin was 70 on November 10. Berlin Radio has announced that Mr. John Amez was last heard of in Grenoblet, France.

General Simons reached Pretoria by air on Tuesday after his stay of five weeks in Great Britain.

A daughter was born in Natal earlier this month to the wife of Brigadier A. J. Duff, of East Africa Command Headquarters.

Dr. Stella Cabre, Ethiopian Minister in London, was the guest of Her Majesty's Reception given in London recently by the Overseas League.

Mr. Kari Halli in Perou has become a representative member of the Kenya Legislative Council in the room of the late Mr. L. B. Pandya. He was nominated unopposed.

Mr. Reginald Harry Spiller, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Spiller of Linsfield, and Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy of St. Vincent, Hampshire, were married last Saturday.

Lord Goslow has resigned the office of President of the Zoological Society of London for reasons of health, and Mr. Henry Gascoyen Maurice has been elected President until next April.

The marriage took place on November 14, at Arusha of Mr. George Anthony Tomlinson, only son of Mr. George and Lady Tomlinson, to Daphnary, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ford (Chicks) of Victoria Waters, Surrey.

The marriage took place on November 12 in Leazes, Salomon of Donald, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Parker of Bradford, Lancashire, to Molly, younger daughter of Major J. G. M. G. Bennett, of Manningdale, Devonshire.

Mrs. H. Elliott of Riverside, Bulawayo, whose wedding last week, has celebrated her 50th birthday, received a cablegram of congratulations from The King and Queen. Mrs. Elliott went to South Rhodesia to manage her estate 11 years ago after a long illness. During the country has been there ever since. She is in excellent health.

Lady B. de Rothschild's home is now in Kenya, but while in residence in Great Britain has given her house, in Hampshire (where she and the late Lord de Rothschild, founder of the Boy Scouts lived for many years) to the Girl Guides Association.

## Kabaka of Buganda Crowned

His Highness Mutesa II, Kabaka of Buganda, came off age last week on his eighteenth birthday, and was crowned with appropriate ceremony at his capital of Mengo. His successor is his father, the late Daudi Chwa in November, 1939.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies sent his warmest congratulations through the Governor of Uganda, saying: "It is my earnest hope that under his guidance the people of Buganda, whose place is already high among the nations of tropical Africa, will continue their steady progress towards happiness and prosperity."

The crown used for the occasion of ceremony was ordered from a London firm of jewellers by the Buganda authorities. It was not the gift of the British Government, as has been reported in many newspapers.

During Mutesa's minority Buganda was administered by three regents: Martin Luther, the White Minister, Rauli Kwanku, the Chief Justice, and Serego Kolubya, the Treasurer.

Buganda, which has a population of about 900,000, is approximately the same size as Persia.

## General Hertzog

General the Hon. R. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa from 1924 to 1938, who died in Pretoria during the week-end, became an icon to those who during the years of appeasement resisted Germany's claims to Africa's territory.

He earned the thanks of some by dismissing as uncharitable and attributable to war passions the Blue Book published in 1941 by the Government of the Union of South Africa in proof of German maltreatment of Africans. On the other hand during a late visit to London, at a time when powerful political interests had almost persuaded themselves that they could concede Germany's demands without endangering their own positions, General Hertzog (after consultation with a few East Africans in England) made it known in the highest quarters that any such action would be immediately denounced by his Government. There can be no doubt that the hunt was abandoned at a critical moment and General Hertzog's intervention deserves to be recalled in his favour.

After having been from the days of the South African War, 1902 one of the chief leaders of anti-British sentiment, he had by 1934 become an apparent supporter of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and then declared that he had done with "patriotism." When his own stroke over, however, he proclaimed a policy of neutrality for South Africa and the independence in consequence.

Hertzog's principal concern in internal affairs during his long period of office was to consolidate the policy of segregation of the Natives, a highly controversial matter which has repercussions in the Rhodesias and elsewhere.

Though throughout a man of field habits, he was most friendly to private life.



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THE WAR

Rhodesians in Eighth Army

High praise from General Alexander

General Alexander has cabled to the Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia: "In the decisive battle of the past two weeks the Rhodesian personnel attached to units of the Eighth Army lived up to their fine fighting reputation."

Among the awards announced on Tuesday in recognition of distinguished services in the latest campaign in Egypt and Libya are the G.C.B. for Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedders, A.O.C. in C. Middle East, who was largely responsible for the success of our air arm in the East African campaign, and the C.B. for Major General D. H. ("Dan") Pienaar, who took the first South African brigade to Kenya and won his D.S.O. at El Wak.

General Sir William Platt has replied to General Smuts's telegram of congratulations on the success of the Madagascan operations. "On behalf of all ranks in the East Africa Command, please accept our sincere thanks for the congratulatory message you have kindly sent from South Africa and yourself. The South African Army and Air Force contributed in no small degree to the success of the operation."

Mr. Annet, the former Vichy Governor-General of Madagascar, and his wife have arrived in Durban for settlement in the Union of South Africa. They were flown from their headquarters in Tlosoy, Madagascar, to a port of embarkation, and were given the freedom of the ship on the voyage to South Africa.

Wing Commander Paul J. Bekard, who received his D.S.O. from The King at a recent investiture at Buckingham Palace, was at one time farming in Kenya. He was "killed" by Freddie in the final conflict of the night.

Flight Officer W. L. Picken, R.A.F., who has been awarded the D.F.C., is a Rhodesian.

A Native sergeant who during the East Africa campaign killed the whole crew of an Italian tank has received the Military Medal from the Governor of the Gold Coast. The sergeant ran after the tank after it had knocked him down, thrust his bayonet through the viewport, killed the driver, and then accounted for the rest of the crew single handed.

The following Rhodesians took part in the raid on Genoa on the night of November 13-14: Flying Officers R. V. Allan and L. C. McNamara and Sergeant Redfern.

Kenya Pilot's Fine Feat

When the Germans recently sent over Egypt their long-range reconnaissance plane, the Junkers 89, designed to fly in the stratosphere, the first pilot to take off on interception was Flying Officer Reynolds, a Kenyan.

The R.A.F. medical authorities had misgivings about sending him a man of 40 years of age, his physique is normally weak for youth, but Flying Officer Reynolds went up to about 40,000 feet many times and got through each time.

For a time at this altitude flying was a very precarious performance. Above 35,000 feet it is a fight to keep conscious. Paralytic attacks seize the legs and arms, which is painfully distended; and finally there are "black-outs." No one who has ever gone through this ordeal has been able adequately to describe his feelings. It is an excruciating pain in the joints, shoulders, and knees, and it leaves the victim in a state of nervous prostration.

The battle for height became so intense that Reynolds, in pursuit of the latest Junkers, had to climb so nearly vertically. Perspiration control system became coated with ice, temperature was below zero. Almost blind from weakness and pain the pilot struggled on until the enemy appeared less than 100 yards away. He tried to fire, but his arms were paralysed, and the German turned out to sea.

Reynolds had to shine his way up for more than an hour, but steering his plane by manipulating his weight, he allowed the Junkers to fall out over the Mediterranean and easily freed his frozen hands sufficiently to join combat and fulfil his purpose.

Then he turned to glide home and reached his base three hours after the sea-rescue boats had set out.

Rhodesian Bomber Pilots

Flying Officer Observer R. V. Allan, of Salisbury, has now taken part in five raids. He is a member of a bomber squadron containing a considerable proportion of Rhodesian personnel. He was in two of the thousand bomber raids, the first and the third since one of his engines was shot off before reaching the target. He spent the night in a hospital, but he was not hurt. The aircraft was a change of appearance of Mont Blanc by moon and sunlight. When he saw it by night on the way to Genoa he expected to see a light on the same mountain snows a few days later while on the way to Milan. In Rhodesia I had dreamed of a European tour, but the expense was prohibitive. I was paid to do the day, the raids on Le Touquet and other, and thoroughly enjoyed them. There was so much of interest that as a navigator I found it hard to keep my attention glued on the charts and landmarks. It was a delightful Cook's tour compared with the night sorties.

In the thousand bomber raid on Genoa Flying Officer Allan's machine was apparently the first over the target. He talked of other Rhodesians in the same squadron. Last summer Pilot Officer Nicholson, with Flying Officer Mitchell as second pilot, were evading a convoy when engine trouble developed and they were flung down in the sea. In answer to their SOS the crew rescued them, picked them up and later put them ashore in West Africa.

Swimmer in Rhodesia

Paul Newton and East Newton, who had from Liverpool, were brothers. Both are members of the R.A.F. Paul has been to Genoa and the Middle East. East went to India, Burma and Bham. During their travels they got together with each other. The other day East went with to the bath at the swimming baths in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, to hire a swimming costume. He saw East at the opposite window. They had not met for five years, and neither knew that the other was in Rhodesia.

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## Fabians and the Colonies

### Demand for a Colonial Charter

At an emergency conference held in London last week the Colonial Bureau of the Fabian Society passed the following resolution:

This conference demands that the Atlantic peoples shall not be excluded from the Terms of the Atlantic Charter. It insists that not only shall the principles of the Atlantic Charter be applicable to the Colonial peoples, but also that a special Charter shall be formulated giving specific guarantees to British Dependencies that without delay Colonial status shall be abolished, and that Colonial peoples at the earliest practicable moment step forward to request the government and participate in the administration of their own territories.

It asks that the forms of economic exploitation shall be ended and that this nation, in partnership with the Colonial peoples, shall assist in every practicable way in developing the social and economic life of the Colonies, raising the standard of living and providing the conditions for a good, healthy and free existence.

The considerations which led to a large gathering of Fabians described by Mr. Sorensen, Mr. J. E. select make these demands first put out by Dr. Robert Moss, the Chairman of the conference, and, of considerable length, by Mr. Creech-Jones, M.P., Chairman of the Fabian Colonial Bureau, and the Rev. J. H. Green, M.P.

Mr. Sorensen argued that in the very near future the whole of Africa is likely to fall under Allied control (Euro-Asian domination of Portuguese or Spanish Africa); that Great Britain and America have disclaimed any post-war colonial ambitions in Africa, but that nevertheless the continent is rapidly approaching when some definite statement as to the future of the African peoples will become necessary. The assurance for some time a strong case for such a statement has been made in Great Britain and in the African Colonies.

### On the Wings of Democratic Ideals

The demand for a Colonial Charter as a supplement to the Atlantic Charter was said to have come from Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons last year that the Atlantic Charter was not intended to apply to the Dependent Empire. Now there was also an opinion in the United States of America for such a declaration, Mr. Williams and numerous American journalists criticising British "Imperialist war aims" and the absence of any statement as to the future of African peoples which could assuage their enthusiasm in the war effort. Moreover, recent press conferences Mr. Roosevelt had announced that the Atlantic Charter was meant to apply to all humanity, and Mr. Henry Wallace, the Vice-President, had gone further in speaking of a United Nations Charter to include all the world. Yet the British Government had still not reacted from Mr. Churchill's original interpretation that the Charter does not apply to the Colonies.

British people who had never fought against "Imperialism" and for a new political status for the Colonial peoples were again the speakers, convinced that this was the moment for the British Government to meet the universal demand for an abolition of its Imperial policy.

Dr. Moody declared that the present Colonial status was dead and should be buried. A New Order should be established to assure new and more equitable relations with the Colonial peoples. He was attracted by the Lease-Lend idea, which should be used to develop the world. All, even the poorest of Colonies, should give something, not only take. The importance of a Colonial Charter was to give the Atlantic Charter a shape.

Mr. Sorensen admitted that, though greatly interested in the Colonies, he had visited none of them, but had flown to those countries on the wings of democratic thought, and read many books about them. Deprecating the argument that those who had no personal knowledge of the Colonies should keep silent about them, he said he knew men who had spent many years in the

Colonies and yet understood little about their real needs. While thanking Mr. Churchill for his Imperialism, he conceded that large numbers of working-class men were just as Imperialistic.

Asking whether we really believed that Colonial peoples were as important as ourselves, he said that he bristled and replied: "Yes!" There was no evidence that the mind of a Colonial man was intrinsically inferior to that of a white man.

The *Herrenvolk* theory was denounced by British opinion. But as a nation we showed some tendencies towards it when we regarded Colonial peoples as mere tools for exploitation. There must be a reversal of this attitude. The Colonial peoples must be liberated and their case of final and removed. Ultimately—and soon—their lands must become free and independent; free to cooperate with us or not as they choose.

But the Colonies must, nevertheless, not be isolated. They could not stand alone, for we are members one of another. He therefore visualised a federation of the West African peoples, another of the West African; and another of the East Indies.

The economic life of the Colonies must be under the control of the peoples themselves, who should co-operate in their economic development. There must be no exploitation by big companies, and to avoid the danger of dumping one crop agricultural machinery may be a serious business.

As for Russia, it was a disgrace that after many years of British rule less than 10% of Colonial peoples were literate, whereas Russia had in 20 years removed the illiterate class.

### Speech by Creech-Jones

Mr. Creech-Jones covered much the same ground as Mr. Sorensen, with an emphatic touch here and there. He quoted Mr. Churchill as a supporter of President Roosevelt's aims, but denied the interpretation of the Atlantic Charter and accused Mr. Churchill of having a "blind spot" in that regard.

Mentioning colour discrimination in the Colonies, he depicted groups of white settlers struggling for political domination, land alienation, and the segregation of natives, and deplored the fact that foreign labour had been used during this war.

He insisted, being a real investigation into the principles of Colonial government. The need was that Britain should decide now on a vast programme of development and not leave so much to the market. There must be an end to our "patronising paternalism" as exemplified by Lord Croft's recent speech. "All this must be done soon," the Colonial peoples would not wait.

There was no need to be scrupulous about the British Empire as such. We had already agreed to partial desegregation and must yield to the demands for freedom and the aspirations of the peoples.

He agreed that parts of the Empire should be independent and themselves determine their future relations with the Empire. Events were forcing Great Britain to alter her conception of Imperialism, and public opinion demanded its disappearance. The negative side of trusteeship must clearly be abandoned for a constructive conception. The Colonial Charter must embody a programme which could be carried through now.

Outlining this programme, Mr. Jones detailed self-government, the progress of backward peoples, the opening of administrative posts to Colonial peoples, training and for municipal government, financial assistance from the State, labour legislation, social reform, and a frontal attack on illiteracy. The cost would be enormous, and there would be much opposition, but such a scheme must be carried through.

He concluded with a somewhat undefined reference to "progress proceeding under international supervision and control by some central international authority."



### East African Estates Ltd.

East African Estates, Ltd., the issued capital of which is £200,000, report a loss for the year ending March 31 last of £152, bringing the debit balance on the balance sheet at £228,000, but on the basis of firming prices there must be a large depreciation in their value.

The British Colonial Plantations, Ltd., in which the company held over 50% of the paid up capital since liquidation in December, 1911, followed the sale of its business to the Kenya Government. The control was returned to the contributors early in the year, and a dividend of 25% in the £ has since been distributed. The liquidator estimates that a further distribution of up to 80% in the £ may be expected on the completion of the winding up. A dividend of 15% was paid on the above liquidation.

Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., in which East African Estates, Ltd. holds 50% of the issued capital, and over 50% of the share capital, has a good crop of coffee and over 1000 of the maining plantations. The company was set up based on terms of a percentage of produce, and the sub-leases bearing any losses. The estimated charges of the company have now to be borne by the holders of three plantations, and the result, before management fees and other interest and management fees to the company, was a profit of £300 for the year ending March 31 last.

Evans Brothers (Kenya) Ltd., in which the company holds all the debentures and about 15% of the issued capital, showed a loss of £221 for the year ending February 28 last before charging depreciation and other management fees due to Estates Company. The directors' policy of gradual liquidation remains unchanged, since some being subject for short periods to keep the farms in a good condition. Further advances were made during the year, and the amount of assets sold and the amount of receipts to the date of the balance sheet was £29,000.

Amoy Brothers (Kenya) Brothers (Kenya), Ltd., and Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., for interest and management have again been removed from the accounts, and £2,430 has been written off the debit balance. Amoy Brothers (Kenya) Ltd., in consequence of the profit and loss account shows a loss of £1,000, which added to the balance brought forward of £1,000, shows a total loss of £2,000 to be carried forward.

The loss shown by the accounts of Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd. for the year ended March 31 last, and the loss of £2,430 shown by Amoy Brothers (Kenya) Ltd., have been carried forward in the subsidiary company's accounts, and have been provided for to the extent of £21,620 in the accounts of the holding company, the exclusion of interest and charges due to the holding company. The nominal value of shares held by individual members of the holding company is £600.

The loss shown by the accounts of Evans Brothers (Kenya) Ltd., for the year ending February 28, 1922, and the loss of £2,430 shown by Amoy Brothers (Kenya) Ltd., have been carried forward in the subsidiary company's accounts, and have been provided for to the extent of £134,072 in the accounts of the holding company, by the inclusion of interest and charges due to the holding company, and the writing off in the annexed accounts of £2,430. The nominal value of shares held by individual members of Evans Brothers (Kenya) Ltd. is £40,000.

The report of the liquidator of Central Coffee (Nairobi) Estates, Ltd., contains the liquidation statement which has been written and signed on June 31, 1921, for deposit at the Registrar of Companies, Nairobi, by the East African Estates, Ltd.

Sept. 1922, K.C. H. Chatterjee, the managing director of East African Estates, Ltd., referring to the report of the liquidator for re-election at the annual meeting to be held in London on December 15, 1922. The other directors are Sir Gordon H. Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Kirk (Rhodesia), and Mr. William Evans, of Kenya.

### Recent Results

Malayan Rubber Plantations, Ltd., report a profit of £15,356 for the year ending June 30 last. The company's Malayan interests have been for Japanese since January 1, 1922. The company's Malayan interests in Amoy Plantations, Ltd., consisting of 10,000 in 8% 100/- preference debentures and 50,000 shares of 2/- has been bought down for £19,000. The annual meeting will be held in London on October 1. The directors are Sir Lionel Smith, Gordon H. (Chairman), Messrs. H. H. H. F. C. R. and who is also a director.

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### News Items in Brief

Raffia is now controlled in the Sudan.  
 The Northern Rhodesia Co-operative Gunneries Ltd., is in liquidation.  
 The Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council will next meet on February 10.  
 Messrs. F. W. Barry and Co. Ltd. have declared an ordinary dividend of 7½% (the same).  
 The oldest hippopotamus in the world, 230 tons dead, was aged 25. She weighed 24 tons.  
 It is hoped that next year at least 750 tons of such beads will be available for export from Uganda.  
 The Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and Southern Africa has announced an ordinary dividend of 5% (the same).  
 In Holland a tobacco substitute is being manufactured from beetroot leaves. It is moderately successful only for chewing tobacco.  
 The Native Tobacco Board of Nyasaland has been advertising for a secretary-manager with technical and marketing knowledge.  
 Messrs. Brooke Bond & Co. Ltd., who have large tea interests in East Africa, have declared an ordinary dividend of 5% (the same).  
 The East African Hand Spinning and Weaving Committee in Tanganyika Territory is supplying spinning wheels, looms and raw wool to people interested in such activities.  
 The African Theological College at Herongo, Tanganyika Territory, which has now been closed for a year is shortly to be open again under the Rev. R. G. Russell as Principal.  
 Messrs. J. H. Finlay & Co. Ltd. have large tea interests in East Africa and have declared an ordinary dividend of 5% (the same) as last year.

The National Cashmere 55 D. M. Laine manufacturers' House, whose business has been acquired by Atlantic Products Ltd., Messrs. Smith, Maritz and Co. Ltd. are the sole agents.  
 A newly discovered fibre, made in the Victoria College is available in the Department of Education in Uganda to have a limited number of articles made, which given charge of the Northern Rhodesia Teacher Training Centre.  
 The first ginny in the world to produce the output of three shires on eight hours' work was reported to have a 40% output increase in half an hour of 24 hours, with a net saving to the owner of 10% in the cost of expenditure on wages.  
 A party of British officials, with their wives and children, numbering 12 altogether, have sailed from London, their way home from a year in the Congo, to be met by a party of African officials for a similar party from Addis Ababa. They are travelling to East Africa on Italian Airways.  
 On February 1st the annual payment of £1,000,000 was made by the Government to the railway, which is guaranteed by the Government to amount to £3,700,000 when it has been fully paid. The forthcoming payment will reduce the amount outstanding to £3,500,000.

Mr. Sturrock, South African Minister of Railways, has advocated the establishment of South African shipping services to East and West Africa, pointing out that the African markets of the Union developed during the war must be maintained, and that this could best be done by such shipping services.  
 'Mining' in Belgium illustrated in the journal published in London, estimates that the copper production in the Belgian Congo last year will be 150,000 tons, compared with 95,000 tons, cotton 2,000 tons, copal 12,000 tons and that the diamond production will represent 65% of the total output of the world.

### Copperbelt Detentions

Mr. Walter Currie, general secretary of Trades Union Congress, has received a cablegram from the South African Trades Council stating that officials of the Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union have been arrested and deported for expressing the views of the union, and that this action is regarded as representing an attack on the vested interests. Mr. Currie has urged the Government to approach the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the matter, and that the Ministers to make a prompt inquiry to be made. Our readers are aware that the Government spokesmen in this country and in Northern Rhodesia have explicitly declared that the European who were detained on the grounds of their subversive activities were acting in their personal capacity.

### Death of Mr. Isher Dass

Speaking of the murder of Mr. Isher Dass, Deputy Director of Indian Mine Power in Kenya and an Indian member of the Legislature, Sir Henry Moore, the Governor of the Colony, said in the Legislature a few days ago that all the information available showed the attack to have been planned deliberately. Until the murderers had been arrested it was premature to say more. The Governor added that certain members of the community resented the part played by Mr. Dass in negotiating steps taken by the Kenya Government to control Indian mine power.

### Government Gazettes Economise

Some months ago we drew attention to the gross waste of paper by the Government *Gazettes* of the East and Central African Dependencies. Now all of those publications have altered their format in the ways suggested by *East Africa and Rhodesia* with consequent economy in the use of paper.

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COMPANY REPORTING

# Tanganyika Concessions, Limited

## Maurice Hely Hutchinson's Address

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held in London, last Friday.

MR. MAURICE HELE HUTCHINSON, M.C., F.R.S., Chairman of the company, presided. The Chairman's Report, circulated with the report and accounts, set out:

The principal objects of the company, set as compared with that at July 31, 1941, may be summarised as follows:

Two per cent. unsecured non-transferable notes to the value of £2,000 were redeemed during the year, and The Africa Railway Finance Company, Limited, was thereby enabled to redeem £200,000 of its debentures, and our liability under the guarantee of this company and interest in respect of the debentures issued by that company was reduced accordingly.

### Receipts from Union Minière

The advance from the Union Minière du Haut Katanga of £20,000 which was shown in the suspense account last year has been credited to reserve accounts, as the directors are now satisfied that this amount settles definitely the payment of dividend for the year 1938 on our shareholding in that company.

The sum of £20,170 to suspense account represents in advance, free of interest, received from the Union Minière du Haut Katanga in respect of the year 1940, which, for the reasons explained in the directors' report cannot yet be regarded as income.

Cash and investments in Government securities show an increase of £10,000.

Shares and debentures of subsidiary companies are shown as £2,000,000 of which £1,910,000 is represented by shares and debentures of the Benguela Railway Company and £89,900 by shares and debentures of the African Railway Finance Company, Limited.

Shares and debentures of other companies, which are entered at £4,466,881, include shares and obligations of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga at £4,214,565, and shares and debentures of the Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, at £196,639. Although a market quotation for the shares of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga is not available, the directors consider the figure at which they stand in the books to be conservative.

### Preference Dividend of 4%

Operations for the year under review resulted in a credit balance of £26,875, which has been added to the reserve account. The directors recommend that part of the reserve be utilised for the payment of a 4% dividend on the preference stock for the year ended July 31, 1942, and a resolution to this effect will be submitted to the annual meeting.

With regard to the company's interests in general, there is nothing that I can usefully add to the information given in the managing director's report, and it only remains for me to express thanks to the secretary and staff for the work which they are carrying on under increasingly difficult conditions and to extend on behalf of the company best wishes to those members of the staff serving in His Majesty's Forces.

The report of Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, the managing director, stated that operations of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga were continuing on a satisfactory basis.

Referring to the company's participation in East African gold mining, the managing director states that its interest amounts to £27,500 8½% debenture stock and 520,000 shares of 10s. each in Geita Gold Mining Com-

pany, Limited, and 1,468,012 shares of 5s. each in the Saragura Development Company, Limited. As 200,000 shares of the Geita Company are held by the Saragura Company, in which Kenyan Gold Areas, Limited, have a 65% interest, the latter has in effect an 89.84% share interest in the Geita Company.

### Progress at Geita

Gold production by the Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, for the year ended June 30, 1942, amounted to 13,874 ounces of fine gold and 22,122 tons of ore treated, compared with 13,239 fine ounces from 136,438 tons treated in the previous year. A treatment plant with a capacity of 500 tons of ore a day is in operation, and the regular supplies of essential stores cannot be assured as present milling operations are being adjusted according to stocks in hand.

The ore reserves at June 30 last showed a total of 1,170,000 tons of an average grade of 4.95 dwt. per ton, against 1,052,148 tons of an average grade of 5.2 dwt. per ton at June 30, 1941.

During the year the development footage carried out at all the properties of the Geita Company amounted to 2,000 feet, of which 2,046 feet was driving. Of the driving, 280 feet were sampled, 70% being payable, with an average value of 4.9 dwt. per ton and an average width of 68 inches.

Mr. G. R. Jones asked for more information with regard to the note in the balance sheet to the effect that 106,000 *parts sociales* of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga had been deposited at July 31, 1942, with third parties as security under guarantee.

The directors' report and statement of accounts were adopted; the payment of a 4% dividend on the preference stock was approved; the retiring director, Earl Grey, was re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Company, were re-appointed; and it was resolved that until otherwise resolved by the company in general meeting the power to issue stock warrants to bearer should be suspended.

### Mails Lost by Enemy Action

The Postmaster-General announces that the following mails from the United Kingdom have been lost by enemy action:

- Surface mails: Letters for the Belgian Congo (Elisabethville area only), Malindi, French Somal Coast, Madagascar, and Pondicherry, East Africa, posted in London October 9-12 and in the Provinces October 9-13.
- Parcel papers for the Belgian Congo (Elisabethville area), East Africa and Madagascar, posted in London and Provinces, October 10-13.
- Letters and printed papers for Aden, British Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Seychelles, and Mauritius, posted in London October 12-14 and in the Provinces October 12-15.
- Parcels for Northern and Southern Rhodesia via Cape Town posted in London and Provinces October 12-15.
- Air Mails: Correspondence for Somal (London, October 9-12, Provinces October 8-11); Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar (London and Provinces, October 9-14).

## DIAMINE

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### Questions in Parliament

Mr. Stensson asked in the House of Commons last week whether, in view of the demand from British, colonial and other influential quarters for the revision of a Colonial Charter amplifying and implementing the general principle of democratic freedom for all Colonial Peoples, the Imperial Government were considering it would now consider making an early pronouncement in respect of such a Charter.

Mr. Stensson further enquired that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had at present no statement to make on the matter.

#### Great Britain and Ethiopia

Mr. Mander asked if any message had been conveyed to the Emperor of Ethiopia, or to the Ethiopian Government, to mark the occasion of the opening of the Ethiopian Parliament on November 2.

Mr. Mander further asked a message of congratulation, of this significance, had been addressed by our Ministers in Addis Ababa to the Emperor and Empress on behalf of the British Government. He also enquired if any message had been received by our Ministers in Addis Ababa from the Emperor and Empress on behalf of the Ethiopian Government. He further asked if any message had been received by our Ministers in Addis Ababa from the Emperor and Empress on behalf of the Ethiopian Government in the West Indies of the British Peoples for a happy and prosperous future. He also asked if this step had met with the general approval of all others in all parts of the House.

The announcement was met with applause. Mr. Edmund Harvey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons, said that the Italian decrees abolishing the Italian forced labour in Ethiopia were now in force, and that the British Government had issued the decrees of regulation in the same sense. He also said that the Ethiopian Government had issued a proclamation on August 26 abolishing the Italian forced labour in Ethiopia. He also said that the British Government had issued a proclamation on August 26 abolishing the Italian forced labour in Ethiopia. He also said that the British Government had issued a proclamation on August 26 abolishing the Italian forced labour in Ethiopia.

Mr. David Adams asked the Home Secretary whether he was aware that in an article published in the "Review of the"

... of the British Government, the British Government had issued a proclamation on August 26 abolishing the Italian forced labour in Ethiopia. He also said that the British Government had issued a proclamation on August 26 abolishing the Italian forced labour in Ethiopia. He also said that the British Government had issued a proclamation on August 26 abolishing the Italian forced labour in Ethiopia.

Mr. Macmillan replied that it was the intention of the British Government, with the full concurrence and co-operation of the Polish Government, to endeavour to find a suitable arrangement for as many as possible of the Polish Refugees of both sexes now entering East Africa. It was expected that considerable numbers would be engaged in growing at least a part of their own food supply. Mr. Lewis asked how many different estates in Kenya had been entered upon in the absence of their owners and cultivated under the Defence (Increased Production of Crops) Regulations of 1942, and what was the total area of land thus brought under cultivation. Mr. Macmillan replied that no statistics were available.

### Outward Cargo Registration

The South and South-East African, East African and Malagasy Outward Freight Conferences advised shippers last week that for statistical purposes and to eliminate the possibility of simultaneous selection of cargo at the different ports, as well as to facilitate the rapid calling forward of cargo for shipment, they had now a Central Registration Office situated at Lourenço Marques. The registers kept at Interpel and Chagaya have ceased to operate. Applications for registration may continue to be made to any office or their agents or loading brokers. Application for registration may be made by the shipper (applicant) or the firm obtainable from any of the offices. The regulations which apply are as follows: (a) goods loaded in (1) terms of the owner's bill (b) goods loaded for essential purposes (c) goods loaded by priority rating (1) to 8 as established by the office of essentiality. For cargo destined to Northern Rhodesia and Zambia and for any additional information should be applied in order to obtain (1) dates in issuing a priority rating (2) date of the office (3) purpose for which the goods are required. Applications for registration of cargo for destination in Portuguese East Africa will now be accepted on the lines provided that a certificate of essentiality issued by the Priority Board of Portuguese East Africa is attached to the application form.

For British East Africa the priority rating to be entered on the application form is that shown on the East African Import Licence under the heading "Shipping priority rating" and this should not be confused with the supply priority rating which is shown on the Import Licence.

### WEST AFRICAN NEWS

South African Projects. The South African Projects Commission, which was set up in 1946, has reported that the Bailey Dam, which is the first of the annual meeting, fore-shadowed, has been approved and that an encouraging scheme has been made for borehole (from the 25th level at 200 ft in the south) and that it is averaging 4.9 dwt over the year.

At the annual meeting in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. H. G. Smith, who presided, stated that results were better than anticipated and that a continual drop in the ore reserves is inevitable.

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.

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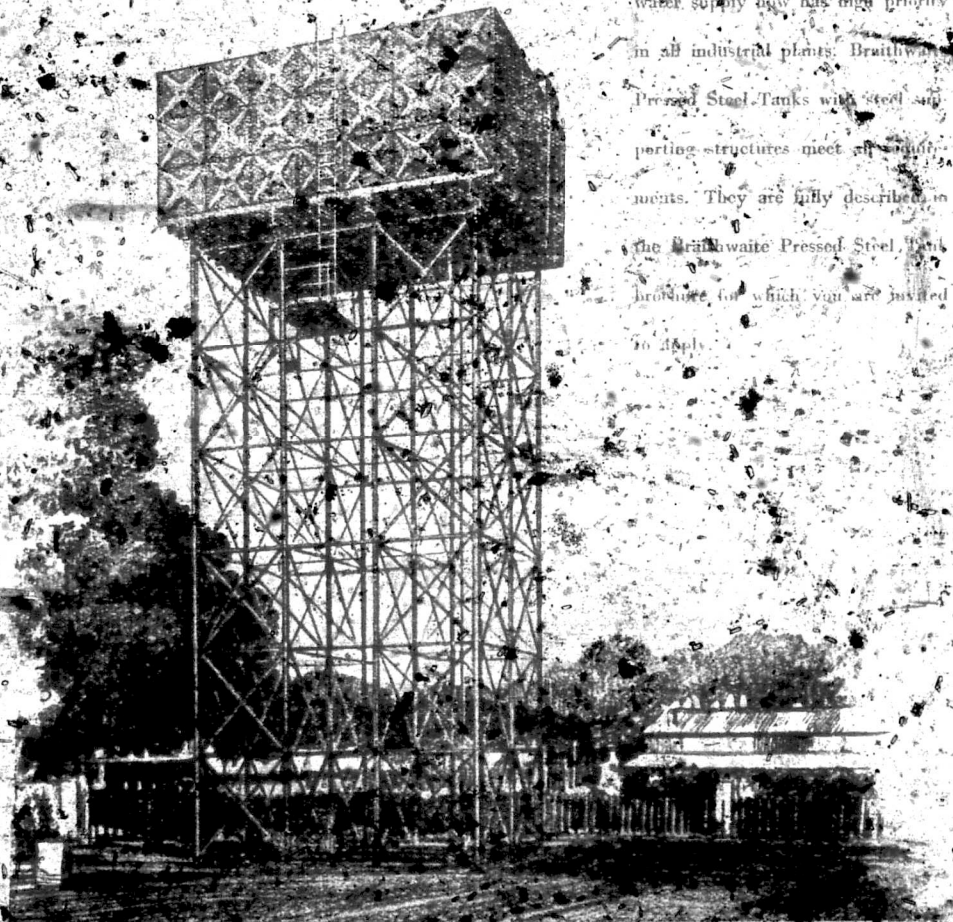
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spokesman replied, quite fairly, that the Colonial Development Board described to the House did not differ very much from the Colonial Office, or even in some respects from the War Cabinet, and that it could not be expected to commend itself to any Secretary of State. Squadron Leader Macdonald wanted the Board "to plan Colonial policy." There could scarcely be a less happy description of the body for which the leaders of Colonial thought have long asked. To aggravate his fault, the speaker added that it was essential to have "a body outside the Parliamentary sphere free to devote its full time to the future of Colonial administration and reconstruction and to formulate a policy." Such a Board would make the Minister a mere automaton and deprive Parliament of its constitutional rights and responsibilities if, as is to be assumed, the words were intended to mean that the framers of policy would also have power to execute it. Small wonder that Mr. Churchill retorted that such a Board would rival the Colonial Office; or that he emphasized that it could not be expected to contract the Empire. It is true that Mr. Macdonald's proposal is not at all a half-way measure. It contradicted his whole opening argument, and that the functions of the Board would be to co-ordinate and consolidate the work of the many committees set up by the Colonial Office. That would have been far finer ground on which to take his stand, but even then he unfortunately added to "and to formulate a long-term policy."

The chief function of such a Board must be advisory, not dictatorial. To suggest, as some people do, that an advisory body must be futile because it does not possess executive power is counsel of despair, which flows from the mistaken view that an advisory body must be dictatorial. No suggestion that the Secretary of State will be indifferent to good advice. Our better is that, by and large, any Minister will accept advice which is unmistakably wise and practicable, which commands the respect of the superlatively important and appointed to such a body, and the very best men available. The old Colonial Development Advisory Committee afforded an excellent example of the invaluable service which a few carefully chosen men of capacity and character can render. Men of equal calibre can be found for a Colonial Development Board if and when its creation is agreed in principle, but we fear that that date has been considerably postponed by the

droit witness given in this debate. Whereas the prosecution had all the advantages of an inordinate case, it was counsel for the defence who carried the day.

Apart from this question of a Development Board, Sir Edward Grigg's speech was of real value. He exposed the folly of any internationalisation of Colonial territories by pointing out that the necessary government of backward peoples, by the advanced, must be more effectively discharged by men with experience of Africans and trusted by them. The curious thing is that so many doctrinaire critics see a dilemma on the experience in this and other connections. Mr. de Rothschild and Sir Malcolm Robertson were agreed that there could be no question in our lifetime of entrusting any other people to the rule of Germans, Italians or Japanese. Sir Edward, speaking strongly for an appreciation of the problems of white and black populations living in the same community, urged the essentiality of inviting the advice of the leaders of opinion in South Africa and the British African Colonies, and emphasised that everything depends upon the spirit in which problems of this nature are approached. That is profoundly true. Imperial history abounds with proofs that attempted dictatorship produces extremism and that understanding secures liberalisation. In Southern Rhodesia, for instance, the enlightened and sympathetic guidance of Sir Godfrey Huggins in matters of Native policy has been the most powerful influence in promoting the growth of a widening white race. During all the sad dispute of the years Chamberlain's the late Sir Robert Gordon had a similar experience.

**The Spirit of Accommodation**

Stressing the need of larger numbers of Europeans in Africa, Sir Edward Grigg based his case on the sparsity of the African population. That does not seem to us good reason for the present African birthrate, but it is undoubtedly a far more effective reason for being, a genetic than a numerical one. It is the plea for white settlement which would be, however, put on the much higher plane of providing the emerging African peoples with that practical guidance and leadership which they can obtain in no other way. If the African population were, far greater than it is, that race would be well satisfied. Over millions of acres of land, a mass immigration of Europeans is necessary for the accelerated power to advance that which can alone raise the whole standard of life. It is significant that

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**White Settlement**

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interesting that the present "Secretary" is a white man, the Dominions also employ white men.

Colonial Powers... I think that our line of thought was wrong in the colonial sphere... I think that our line of thought was wrong in the colonial sphere... I think that our line of thought was wrong in the colonial sphere...

We have had seven Colonial Secretaries... We have had seven Colonial Secretaries... We have had seven Colonial Secretaries... We have had seven Colonial Secretaries...

Squadron Leader Macdonald's Speech

Squadron Leader Macdonald (Lieut. of Wight), secondarily, expressed admiration for the brilliance of the new Secretary of State... Squadron Leader Macdonald (Lieut. of Wight), secondarily, expressed admiration for the brilliance of the new Secretary of State...

The frequent changes in this office make it all the more important to set up a Colonial Development Board... The frequent changes in this office make it all the more important to set up a Colonial Development Board...

The Colonial Development Board should be a statutory body... The Colonial Development Board should be a statutory body... The Colonial Development Board should be a statutory body...

The Board's functions should be to co-ordinate and consolidate the work of the many committees... The Board's functions should be to co-ordinate and consolidate the work of the many committees...

We have nothing to be ashamed of in our administration of the Colonial Empire... We have nothing to be ashamed of in our administration of the Colonial Empire... We have nothing to be ashamed of in our administration of the Colonial Empire...

Mr. Nye (Lewisham) who complained that there had been 18 Colonial Secretaries since the last war... Mr. Nye (Lewisham) who complained that there had been 18 Colonial Secretaries since the last war...

There was a suggestion that the Colonial Ministers in their own Colonies should be given wider powers... There was a suggestion that the Colonial Ministers in their own Colonies should be given wider powers...

Mr. de Rosier (Lancashire) having expressed confidence that the Colonial Secretary would fulfil his duties with distinction... Mr. de Rosier (Lancashire) having expressed confidence that the Colonial Secretary would fulfil his duties with distinction...

As the Colonial Board and it might be a useful adviser of the Colonial Office... As the Colonial Board and it might be a useful adviser of the Colonial Office...

To make Colonial products accessible to the world was one of the most important foundations of world peace and prosperity... To make Colonial products accessible to the world was one of the most important foundations of world peace and prosperity...

Colonial Administration Pointless

When regard to international administration, said Mr. de Rosier... When regard to international administration, said Mr. de Rosier... When regard to international administration, said Mr. de Rosier...

The name of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies will be reported in the next few days... The name of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies will be reported in the next few days...

THE WAR

Reunion Joins de Gaulle

Occupied Without Loss of Life

THE ISLAND OF REUNION, in the Indian Ocean, has joined Fighting France.

The French National Committee in London made the announcement on Monday, adding that no lives had been lost during the operation.

The statement declared that peaceful demonstrations on the island welcomed the arrival of 27 "Dixies" of the Fighting French, headed by the former Commandant Jacques Richards. On Saturday night, the "Dixies" pulled ashore, the Vichy resistance was organized, and came from a coastal battery on the French coast.

Major General M. Soubeyr, withdrew to the interior of the island with a small force. But after a conversation with Commandant Richards he ended all hostilities for the sake of general pacification.

The population, including the local garrison and members of the Civil Service in the various towns, spontaneously rallied to General de Gaulle. The Capogrossi of the Colonial Services has been entrusted by the French National Committee with the administration of the island.

Contrary to Vichy reports, no British troops took part in this small fighting French operation.

Vichy Radio admitted on Monday that Vichy-French resistance in Reunion had ended at 8.15 a.m. that day.

Over the week-end the Vichy Secretary of War had broadcast the following statement:

"On Saturday at 8.15 p.m. the 27 'Dixies' forces consisting of 200 men with arms and 140 tons of stores occupied the island. This day, which had no means of defence, was occupied. Martial law has been proclaimed. The Commander of Reunion, Admiral Aubert, has put into effect his plan of defence. The population is calm."

Reunion lies about 480 miles east of Madagascar. It was the last island in the French Empire remaining under Vichy control. The area of the island is 970 square miles, and the population in 1937 was 209,858, of whom 203,819 were French. The main exports are sugar and rum.

French Somaliland Garrison Coming Over

Simultaneously with the announcement of the occupation of Reunion by the Fighting French, comes news that a considerable proportion of the French garrison in French Somaliland, the only remaining outpost of the Vichy French Africa Empire, have crossed the frontier into British Somaliland. The latest news is available in the weekly press.

French Somaliland had been isolated since the British conquest of the main port and capital is the starting point of the railway to Addis Ababa.

General Smolenski, commander of the British forces in Madagascar, has written to M. Beck, French Chief Political Officer in the island, his sympathy for the heroic sacrifice of the French garrison in London, and has decided to release on parole a number of French naval officers who have been prisoners of war.

The London Missionary Society has received news that all members of its Madagascar staff are safe and in good health. Some of the missionaries have arranged to accompany British troops in Antananarivo, the capital. Lord Cranborne recently stated in the House of Lords that certain African Colonies now maintain nearly 100,000 additional white people, including refugees and Italian prisoners.

More than 14,000 Italians have so far been repatriated from Ethiopia.

A first batch of 100 black refugees recently passed through Kenya and Uganda on their way to the Belgian Congo.

A new contingent of the Belgian Colonial Expeditionary Corps has landed at a West African port, the convoy reaching its destination without incident.

Of 12,000 able-bodied Indian men between 40 and 50 years of age in Kenya, 3,200 are serving with the Forces and 6,000 working on the railway or in Government offices. In the whole Colony there are only 900 skilled

Indian artisans not directly employed on a war job. Nearly 2,000 Indians are serving with the East African Army Service Corps as Clerks, Stewards, 250,000 with the Ordnance Corps, and more than 300 are in the Pay Corps.

Several persons from East Africa between the ages of 17 and 20 have been invited to volunteer for service in the Pioneer Corps in the Middle East. Aliens who are nationals of the United Nations have at the same time been invited to volunteer for full-time service in the East African Forces or part-time in the Kenya Defence Force or the Auxiliary Defence Force.

The island has launched an aggressive recruiting campaign for the K.A.R.

Casualties and Awards

The following Rhodesian casualties of active service are announced: Killed as the result of air operations, Sgt. Air Gnr. C. R. Rundle; presumed dead (previously reported missing), P/T. Sgt. Pilot R. N. Smith, Esq., Air Gnr. K. L. Hall, and Sgt. Air Observers, J. Nash and G. A. Barnett; missing, believed killed in action (previously reported missing), P/O. D. P. Nicholson, prisoner of war (previously reported missing), Sgt. Observer A. H. Giasse and Sgt. Air Gnr. D. Masten; missing as the result of air operations, P/O. W. H. Day, Sgt. Air Gnr. U. E. T. Burford, Sgt. Pilot W. V. Rickards, missing in the field, Rtm. F. O. Robins.

Further Rhodesian casualties on active service include: Killed in action in the Western Desert, Sgt. Graham Menzies Wallace and Rtm. Arthur Charles Fitts; wounded, Cpl. F. H. Goosen and Rtm. T. P. Mitchell; missing, believed killed, Sergeant Wireless Air Gunner Donald Emislie Murray, Sgt. Observer Alastair Fraser Murdoch, Sgt. Air Gunner, Terence Bryce Tottle, presumed dead, Wing Officer Christopher Thomas Holland and Sergeant Pilot F. E. Rolfe; missing from air operations, Sergeant Air Gunner Cornelius du Preez, Sgt. Air Gunner Gerald Graham Chalmers, Sgt. Wireless Air Gunner Donald Norman Huntly, Sgt. Air Gnr. Sgt. Observer Robert Ernest Williams, Sgt. (P/T. Eng.) Alexander Lewis Goodyer, Sgt. Air Observer Kenneth Oswald Bower, Sgt. Pilot John Llewellyn Spence, prisoner of war (previously reported missing), Sgt. Air Gunner R. E. Wilman and Sgt. Air Gunner Arthur John Lee. Lieut. Commander I. H. (Jack) McKeighan, of Thompson's Hall, Kenya Colony, who was reported missing on active service in August, is now known to be a prisoner of war in Italy after being torpedoed on a Malta convoy. He is giving lectures on farming in Kenya to his fellow prisoners, and is starting in the camp what he calls a "Kenya Society." Literature and publicity material dealing with the Colony have been sent by the Kenya Settlement Office in London to Commander McKeighan, whose friends may obtain his address from his mother, Lady Meikeighan, 149, Marsham Court, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

The following Rhodesians have been decorated for services in the Middle East: Bar to Military Cross, Major Oliver Hamilton Newton, M.C. and Bar and 2nd Lieut. Eric Ritchie Edgworth. Military Medal—Sgt. Alexander Mackay, Rtm. Leslie Willis, James Cooke Steele, and Bar (1st name) Rosen.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, A.C., C.B., C.M.G., has been appointed Vice-Chief of the Air Staff. Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, O.B.E., C. Fighter Command, is to take his place in the Middle East.

Lieutenant F. J. A. Edwards, R.A.O.C., a Rhodesian and a King's Observer, Danvers Wright, of the Rhodesian Light Infantry Squadron, have been on leave in London.

The Minister of Information has received Mr. J. A. Brebner, Director of the new division of the Ministry of Information, to act temporarily as Press Adviser to the Minister of State in the Middle East.



**Northern Rhodesia's Supplies Board.**

Northern Rhodesia has set up a Supplies Board, composed of the Provincial Secretary, the Director of Civil Supplies, Mr. C. J. Bellamy, M.L.C. (representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Northern Rhodesia), Mr. P. H. Trussell (representing the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines), and Mr. N. J. Andrews, Chief Assistant Secretary. Major H. K. McKinnon, M.C., M.L.C., has been appointed Controller of Prices and Taxes in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. S. Page, M.L.C., Fuel Controller, continues in charge of petrol and oil distribution and remains Price Controller under the Supplies Board.

The following have been appointed a Committee for the Eastern Province of Tanganyika to further the East African War Bonds campaign: Dr. Malik, and Messrs. E. C. Baker, A. H. Pike, J. R. B. Frank, S. McKnight, R. C. Hunter, S. Fanyonyi, P. S. Mavritsis, M. A. Kihubi, K. S. Samji, M. K. Mena, D. K. Pindi, V. Nazeralli, A. M. Karibjee, K. J. Mohamedbhai, and B. R. Singh.

Mr. F. R. Kennedy is now Commandant of the Central Recruits Depot at Tororo, Uganda.

Field Commander R. J. Jowitt, F.N. (retired), District Officer, has been appointed as Deputy Commandant of the Central Recruits Depot, Tororo, Uganda.

Recorded messages from troops serving in East Africa to their relatives and friends in Great Britain were broadcast in a special B.B.C. programme on Uganda evening. The arrangements were made by Miss Kathleen Robinson.

The Tanganyika Branch of the British Legion has opened new rest and recreation premises in Dag'es Salaah for guests from all the Services.

A hostel to accommodate 24 women workers and a matron is to be built in Nairobi at an estimated cost, excluding furniture, of £2,970, half of which will be paid by the Municipal Council.

Nyasaland Education Department is advancing for more African teachers for the African Education Corps to instruct Nyasaland African soldiers serving outside the Protectorate.

A decree issued in the Belgian Congo makes it compulsory for mine undertakings in that Colony to carry out production programmes approved or drawn up by the Director of War-Time Mining Production. The penalties for contravention are penal servitude and heavy fines.

The Munitions Production Committee at Nkana has already collected and dispatched 8,300 lb. of aluminium scrap from the Copperbelt to the manufacturing factories in Bulawayo.

**Fund for War Purposes.**

The total sum authorised to be raised under the East African War Loan has been increased by a further £750,000 to £4,250,000.

When last mail services left Khartoum the Sudan Warplanes Fund stood at ££57,264.

To the end of July the Gezira War Fund of the Sudan had received ££2,058. Among the allocations made were ££60 to the Lord Mayor of London's Appeal and Relief Fund; ££475 to the Sudan Warplanes Fund; ££256 to the Red Cross Relief Fund; ££235 to the Russian Warplane Fund; and ££226 to the Greek Royal Air Force Fund.

The Native Administrations of the Eastern Province of Uganda has lent £40,750 free of interest to the Imperial Government, made up of £18,000 from £1,500, £1,250 from Busoga, £11,000 from Bukeddi, £2,000 from Buringu, and £1,500 from Karamoja. Lord Cranborne has telegraphed to the Governor of Uganda asking him to convey the British Government's thanks.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided the first instalment of £15,000 from the Uganda Warplane Appeal Fund, which stood at £17,500 when the last mail left the Protectorate.

A Christmas Comforts Fund recently opened for the Uganda Forces serving in East Africa and the Middle East aims at £1,000.

The small Jewish community in Jinja recently sent £25 to the Uganda War Fund as a special service of prayer for victory.

Prince II, the recently crowned Kabaka of Buganda has presented an emergency air raid catering call to Plymouth.

At a mock trial in Nairobi a number of individuals and commercial houses were "prosecuted" for various alleged offences. Proceedings ranging from £15 to £150 in aid of Mrs. Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund, which benefited by £2,000. The presiding judge was Mr. C. E. Munn, Commissioner of Lands, and since then the prosecutions were entrusted to Mr. Munn, secretary of the Land Bank, and the defences were conducted by Mr. L. H. Lam.

Which in Tanganyika Territory sent during October £80 to the Lord Mayor of London's National Air Raid Distress Fund and £65 to the Russian Red Cross.

Latest available information regarding the Tanganyika War Loan Campaign shows that more than £270,000 had been raised. The target was fixed at £500,000. In one Government department 27 clerks subscribed £670 through an advance system, and a large plantation company arranged to pay a bonus to its staff employees.

During August and September the Salisbury branch of the Navy League raised more than £17,000 for the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy. The money was distributed as follows: King George's Fund for Sailors, £4,000; Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, £2,000; Royal Navy Benevolent Trust, £3,000; British Mercantile Marine, £3,000; Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage, £3,000; Rhodesia Sea Cadets, £2,000.

A fund for distressed seamen launched by British merchant seamen in 1937.

Northern Rhodesia Central Warplane Fund stood at £21,524 when the last mail left the Protectorate.

The Mufusa Recreation Club has sent a cheque of £600 to the Imperial Government for the prosecution of the war.

Livingstone War Fund has passed £5,600.

**Position in N. Rhodesia  
Quilted by the Governor**

The Northern Rhodesian Legislature reassembled on Monday when the Governor announced that more Africans were to be recruited for military service than in the past two months; the outposts from one copper mine were records for the year; that a first party of 600 Polish refugees would arrive early in February and that eventually 1,000 each might be accommodated in camps in Lusaka, Bwana Mikubwa and Chero.

The main position was serious. Kenya, from which 1,000,000 bags had been requisitioned, had only lately fed its facilities to supply more than 200 bags, while Northern Rhodesia has to make the arrangements.

Recruiting by the African and Native Labour Board would be suspended in January. Fowles, the agent sent to Africa to man power, The drive force of the position would be intensified and the Government would have to Native food-stuffs in 1943 and 1944. Native emigrants had a very large maize ration in the next spring.

Provision of rubber had been very disappointing, only five tons being so far brought in. A Rubber Mission would arrive in the New Year to investigate and advise.

The chairman of the Council would shortly visit Northern Rhodesian battalions serving overseas in order to improve liaison.

Whereas the revenue for 1942 had been estimated at £37,300, it was now expected to be £51,300 greater, and expenditure calculated at £1,013,600, which is £15,300 less. The estimated excess of £1,000 of next year's total of £1,307,900 to which could be added the future reserve fund of £1,150,000.

The estimates for 1943, on the basis of 1942, put revenue at £2,043,000 and expenditure at £2,143,400.

# Background to

**Italian 'Terror' Our Men—**  
**Atrocities Perpetrated by the**  
 Italians on British prisoners of war in Libya, Benghazi, and Derna were described to me by British and South African who escaped and were left behind. They told me of men shot for giving the V sign and of others chained to telegraph poles, the burning sun for 20 hours without water and with no protection against the flies. Some had weights tied to their arms and were fished with cat-fish tails in the streams. South African Natives were forced at rifle bayonet point to load bombs on planes. Prisoners died at the rate of two a day because of the treatment. In Derna German photographers took pictures of the prisoners in an enclosure so small that they could neither sit nor lie down. When the Germans were photographing a couple of fellows gave them the sign," said one man. Natives guards lifted on the enclosure, killing one and wounding several. "All the men said they had been prisoners shot in cold blood by their Italian guards."—Mr. Henry Correll.

**The Deal With Darlan—**  
 Admiral Darlan's collaboration with the Nazis was perhaps more dangerous and elusive than that of Laval since he succeeded in hiding behind Petain's cloak. Willie Linn has from the first rankled people in his devotion to the Nazi conception of the "New Order" in Europe. Admiral Darlan is above all an opportunist. His ambitions have made him a mercenary. Looking a long term view, the deal with Darlan was a mistake. The people of France who have believed that the United Nations are fighting for democratic principles and against all that is evil in Nazism and Vichy will start to be confused and shocked by our welcome to Darlan. Are we in danger of welcoming some thousands of allies in North Africa at the risk of losing several millions in France and elsewhere?—  
*National News-Letter*

**Why Not Laval—** Taking into account the exceptional circumstances, the Marshal who continues the head of the State to embody French sovereignty and the permanency of the State, has decided to give Prime Minister Laval the powers necessary to head the Government to enable him speedily to deal at this hour and in all places with the difficulties through which France is passing. The Marshal (Petain) declares that he has been able to appreciate the patriotism and the dogmatic of Laval in all circumstances.—From Vichy's *Journal Officiel*.

**Brutal System in Luxembourg—**  
 The judicial system in Luxembourg has been remodelled on German lines under German judges. Special Courts have been set up for political offences, and the Gestapo is at work. The Reichsmark is the legal tender, and all banks have been taken over. The Nazi system of wages and price control has been introduced. Luxembourg is very rich in iron ore deposits, and before the war was the seventh steel-producing country in the world. The four big industrial groups are now all under enemy supervision, and are being welded into German industry. There have been strikes, sabotage and opposition. Conscription into the German army has been especially resented. Whole families of persons, unreliable from the German point of view, are being deported to eastern Europe. Children of some upper class families have been removed from their parents and placed in the care of Nazis so that they may not be influenced by the old ideas. The incorporation of Luxembourg into the Third Reich, and the methods used, have been inhuman and coldly cruel. Talk who have offered the slightest opposition have been dealt with ruthlessly. Some have been recently been charged that certain parts of Belgium may be incorporated into this new "Reich".—  
*Review of World Affairs*

**Hitler's Mistake—** The Russian advance in the Stalingrad region is one of the great strokes of the war. Throughout this year's campaign the Soviet leaders have hung at all costs to two vital points—Voronezh and Stalingrad. By holding Voronezh the Russians have always denied the Germans that security on the flank which was necessary for complete success at Stalingrad. By holding Stalingrad they kept on being a potential threat to the German forces thrust down into the Caucasus. Now they are reaping their reward. Stalingrad's glorious fame will live for all time; they prove to have saved not only itself, but Russia. There is no question of the extent of the German defeat. It is inevitable, except the rout of the Axis in Egypt. The German High Command would not let Stalingrad would fall if you can be sure of that. It is matched, but Rommel's boast that he will grasp as within his grasp. These are the declarations of men who have become so confident from three years of unparalleled successes. The German victories have been won not by military genius but by the start given by seven years of intensive rearmament.—  
*Daily Mail*

**How Strong is the German Army?**  
 The total of men mobilised by Germany is 11 millions. Of these four millions had by this autumn been transformed into casualties on the Russian front. That leaves Hitler with seven millions for a war which now embraces all Europe and parts of Africa. Of these seven millions two are believed to be employed by Germany either as garrison troops or as security police, or as emergency guards to prevent any strike or alternative of a highly skilled war workers provisionally released for military duty. The total of German troops in occupied Scandinavia, the Low Countries and France, together with what we estimate to be remaining in Italy, Sicily and Greece or fighting in Africa, are not as high as 500,000 men, one million. We are left with four million German troops to man the vast Russian front. One half of that force is certainly needed to guard the rear areas and the 500-mile-long lines of communication. Manpower supplies and transport and all activities behind the front lines in this half may be checked all those troops temporarily incapacitated by wounds or disease. We are left therefore with roughly two million front-line troops now. Fifty per cent of Russian General Karkiel, War Minister, and General Silorski, Government, London.

**Italy's Short Commons—** It hardly makes the Italian more inclined for war to realize that the weekly bread ration is one of 37 oz. in comparison with the German's 80 oz. that he must subsist on 34 oz. of meat a week in comparison with the German ration of 120 oz. that his 43 oz. of sugar and 34 oz. of fat are approximately half what the partner receives, and that he has only 17 1/2 oz. of potatoes against the 157 oz. per head available in Germany. These are the figures of the recalled normal rationers. Special and more generous scales apply in both countries to heavy workers and very heavy workers.—  
*Mr. Franzer, formerly London Correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia.*

**Mr. Willkie's Bouquet for Britain—**  
 It was General Montgomery's victory at El Alamein that made possible what the Americans are doing in North Africa today. I believe that the British will deliberately playing down their own activities in Africa so that the news will appreciate all the more what the United States are accomplishing.—  
*Mr. Wendell Willkie, at a British War Reception luncheon in New York.*



# to the War News

Opinions Epitomized.—I know of nothing which has happened yet which justifies the hope that the war will not be long. —Mr. Churchill.

I am certain that Germany will be victorious. —General.

In 10 days the Germans have lost 100,000 men killed. —Moscow Radio.

The Cape route will not lose its importance during the war. —General Smuts.

War has to be fought with a Civil Service machine ill-adapted for the purpose. —Lord Winston.

We can expect explosive developments in the Near East. —Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State.

The Hun Army has lost already 300,000 men wounded and prisoners. —Mr. Edouard de Maitre.

Life General Chung in Stalingrad amounted to 20,000 thin, heavy divisions. —Mr. Frank Hoar, cabinet from Moscow.

In England and Wales alone 4,500,000 acres of ploughland have been added to the first 1,000,000 acres. —Lord De La Warr.

The whole world stands aghast at the vast enormity which has thickened to cover the name of Germany. —General Hill.

In the battle of Alamein the earth shook so that the windows rattled in Alexandria 68 miles away. —Mr. Peter Murray, Piensaat.

It would seem to a widely informed observer that a widely informed observer would be offered the dignity of the Red Cross. —The Times.

Canadian scientists have developed the most powerful explosive of the war. —Mr. C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions.

It is my irrevocable decision to assist France in regaining her Colonial Empire. —Mr. by the Anglo-Saxon.

With 250 German divisions and 77 Italian divisions—five million men—Hitler has to defend an 8,000-mile ring that the Allies have drawn around. —Mr. Morley Richards.

To capture the initiative in the Pacific, the Allies must get back Rabaul. Present preliminary offensive moves in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea are really attacks aimed at Rabaul. —Mrs. W. M. Tolson.

The men who hold the reins of the Russian chariot are the big English masters of the middle south. They will be the men able to help the Allies in their attempt to meet the Eighth Army. —René Adler.

Fifty-seven officers, and 900 men of British, and drawn from the Army, Air Force, and Mercantile Marine, who have been sent to North Africa for periods ranging up to two years, have now been heard. —Time special correspondent.

Probably our scientists, who have solved the problem of combating the submarine, but present material has been scarce. It is a matter of time and here the attitude of the Government has been unsatisfactory. —Lord.

The Nations have in North Africa three British and at least one American army. General Montgomery's army is known to consist of 10 seasoned divisions, three of them armored. In Italy Sicily and Sardinia the Italians have between 20 and 25 regular divisions which may number some 700,000 men. In addition, there may be as many as 750,000 second-line troops. —Mr. Peter Murray.

Hitler's famous saying Paris will be the first to fall is parodied by General Eisenhower as 'Dakar vaults in an instant.' —Scrutator, in the Sunday Times.

The men who died at Toulon showed themselves worthy to live. Their act of self-sacrifice is the supreme condemnation of Vichy collaboration. —The Times diplomatic correspondent.

Among all the Russian personalities I have met, Lieutenant General Elyushenko stands out, vivid and alive. He is 33, yet he is in charge of 16 divisions of fighting men at one of the most important fighting fronts in the world at Rebev. —Mrs. W. M. Tolson.

The casualties of the 9th Division, Australian Expeditionary Force, in the recent fighting in the Egyptian Desert were 2,419, comprising 619 killed in action, died of wounds or missing, and 1,800 wounded. —Mr. Forde, Australian Army Minister.

The phrase 'the second front' and the language used in advocating it seem often to imply that our troops in the Middle East have not been fighting, and men who have not been out of the desert for two years feel very resentful at such language. —Mr. Astor, M.P.

The German air force suffered in the recent fighting in the Western Desert the most complete defeat that any air force has ever known. Kesselring's pilots abandoned their ground forces and left them to be pounded by our airmen. —Air Vice-Marshal Sir A. Cunningham.

The £1,000,000 collected for the Red Cross and St. John's Fund in the first three years of the war exceeded the corresponding total in the last year by more than £5,500,000. The total costs involved in running all branches of the joint organization amount to 7% of the sum collected. Thus for every £1 subscribed £1.70 is available for expenditure. —Lord Liff.

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### Sir Joseph Byrne

CANON W. J. WRIGHT, former Dean of Nairobi, writes:

Many people in Africa and elsewhere in the Empire will regret the passing of Sir Joseph Byrne. As you made clear in your obituary notice, the office of Governor of Kenya, which he held from 1931 to 1937, is a difficult post. A hard task it was, needing a leader with a hard skin. Sir Joseph's protective armour was a large-hearted kindness which enabled him to suffer long and be kind. His friendliness and accessibility were known to everyone in the Colony.

As a Roman Catholic Governor, and sometimes therefore attending official services in the Cathedral of the Highlands, he always did so perfectly. I recollect his saying on one occasion, "I am a member of the Church, but I do not belong to a hard church." Your Excellency will therefore be able to do many things. I asked him then not only to attend the dedication of the Sword of Remembrance in Church, but to address the congregation, and this he did in well-chosen words appropriate to the occasion.

Later at the memorial service to King George V, Sir Joseph led a large congregation inside and outside the Cathedral in a procession out of the neighbouring hills, and there dropped a simple flower in remembrance of a great and good man, the father of his people—an act that was repeated by the thousands who followed.

Persistent in purpose, patient in tribulation, and steady in opposition, Sir Joseph will, over all his successes and failings, the mantle of mercy and modesty. Time will prove him to be not the least among the Governors of Kenya.

### Colonel Dapi Judson

The death has occurred in Bulawayo at the age of 55 years of Lieut. Colonel Daniel ("Dapi") Judson, O.B.E., D.S.O., one of the best known Rhodesians.

Born in Melrose, South Australia, he went to South Africa as a young boy and almost at once became associated with the Rhodesia. He was a trained hunter, but it was as a bugler that he accompanied Sir Charles Warren's expedition which in 1895 kept open the route to the north in Rhodesia at a time when German intrigue was threatening it. As telegraphist, Judson attended many conferences in those days, and in 1898 he joined the staff of the British-South African Company as Inspector of Telegraphs. Two years later he joined the Rhodesia Force with a view to taking part in the Johnson Raid, but he was allocated to duties at the base.

When the Mashona Rebellion broke out in 1896, Judson, now a lieutenant, led the first patrol to the rescue of the European men and women of the Alice mine, Mazoe. On this occasion Captain (later Major) Nesbitt, at one time Native Commissioner of Gwelo, and now in retirement, was awarded the V.C. for taking 12 men to Judson's assistance, the whole party fighting their way back to Salisbury against heavy odds.

In the South African war in 1902 Judson served under Plumer in the operation which led to the relief of Mafeking. In the war of 1914-18 he served in South West Africa, France, Italy and the Balkans.

He was a member of the Rhodesian Force in service for 36 years, and became Postmaster General. He was first of all an adventurer in the widest sense of the word, and one of the most modest and easy-going men.

His only son, Patrick, inheriting his father's bent for adventure, was a pioneer aviator, and was killed in an accident in Salisbury in 1931.

General Howard Enos, whose death is being commemorated, served in the Sudan in 1905.

### Sir Ronald Waterhouse

His death is being commemorated by Sir Ronald Waterhouse, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., a private secretary and Equerry to the King when Duke of York, and principal private secretary to three Prime Ministers, died during the week-end after a short illness caused by war service.

Sir Ronald had held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Regular Army, but in December, 1939, though nearly 61 years of age, he was gazetted a pilot officer on probation in the R.A.F. Reserve of Officers after transferring to the R.A.F. He was educated at Marlborough and Oxford, and when only 16 years of age served in the Mafeking garrison in 1896-7, receiving the Rebellion Medal.

The death has occurred in Kitale, Kenya, in his 74th year of Mr. Louis Charles Phrayzin.

The death at his son's home in Southern Rhodesia is commemorated by Brigadier General R. Scott Kerr, C.B., C.M.G., who has died at the age of 83, served in the Sudan in 1898.

The death has occurred in Dar es Salaam of Mrs. Helen May Dickson, wife of Mr. J. Dickson, of the Labour Department.

The death took place in Kenya on November 11 of Mr. Frank T. Chandler, of the Royal Irish Rifles, only son of Mr. W. T. Chandler, formerly of Coventry.

Mr. Frank Douglas Ellison, aged 79, whose death has taken place in Sidmout, was formerly head of South Africa's African Railway Missions, and was well known in the Rhodesias, especially along the railways.

Mr. Captain J. J. Peppé, O.B.E., who has died at the age of 71 years, was a dock superintendent at Cape Town for 20 years in the S. A. Line. His last sea-going command was of the "Somerset" in 1931.

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# Lord Hailey on Colonies New Interpretation of Imperialism

LORD HALEY, who presided when St. Angelo's College recently addressed the Royal Society of Arts (as extensively reported in *East Africa and Rhodesia* Nov. November 19) said on that occasion:

It is a strange thing to say that a primitive state—mine to whom we have lived and all that goes with it, so, whom we have taught and our own history and tradition, and our own aspirations for the management of their own independence for the conservation of expression of their own has been the duty of the British Commonwealth to convey its these topics the lessons of self-respect and to convey their institutions that they themselves may grow into a profession to it. At this stage we find ourselves in a position that this stage high importance must be attached to the Council's attempt to convey to these peoples the value of their own institutions and ethical ideas, largely through literature and

It strikes me a strange thing to say that a primitive state—mine to whom we have lived and all that goes with it, so, whom we have taught and our own history and tradition, and our own aspirations for the management of their own independence for the conservation of expression of their own has been the duty of the British Commonwealth to convey its these topics the lessons of self-respect and to convey their institutions that they themselves may grow into a profession to it. At this stage we find ourselves in a position that this stage high importance must be attached to the Council's attempt to convey to these peoples the value of their own institutions and ethical ideas, largely through literature and

Our happiest relations with people in the Dependencies have always been when they have been in a state of distress or in a total condition. Most administrative officers would agree that they have been happiest and had their greatest success with them, and that is, I think, because the peculiar qualities which we possess have appealed to people in that condition. These qualities include fair play, broad-mindedness and tolerance. Another quality which seems to me of great significance is restraint. We are people who accept the rule of law, dislike arbitrary measures, and are willing always to consider the difficulties and necessities of others. That has given us a great position among all the primitive peoples.

### Constitutional Expression of Self

New we have to deal with men who are in a state of primitive state—mine to whom we have lived and all that goes with it, so, whom we have taught and our own history and tradition, and our own aspirations for the management of their own independence for the conservation of expression of their own has been the duty of the British Commonwealth to convey its these topics the lessons of self-respect and to convey their institutions that they themselves may grow into a profession to it. At this stage we find ourselves in a position that this stage high importance must be attached to the Council's attempt to convey to these peoples the value of their own institutions and ethical ideas, largely through literature and

There can be nothing so impressive to people who hitherto have been in some sense politically inferior than to realize that we find in their customs, ways of life and culture something to interest us and even something to admire. There must therefore be a two-way traffic in ideas and sympathies. There might be others who would do more in the way of the scientific development of the resources of their Colonies and set themselves more systematically to educate the people of the Colonies, but our great contribution has been derived from our sense of human relations. I believe that it is not only the great contribution which the United Kingdom has been able to make to these dependencies, but also the great contribution which the British Commonwealth has been able to make to the world.

We seem of late years to have lost some of our faith in ourselves, some of that sense of message and mission which we as a one-time possessed in such full measure. We might say that we have lost our sense of purpose. We have lost our sense of the more or less of imperialism, but not of its deeper side. Lord Hailey said that imperialism was a somewhat unfortunate word designating the rule of one nation over another. But, he said, it is a word we must have, and we must give it a new value in the sense of words by giving it a new significance.

I believe that after this war, Great Britain will have a higher place in history than ever before. It will have a unique place, not perhaps entirely because of the values which it may have gained, but because of the values which it has shown, and we may be able as a result to give a new historical interpretation of Imperialism. The new Imperialism will be one of a mixture of tolerance. It will be the Imperialism of those who can say with gratitude which has been given to us, and with confidence. We have much to give.

### Lord Lugard Scouts Internationalisation

Lord Lugard, writing to *The Times* on British policy, says—  
The United States and the United States are the only Colonial powers which have declared ab initio that their primary object is to secure the best possible conditions for eventual self-government of the Colonies. The difficulties of the task, both have resis-

tated to yield to the demand of local politicians, lest they should betray those who are as a matter of course to defend their interests themselves. And both are justified in believing that they can better advance their ideals than by entrusting them to an international conference.

It is to be said that the acquisition of Colonies by Britain in various parts of the world was primarily due to the necessity of having supply depots for our Navy, which kept open the highways of international commerce, and in Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. To their existence the United Nations have owed much in this war.

The motive which seems to have been attributed to Mr. Churchill's words, but standing by what we hold and refusing to inquire into the Empire's history, with his record and character, and all coming to the meaning was precisely what His Majesty's Government and Mr. Roosevelt have declared, namely that the trustees for the dependent peoples that would never surrender that trust, which they alone could fulfil, to anyone else, e.g. to an international body, well knowing that no body, or superpower could in practice carry out the administration of some scores of Colonies and perform the work which at present occupies the large expert staff of the various Colonial Ministries.

### Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's Tribute

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner in Canada and a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, vigorously defended British Colonial administration when he addressed last week the Economic Club of Detroit, U.S.A. The principles governing British trusteeship for the Colonial peoples, he said, nothing inconsistent with the aims of the United Nations in fighting to make the liberty of all human beings wider and more secure than before, even in the most backward Native peoples. The fundamental purpose of British administration was to teach them to stand on their own feet, on their own political and social feet.

*The Economist* has said in a leading article—  
The death of the British Empire is not a war aim—except if Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese find the great economic and imperialist in both sides of the Atlantic. To make the Empire an example of the free and full democracy that can be achieved by democratic ways is a war aim and great aim of the greatest urgency.

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### Questions in Parliament Administration of Madagascar

The House of Commons last week Mr. Boothby asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could make a statement regarding the future administration of Madagascar.

Mr. Eden replied that he hoped an agreement would shortly be concluded with the French National Committee regarding the future administration of Madagascar. General Egenloffme had been chosen by the Committee as High Commissioner, and would proceed to Madagascar in the near future to take up his duties.

Mr. Boothby: "Can we have any assurance that all representatives of the Vichy Government and other quislings will be excluded from Madagascar?"

Mr. Eden: "This has already been excluded."

Mr. Mochwyn Hughes: "Will they be readmitted?"

Mr. Eden: "Not at all."

Mr. Eden: "The Colonial Secretary could state the present position in the Comoros Islands."

Mr. Eden: "I have no information showing the attitude of the authorities in this regard, except in so far as it is in Africa."

Mr. Ross: "Does the situation in Jilatani make it very difficult for Ethiopia to reach a normal contact with the outer world, and asked if the situation could be reviewed in the light of those facts?"

Mr. Eden: "That is a matter which was very much in his mind. Oppenheilm Arrests"

Mr. Maxton asked the Colonial Secretary what were the subversive activities for which the 100 in Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers had been imprisoned, and he was asked if there were any plans for a particular industry to occur themselves with existing conditions.

Colonel Stanley, the newly appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, answered the first part of the question in an answer dated in my column on October 23 indicated that the nature of the subversive activities and also made it clear that the men concerned were detained on account solely of their activities as individuals, not as members of the Mine Workers' Union. As regards the second part, the answer is in the negative. It is the Government's policy to promote all legitimate trade union activities.

Mr. Maxton asked the Under-Secretary's reply of October 22, what was the nature of the subversive activities.

Colonel Stanley replied that the answer had been given in the answer to the question that certain threats made by the mine workers were accompanied by a display of a resort to arms.

Mr. David Adams asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the shortage of private doctors in the Seychelles, and if this was allowed to be one of the handicaps of the hospital which barred the patients from the use of the general hospital, he would explain the position with a view to relieving the shortage.

Mr. Macmillan, who said he had no information to show there was a shortage of private doctors in the Colonies, said that he would refer inquiries from the Government.

Mr. Adams asked what steps were being taken to remedy the serious food shortage in the Seychelles, the issue of a famine relief fund for the island, and the health of the workers. The shortage of food products, together with an inadequate food supply, was causing a serious health problem.

...that an improvement in the depressed rates of wages of industrial workers would be below subsistence level. Mr. Macmillan replied that he was aware that the maintenance of local supplies in the Seychelles which normally depend on a very considerable extent on imports was causing difficulties, but were steps being made to overcome them, both by obtaining imports and by increasing local production. The Government's efforts to improve the situation had been hindered latterly by a drought, and the importance of maintaining and strengthening long dietary standards in the Seychelles, as well as the importance of the only cash crops which were raised as well as rice and sugar, the distribution of which was regulated by a rationing system.

### Appointment of Colonial Governors

Mr. Grenson asked upon the communications Colonial Governors were appointed to the number of Governors, how many were appointed during the past 25 years were not previously in the Colonial Service, and how many were not previously familiar with the Colonies to which they were appointed as Governors.

Colonel Stanley replied that in selecting Governors regard was paid to the special requirements of the vacancy and to the experience and ability of possible candidates. There are 33 governorships (or the equivalent in the Colonial Empire three (Bermuda, Malta and Gibraltar) being normally held by military officers, or several others which had been recognised by that the Colonial Service should be the normal field from which appointments were made to the remaining 30 posts. The great majority of Governors appointed during the past 25 years had been members of that Service. General qualifications rather than actual experience of the particular Colonies were the criterion. While some Governors had previously served in their Colonies, a large majority had not. Of Governors now serving two had had previous experience of other Colonies.

Mr. Grenson asked how many Colonial Governors belonged to the Labour Party, and held opinions similar to the Labour Party.

Colonel Stanley: "That would appear to be exactly the kind of fact of conscience to which my questions object."

Mr. Grenson asked if it was the Government's policy that the principles of the Atlantic Charter should apply to the Colonial Empire.

Colonel Stanley recalled the statement of the Prime Minister on September 3, 1941, that British Colonial policy is entirely in accordance with the high conception of freedom and justice which inspired the Atlantic Charter.

### Industry and the State

George Schuster, former Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, last week outlined his views on the essentials of a new order in Great Britain.

These essentials, he suggested, must include the reorganisation of industry with partnership between workers and management, the preservation of the liberty of individual enterprise, maximum productive efficiency, and some form of Government control to ensure that these must be a new spirit of partnership.

There would be a demand for security of employment and a more balanced economy, and there would be a strong public opinion against wide disparity of wage standards between industry and others. "The State," declared Sir George, "will have to interfere, and if industry wants to ensure that its interference shall not be destructive of freedom and individualism it is for industry to organise itself that the Government can give directions without detailed control and interference at every point."

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### News Items in Brief

Prisoners in Uganda now receive soya beans in their rations.

Zomba Hotel, Nyasaland, was recently put up to auction.

Butter is now rationed in Southern Rhodesia. Supplies to retailers have been cut by 40%.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 2% (the same).

The Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council has urged the civil and military authorities to reduce demands for passenger transport.

The Port of Land, Timber and Railways Co., which has substantial interests in East African wattle production, has declared an interim ordinary dividend of 3%.

Heavy lorries bearing a cargo of strip rubber urgently required in East Africa recently travelled up the Great North Road from the Union of South Africa to Nairobi.

Nyasaland's immigration returns for August were: Visitors: European, 34; Asiatic, 183; new arrivals: European, 10; Asiatic, 1; in transit: European, 86; Asiatic, 28.

During the recent shortage of maize in Kenya live-stock farmers have had to feed their cattle on simsim cake, rice-dust and millet, which have been supplied at fixed prices.

We recently reported that Tanganyika's tea output for this year is estimated at 1,290,000 lb. That for 1946 is expected to be about 1,762,000 lb. and that for 1947 2,095,000 lb.

Lewa Rubber Estates, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 12 1/2% (the same) on 10% participating preference shares, and 2 1/2% (the same) on the deferred shares for the year ended June 30.

With a view to encouraging the African people of Zanzibar to grow their own food, the Department of Agriculture is providing applicants with 1/2 acre plots, seeds and cuttings free of charge.

The new design for the Kenyan coat of arms by a firm of London jewellers is eight inches high, and is encrusted with rubies, emeralds and garnets. A tall white feather is placed in the front.

The South African authorities have announced that there is to be no export of Rhodesian Turkish tobacco this year, since the Rhodesian crop will not be enough to meet the demand from America, Canada, and Great Britain.

The Kenya Registration Office has notified employers of African labour that a vegetable needs more salt than the normal amount, and that about three table spoons of salt should be included in the weekly ration.

Mombasa Indian Chamber of Commerce recently passed a resolution that, in view of the considerable Indian economic crisis being involved as a result of Government patriation in East Africa, the Executive of the United Kingdom Commercial Commission in the East Africa produce and its Chamber should request the Government to allow the existing trade to function by the granting of licences and other facilities.

### Economical Control

The total cost of maize control in Kenya for the past season was no more than 0.02% of the gross proceeds of the crop handled. Deliveries totalled 18,500 tons and sales in Nairobi rose to 197,743, an average of 52.9s. 6d. cwt., although the crop included about 2,000 tons of low quality maize which was not handled on the Nairobi market in normal times. Maize expenses at 1.178 and brokerage at 1.244 each representing 0.43%.

### Rhodesian Maize Prices

The grade price per bush of maize to be paid by the Southern Rhodesian Maize Control Board for deliveries in the pool open 1945-46 are: A (new bags) 12s. 6d.; B (old) and C (second-hand bags) 12s. 3d.; B (new bags) 12s. 6d.; D (white Native maize) (second-hand bags) 12s.; D (white Native maize) of sound quality (new bags) 12s. 6d.; D (white Native maize) (second-hand bags) 11s. 6d.; E (low grade) white maize 11s. These prices take no account of the geographical bonus.

### East African Hide Exports

The Ministry of Supply has arranged to buy the whole of East Africa's hide exports until further notice at prices liable to weekly adjustment. Exporters have formed themselves into an East African Hide Exporters' Group at the instigation of the East African Working Party Board, which has appointed a Controller of Cattle for East Africa resident in Kenya, with Deputy Controllers for Uganda and Tanganyika. The Working Party is advising as to the prices which should be paid at the various buying centres. Buying will be done by selection, the purchase of selected material being forbidden.

### Director of Agricultural Production

The Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika Territory has been appointed Director of Agricultural Production for the Territory. The Director of Agriculture for the Territory remains the chief authority for the planning and control of production, but it is recognised that direct approach and other decisions may be necessary in respect to specific problems. The main function of the Director of Agricultural Production will be to decide, having regard to available transport facilities and labour supply, the areas in which required crops are internally supplied. The Forces, refugee camps and the like, as well as the requirements of war, must be most effectively and economically met. Control of stock production will not be interfered with in the general control to be exercised by the Director of Agricultural Production. As a member of the East African Production Board, the Director will be the better able to co-ordinate action in the best interests of East Africa as a whole.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in which supply is in short conditions are available in this new factor should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

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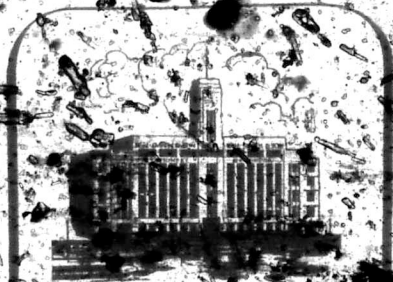
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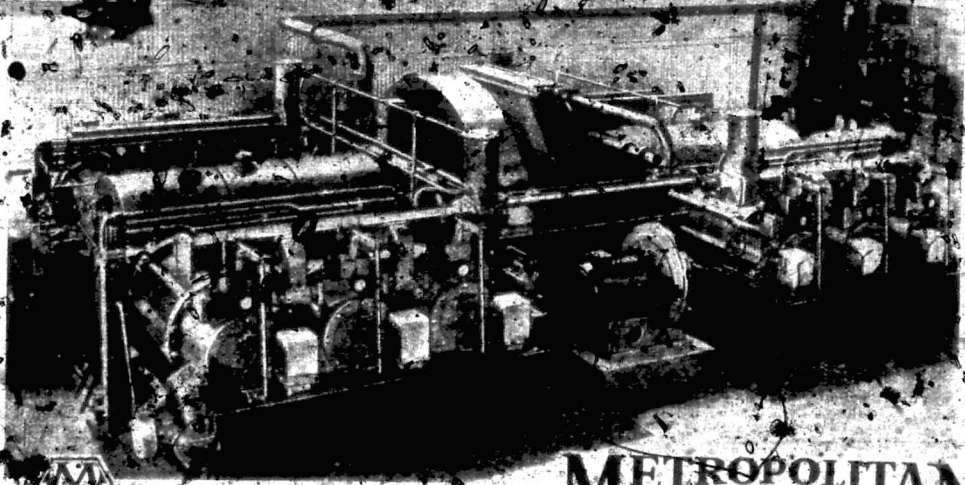
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Latest Mining News

Sold Production and the War

Speaking last week at the annual general meeting of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., which has extensive interests in the Rhodesian mines, Mr. Harty said on the subject of the value of the gold industry to the State...

Nchanga Results

Sales of copper by Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd., for the year ending March 31, 1942, totalled 4640,322 (against 4552,566 in the previous year) and operations resulted in a profit of £1,899 (against a profit of £24,040)...

Wanderer Consolidated

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines Ltd. have declared a final dividend of 6% (10% was paid on December 31, making 10% for the year to June 30, against 12% for 1940-1). The net profit before taxation was £15,466 (against £18,183).

Mufiker Dividend

Mufiker Copper Mines Ltd. have declared in ordinary dividend of 11%. There was no distribution last year.

Zambesia Explorers

Zambesia Explorers Co. Ltd. announce a preliminary interim dividend of 10% (the same).

Mining Company Acquires New Section

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co. Ltd. has sent a quantity of aluminium to be tested and recast at the Bulawayo Reclamation Factory and they returned to Broken Hill for rolling into aluminium sheets for use in the company's zinc factory. The company is rolling aircraft sections the large of which is in Bulawayo.

Company Progress Reports

Phoenix Mines: During the quarter ended September 30 last 4,157 tons of ore were milled and 1,629 oz. of gold covered yielding a profit of £11,813.

Kavondo: Mining operations have ceased by the Kaka-nega properties. The mill clean-up produced 400 oz. of fine gold. Largest returns from the Chausu property were as follows: August, 428 tons, 131 oz.; September, 426 tons, 65 oz.; October, 372 tons, 156 oz.

Lionely Refr to Cease Operations

The directors of the Lionely Reef Gold Mining Co., Ltd., have decided to cease operations at the mine in Southern Rhodesia on December 31. A communication in regard to the liquidation of the company is to be made to the shareholders later.

International Film Control

Mr. John Campbell, a former Economic Adviser to the Colonial Office, and Mr. G. J. M. Clausen, of the Committee for the International Control of the Production and Export of Film, The Belgian Congo member is Mr. Theodore Hovey.

No Old Age Pensions in Kenya

In the Kenya Legislative Council, recently, Lady Sidney Farrar asked if the Government had any scheme in view for pensions for European men and women who were beyond work and without sufficient means of support. If not, would the Government appoint a committee to evolve such a scheme. Mr. E. C. P. Surrage, who replied in the negative, said that £2,200 was provided this year for the maintenance of destitute persons.

Colonial Comforts Fund Concert

Negro music, directed by the Negro conductor, Mr. Randolph Dunbar, was played by the London Symphony Orchestra at the Albert Hall, London, on Saturday. Mr. Dunbar is to conduct two concerts for the Colonial Comforts Fund, the second being at the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra in Liverpool on December 10.

Advertisement for East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. featuring a large image of a power transmission tower. Text includes: 'KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA', 'Cheap power available in many areas', 'The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.', 'The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.', 'The Dar es Salaam District Electric Supply Co. Ltd.', and 'LONDON OFFICE: 66, Queen Street, E.C. 4'.

Advertisement for Rawlplug and Rawlbolt. Features two circular diagrams showing the internal structure of the bolts. Text includes: 'RAWLPLUGS', 'RAWLBOLTS', 'A NEW INVENTION FOR MAKING BOLT FIXTURES WITH A MINIMUM OF TIME, LABOUR AND FUMES', and 'MESSRS. J. & S. DAVIS & CO. LTD., Dar-es-Salaam, F.O. Box 49'.



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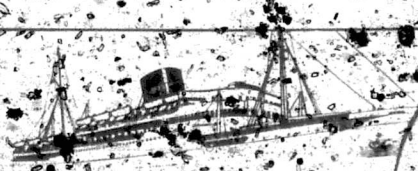
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