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# THE BANTU WORLD



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## Africa Becoming Bone of Contention Among Nations

There is a growing opposition in British Africa against the return of South-West Africa and Tanganyika to Germany. This week the Administrator of South-West Africa, Dr. D. G. Conradie, accompanied by the Secretary of the territory, Mr F.P. Courtney Clarke, had an interview with the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, in connection with the position of South-West Africa.

According to a special investigator of the Star who is now in East Africa, there is a strong feeling of opposition to Tanganyika being handed back to Germany. He found that thinking men are looking to the Tanganyika mandate issue to compel the Union to assume what is freely referred to in East Africa as her "rightful destiny in Africa."

The eyes of East Africa are on the Union. In Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the investigator found that leaders of public thought are more and more looking to the Union to give the lead—both directly, and indirectly through influence in Downing Street—in the shaping of British policy in Africa south of the Equator.

## Germany's Return To Africa

The possibility of the German demand for the return of former colonies becoming a subject of negotiation at an early date has aroused the keenest interest, more than tinged with apprehension, throughout East Africa. Tanganyika, a former German colony now under British mandate, is the cause, for in foreign hands it would completely separate Kenya from the Commonwealth countries to the south.

The question is made clear in the passage from the statement prepared by the Tanganyika League:

"It cannot be disputed that if there is to be any worthwhile future for East Africa, it must lie in an eventual amalgamation, in some form, of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, which group will work in close relationship with Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which, as another contiguous British bloc, will equally maintain the closest possible relationships with, or may eventually form part of the Union of South Africa. Any break in the continuity of these groupments must be disastrous to the whole. Already Italian occupation of Abyssinia has established Italian domination north of Kenya, and with Germany on her southern borders the position of Kenya and Uganda would be jeopardised."

## Japan Praised By Italy

A message from Rome states: A telegram of congratulation to Japan was sent by the Fascist Grand Council on the occasion of the capture of Canton and Hankow.

The message stresses that "the Italian people feels itself in an ideological, spiritual and political sense linked to Japan by profound and sincere solidarity which has found its concrete expression in the Pact of Rome."

## Belgium Will Defend Her Colony

Belgium, like Portugal, is anxiously watching the colonial issue. M. Paul Crockaert, formerly Belgian Minister of National Defence and Colonies, has just announced that Belgium must defend the Congo against all attacks. The mouth of the river must be protected and Belgium must create a submarine flotilla and squadron of seaplanes for defence, he said in a speech. He reminded his audience of the Catholic Club Federation that in the last war Belgium had helped the British in Rhodesia and the French in the Cameroons.

### All Red Route

The London "Sunday Times" correspondent in Rome states that close attention is being paid there to reports that the redistribution of colonies is being considered in London and adds that "Popolo di Roma" states that objection from East Africa and Britain's reluctance to break the All Red route from the Cape to Cairo make the return of South-West Africa and Tanganyika out of the question.

The correspondent adds: "As a substitute Britain is reported to be prepared to offer to Germany a section of Central Africa near the equator, another on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea, and a third in Angola. Some of this territory would have to be ceded by Belgium and Portugal, who would be compensated either by monetary payment or by the cession of British territory elsewhere."

Sub-editing of all political matters in this issue by R. V. Selope Thema, 14 Perth Road, Westdene, Johannesburg.

## Japan Deals Heavy Blow To China

HANKOW has fallen. The reaction to the victory in Tokio is that the war is now practically ended, and that peace will be concluded before Christmas.

Official quarters, however, are discouraging any undue optimism and are emphasising that the latest developments do not indicate the end of the war. It is also being stressed that the Japanese people may be called upon to make further sacrifices.

In a statement at Tokio the Japanese War Minister, General Itagaki said: "We shall not relax our efforts until we have succeeded in building a new China and laying the foundation for permanent peace in the Far East."

"If necessary we shall march into the most remote parts of China."

Transocean reports from Chungking that neither Marshall Chiang Kai-Shek nor the Chinese nation as a whole has any intention of acknowledging defeat after the fall of Canton and Hankow, according to political circles in the New Chinese capital.

They state that the Japanese have never succeeded in defeating the Chinese army which has usually inflicted heavy losses on Japanese before retreating in order. The Chinese Government has more than 1,000,000 soldiers stationed west of the Hankow-Canton and Hankow-Peiping railway lines. A further 1,000,000 troops are holding a line farther to the west and a third 1,000,000 are being trained in the provinces of west and south-west China.

## Germany, Italy And Japan

The Daily Mail's correspondent in Rome declares that "Italy, Germany and Japan have decided to make a new alliance and that Herr von Ribbentrop will carry out the concluding negotiations," but this report has not been confirmed.

"The Anti-Comintern Pact signed by Japan and Germany in November, 1936 (and adhered to by Italy in October, 1937)," says the Daily Mail's correspondent, "is to be strengthened with the new articles making these three Powers adopt a common policy in Europe. Their armed forces will coordinate behind that policy."



This is a map of Africa showing all the countries including the former German Colonies of South-West Africa, Tanganyika, Cameroons and Togo. These are marked black. There is a suggestion that if Germany does not secure the return of South-West Africa and Tanganyika, she should be given portions of Angola and Belgian Congo together with the Cameroons.

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