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101 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK

September 10, 1941

31 OCT 1941

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

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 L. A. ROY, *Office Secretary.*

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Senator Rheinallt J. Jones
 P. O. Box 97
 Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa

Dear Dr. Rheinallt Jones:

I merely want you to know that we have been organizing a representative Committee to consider the problems of Africa and Peace Aims. The Committee is made up entirely of American citizens, all of whom have either lived in Africa or visited Africa. I will send you some preliminary material later. I am writing now merely to send you, in confidence, a copy of the Agenda which we discussed at the first meeting, and to ask whether you have any general suggestions to make from your wide African experience.

The Committee, at its first meeting, asked me to serve as Acting Chairman. Many of the members of the Committee are old friends of yours, such as Dr. Emory Ross, Dr. Jackson Davis, Mr. J. Merle Davis, Mr. John H. Reisner, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and many others.

You will, I think, be glad to know that we unanimously decided that we should not try to go into the details of problems in definite areas but merely consider the fundamental principles and their major applications.

Dr. Jones thought it probably best that he should not actually serve as a member of the Committee, for it is barely possible that conditions may develop where it will seem advisable for him to go to Africa at the close of the war for a supplementary Educational Survey, and it might be embarrassing if he were connected with the statement of our Committee. He will, however, as you can well imagine, meet with us and be invaluable.

If you have prepared anything on Africa and Peace Aims, or if you have any suggestions to make for our consideration, I should count it a privilege if you would send them to us by the quickest method.

Very sincerely yours,

APS
RLH

By Air Mail.
 Copy by ordinary mail.



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.
 DEPARTEMENT VAN NATURELLESAKE.
 P.O. Box 384,
 Pretoria.

24th September, 1941.
 19

25 SEP 1941

635/400

No.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Post-War Reconstruction.

My dear Senator Rheinallt Jones,

I have been appointed as a member of an Interdepartmental Committee to assist the Cabinet Committee established by the Government to study post-war reconstruction, and I venture to send you copies of a confidential circular that is being issued by the Department of External Affairs to Heads of Departments of State, and Mr. Hofmeyr's speech at the Pretoria Rotarian Luncheon on 18th September.

I need not emphasise the Native side in any schemes of reconstruction after the war, and I shall appreciate very much indeed any suggestions you may be able to give me from time to time to enable us to make preparations for the problems that will confront us when peace comes.

The re-absorption of discharged Native soldiers into civil life is only one aspect of the question, and if we are to be of any practical assistance to the Government we shall all have to give the matter earnest thought.

Yours sincerely,

D.L. Sumner

Senator the Honourable J.D. Rheinallt Jones.

CONFIDENTIAL.

20th October, 1941.

D.L. Smit, Esq.,
P.O. Box 384,
PRETORIA.

Dear Mr. Smit,

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

Visits to rural areas and a good deal of extra work has prevented my writing before this to acknowledge your letter of the 24th September (No. 635/400), and to thank you for inviting me to give such help as I may be able to offer in dealing with the problems which will have to be faced in the Post-War period.

As soon as I am free of immediate press of reports which I have still to get ^{my} through, I will communicate with you, in the hope of being able to make helpful suggestions.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

JDRJ/DH.

14th August, 1942.

Dear Senator,

Following on our talk with Dr. van Eck, the next step seems to be to make a cursory enquiry as to what sources of information on the technical possibilities of African economic development will be available to us. I have accordingly been running through the readily accessible literature, such as the most important Commission reports on the British colonies, and getting the University and the Public Libraries to trace the less immediately accessible references. I have also read a little on the main outlines of the objects and working of the Tennessee Valley Authority, as I think this American experiment may have valuable lessons for us.

I expect that a good deal of the information we want will be found to be unpublished, contained in memoranda in office files, or even unwritten, contained in the experience and knowledge of local business men and engineers. I have therefore asked Dr. van Eck to advise me whom to consult, with particular reference at this stage, to the types of raw material which we can expect that the Union will require from Africa if and when the proposed industrialisation takes effect. I am also arranging to see our University Professors of Geology, Mineralogy and Geography.

If this line of approach proves useful, I expect to be able to give you, in a few months' time, an outline of one scheme of regional development based on natural resources, and designed to bring about an all-round rise in the standard of living of the inhabitants. This will necessarily be very rough in outline, but I hope it may serve as a basis of discussion, and as an example of the kind of work the Johannesburg Committee hopes to get done.

Yours sincerely,

ELEANOR HAWARDEN.

Dear Senator,

~~As~~ Following on our talks with Dr. v. Eck, the next step seems to be to make a ^{curious} ~~rough~~ enquiry as to what ~~sources~~ ^{of information} will be on the technical possibilities of African econ. dev. will be ~~open to us~~ available to us. I have accordingly been running through ~~the~~ ~~available~~ the readily accessible literature, such as the most important Commission reports ~~on~~ on the British colonies, & getting the University & the Public Libraries to trace the less immediately accessible references for us. I have also ~~found some~~ ^{read a} ~~little~~ ^{little} on the main outlines of the ^{subjects & working of the} Tennessee Valley Authority, as I think this American ~~experiment~~ ^{experiment} way have valuable lessons for us.

I expect that a good deal of the information we want ~~will~~ will be found to be unpublished, contained in memoranda in office files, or even unwritten, contained in the ~~unwritten~~ experience & knowledge of local businessmen & engineers. I ~~was~~ therefore ~~taking steps to get~~ ~~into touch~~ asked Dr. van Eck to advise me whom to consult, with particular reference, at this stage, to the types of raw material which we can expect that the Union will

Ask him about
clinical work for

med students —
hostel

~~Lard
puffed corn
unspiced meat
Bacon
Biscuits
dried fruit
Butter
raisins~~

lettuce
celery

2-10
1-6
15-2

23 18

2-19
4-12
3-17
3-13

15-1

80

~~eggs
Butter
cheese
biscuits
raisins~~

35
37

72

45

8 Kerk Dr. #
①

~~eggs
cheese
biscuits
raisins~~

National Council of Women of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG BRANCH COUNCIL

OFFICE HOURS:

MON., WED., FRI.,
9.30 to 12.30

PHONE 33-2716

Exchange Chambers

67 A Bona St.

Feb. 2 '42.

Dear Miss Howard.

Many thanks for your P.O. for 15/-: I
am wondering how to afford it. The annual
subscription - due in October - is 10/-. As it
slipped your memory last year, I have taken 10/-
for 1940-41 & 5/- towards 1941-42. That
will leave you owing 5/- for the current year (plus
1/- for the N.C.W. year if you care to pay for it.)

I sent you a reminder last year but as
I addressed it to Crescent Block, feared you did
not receive it.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Hilda Payne.

Sec. Treas. N.C.W.

P.S. When shall the Secretary send you minutes
& notices of meetings etc.?

require from Africa if ~~the~~ when the proposed industrialization takes effect. I am also arranging to see ~~the~~ our University Professors of Geology, Mineralogy, & Geography.

If this line of approach proves useful, I expect to be able to give you, in a few months time, an outline ~~scheme~~ ~~for~~ ~~of~~ ~~at~~ ~~least~~ one scheme of regional development based on natural resources, & designed to ^{bring about an} ~~secure~~ ~~the~~ ~~desired~~ all-round rise in the standard of living of the inhabitants. This will necessarily be very rough in outline, but I hope it may serve as a basis of discussion, & ~~as~~ ~~an~~ ~~indic~~ ~~ative~~ ~~example~~ of the ~~lines~~ ~~of~~ ~~work~~ which kind of work the Johannesburg Cttee. ^{hopes} wants to ^{get} ~~see~~ done.

Yours sincerely,

14

You will appreciate that I am not in a position to do more than I told you I would do. I hope that you will be satisfied with the results of my committee and the fact that I have been in touch with each other through the committee.

With kind regards to Mrs. Phelps-Stokes and yourself,
Yours sincerely,
R. S. S.

26th March, 1942.

The Rev. Canon Anson Phelps-Stokes,
c/o Phelps-Stokes Fund,
101 Park Ave.,
NEW YORK.

Dear Dr. Phelps-Stokes,

Peace Aims in Africa.

I am glad to be able to tell you that your letter to me of September 10th has resulted in the Council of this Institute deciding to initiate studies along lines similar to those which you are sponsoring.

Stimulated by your letter and the outline which you sent, we asked General Smuts to deliver a public address under the auspices of the Institute. It is possible that you have seen press references to it. It was a memorable occasion in the City Hall of Capetown. On the platform were diplomatic representatives of the allied countries including your own and members of General Smuts' Cabinet. The address created a great stir in the Union and adjacent territories and it is regarded as having been very courageous (having regard to the state of public opinion in South Africa especially at the present time). We have had the address printed and we have taken the opportunity of asking the Phelps-Stokes fund to help us in having the address for sale in the United States.

I enclose a statement which I have issued in regard to our Peace Aims studies. The Capetown Committee has been inaugurated and is under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Stanley who was until the end of 1941 Governor of Southern Rhodesia. He has long experience of the Union's problems and has been Governor in Northern Rhodesia as well as in Southern Rhodesia; I don't think we could have found a more experienced leader for the Committee. Sir Edward Harding, formerly permanent head of the Dominions Office in London and more recently High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland is also serving on the Committee. I have also been able to secure a promise of £500 a year for two years for this work so that we may employ trained staff to help us in preparing the material. I hope to secure further support.

Our aim is to provide material for our representatives at the Peace Conference and in the meantime to do as much as we can to tax the public on the various issues affecting Africa which are bound to come up at the Peace Conference.

You will.....

You will appreciate that I am not in a position yet to send you any material but I hope that it will not be long before I am in a position to do so. I hope that your committee and the Institute can keep in touch with each other through ourselves.

With kind regards to Mrs. Phelps-Stokes and yourself,

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten initials

25th March, 1945.

The Rev. Canon Mrs. Phelps-Stokes,
c/o Phelps-Stokes Fund,
101 Park Ave.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Phelps-Stokes,

Peace Aims in Africa

I am glad to be able to tell you that your letter to me of September 1944 has resulted in the Council of this Institute deciding to initiate studies along lines similar to those which you are suggesting.

Stimulated by your letter and the outline which you sent, we asked General Smuts to deliver a public address under the auspices of the Institute. It is possible that you have seen press references to it. It was a memorable occasion in the City Hall of Cape Town. On the platform were diplomatic representatives of the allied countries including your own and members of General Smuts' Cabinet. The address created a great stir in the Union and adjacent territories and it is regarded as having been very courageous (having regard to the state of public opinion in South Africa especially at the present time). We have had the address printed and we have taken the opportunity of asking the Phelps-Stokes Fund to help us in having the address for sale in the United States.

I enclose a statement which I have issued in regard to our Peace Aims studies. The Cape Town Committee has been inaugurated and is under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Stanley who was until the end of 1944 Governor of Southern Rhodesia. He has long experience of the Union's problems and has been Governor in Northern Rhodesia as well as in Southern Rhodesia; I don't think we could have found a more experienced leader for the Committee. Sir Gwynne Harding, formerly Permanent Head of the Dominion Office in London and more recently High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland is also serving on the Committee. I have also been able to secure a promise of £200 a year for two years for this work so that we may employ trained staff to help us in preparing the material. I hope to secure further support.

Our aim is to provide a partial for our representatives at the Peace Conference and in the meantime to do as much as we can to fix the public mind on the various issues affecting Africa which are bound to come up at the Peace Conference.

You will.....

JMC

Senator RR

4th May
1942.

The General Secretary,

Imperial Chamber

of Industries (Inc).

Radnor 667

Lafayette

Dear Mr White,

I have read
with great interest your
booklet on African Markets.
It is gratifying to see such
enterprise & I hope you
will keep up the good
work. Please let me be
on your mailing list.

My visit last
year to the Rhodesias & ~~the~~
Cape Elizabethville
& ~~my~~ discussions I had
there stimulated my
interest in the possibilities
of ^{the} co-operative development
the territories of Southern
Africa.

This Institute
is starting on a study of
Peace Terms in Africa &
industrial & commercial
development will have

to be considered in
relation to the human
& material resources
of the continent. Your
pamphlets should
help us.

With kind regards

?

1 - MAY 1942

SOUTH AFRICAN FEDERATED CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES (INC.).

*Peace Aims
box file*

P.O. Box 667,

CAPE TOWN.

PW/MH
Ref. 183.

Monday,
April 27th,
1942.

TO:

Members of the Senate, Members of Parliament, and
Government Departments.

Dear Sir,

Under direction of the President (Mr. F.R. Emery), I am forwarding a booklet issued by the African Export Trade Committee of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries (Inc.). The object of this booklet is fully evident from the welcome extended to it on page 2 by the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industries and in the foreword on page 3.

My Council trusts that this booklet will be accepted as a tangible contribution to the efforts which secondary industry is making to implement the appeals made by the Honourable the Prime Minister and the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industries to look to the North for future markets.

Yours faithfully,

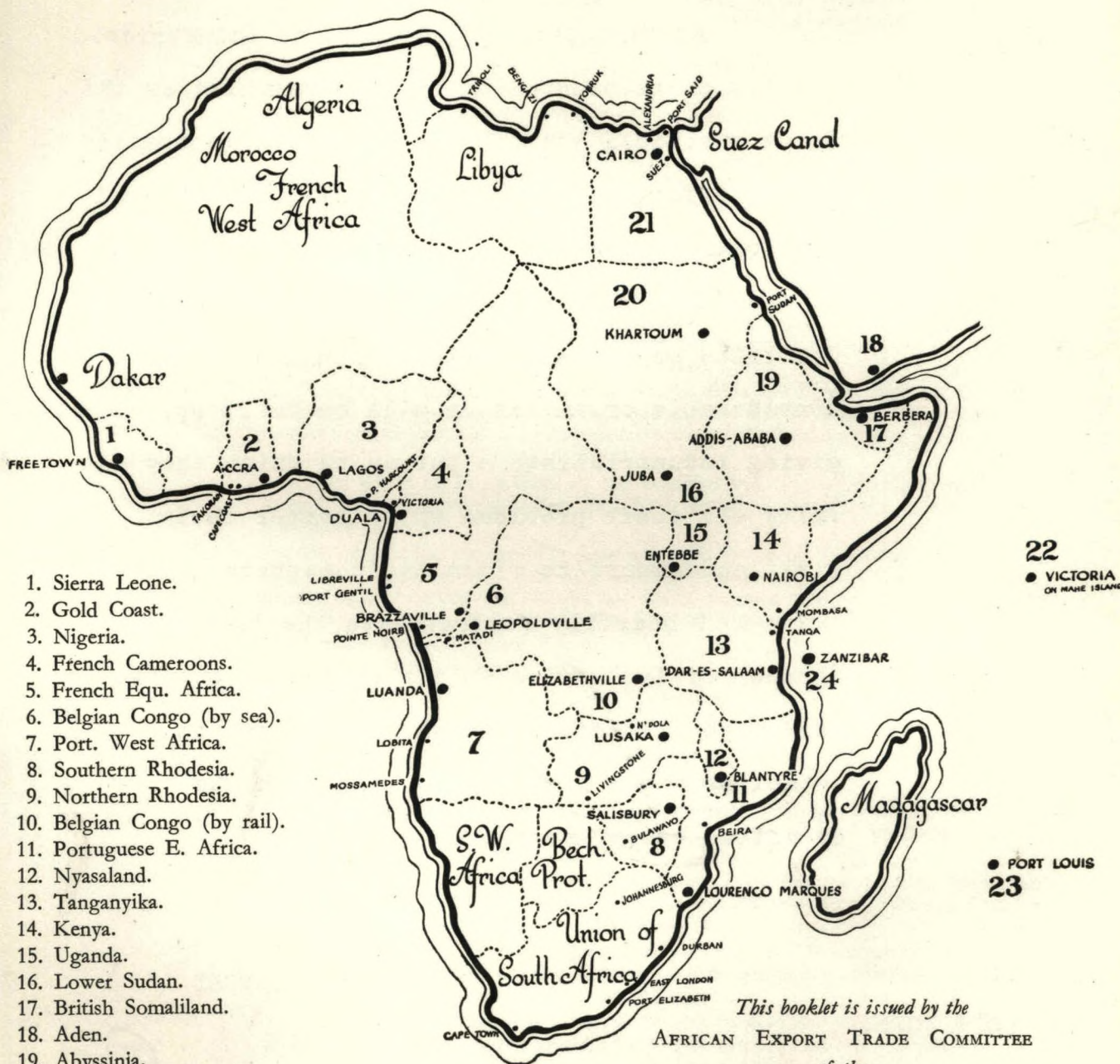


Phil White
General Secretary.

AFRICAN MARKETS

for

UNION MANUFACTURERS



1. Sierra Leone.
2. Gold Coast.
3. Nigeria.
4. French Cameroons.
5. French Equ. Africa.
6. Belgian Congo (by sea).
7. Port. West Africa.
8. Southern Rhodesia.
9. Northern Rhodesia.
10. Belgian Congo (by rail).
11. Portuguese E. Africa.
12. Nyasaland.
13. Tanganyika.
14. Kenya.
15. Uganda.
16. Lower Sudan.
17. British Somaliland.
18. Aden.
19. Abyssinia.
20. Sudan.
21. Egypt.
22. Seychelles Islands.
23. Mauritius.
24. Zanzibar.

This booklet is issued by the
 AFRICAN EXPORT TRADE COMMITTEE
 of the
 S.A. FEDERATED CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES (Inc.)

PRICE 2/6

February, 1942

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
 S.A. FEDERATED CHAMBER OF INDUSTRIES (INC.).



As Minister of Commerce and Industries,
I welcome the production of this pamphlet as the
first practical step in the orderly organization
of our efforts to expand our markets in Central
and North Africa.

I believe that the African Export Trade
Committee may be the nucleus around which a very
considerable organization will be built up,
giving industrialists a bureau to which they can
refer all their problems which hamper their
first endeavours to widen their markets.

I heartily congratulate the Federated
Chamber of Industries on its endeavour to take
advantage of the present war conditions to
establish these new markets, and wish the
Committee every success.

R. STUTTAFORD.

CAPE TOWN,

30th January, 1942.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. S.', with a long horizontal line underneath.

FOREWORD

THE information and statistics contained herein covers briefly the 24 African markets stretching from Sierra Leone in West Africa, southwards to the Union and on up the East Coast to Egypt, including adjacent islands, and also Central Africa up to the Belgian Congo.

Wherever possible, the information is taken from the latest Government and other publications. The endeavour has been made to simplify the information as much as possible and to select such as is likely to be of most interest to Union manufacturers. All population figures are necessarily approximate.

For a clearer understanding of these 24 markets, a fuller analysis has been made of Kenya and Uganda (as one unit) on the East Coast and of Nigeria on the West Coast. This analysis contains practically all import items that are likely to be of immediate practical interest to Union manufacturers.

The purpose of this booklet is to suggest that manufacturers take positive steps now, and after the war, to extend the country's trade with the African markets which appear to be natural to the Union. Stretching from Sierra Leone on the West Coast and on up to the East Coast to Egypt, there are 24 separate markets under the British, Belgian, Portuguese and Free French Flags, or independent, including the islands of Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar on the East Coast.

Except to a limited extent in Southern Rhodesia and Egypt, these are all markets for manufactured products. Some of these markets will be small whilst others will be limited to those products in which our factories are able to compete in price with other countries.

They would all be markets for our manufactured primary products such as jams, canned fruits, canned vegetables, fresh fruit, squashes, dried fruits, wines, brandies, condensed milk, etc.

As indicated in the monthly Journal of the Board of Trade and Industries, the Union Government has trade and consular representatives in Lourenco Marques, Elizabethville, Leopoldville, Nairobi and Cairo. In most of these 24 markets, the two chief South African banks have either their own direct branches or are represented by associate banks.

This booklet is issued by the

African Export Trade Committee,
S.A. Federated Chamber of Industries (Inc.),
P.O. Box 667,
Cape Town.

This Committee is composed of industrialists who are exporting to most of these markets and who will be pleased to place their knowledge at the disposal of other manufacturers.

Members of this Committee will pool their knowledge, and gather information about these Export Markets so that it can answer inquiries from Affiliated Organisations on behalf of their members concerning these markets.

A member may want to know the name of a suitable manufacturers' agent in any market, the customary terms of doing business with certain markets, and a variety of other information concerning these markets.

The Committee hopes, in future, to be able to give this information as from industrialists who are already acquainted with this market. In other words it is hoped to provide a specialised service to manufacturers, and the Committee will welcome inquiries and endeavour to give practical advice and assistance to those interested in exporting to these African markets.

The Committee will be pleased to hear from manufacturers who would like to be placed on the Committee's mailing list when all further information issued by the Committee will be sent then as issued.

Please Note.—This booklet has been punched so that it may be placed in a binder file for permanent record.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. WHAT TYPES OF CERTIFIED INVOICES ARE REQUIRED BY THESE VARIOUS MARKETS? Space for notes of changes by Governments concerned.

Market No. 9 requires only usual commercial invoice as supplied to customers within the Union, together with Customs Forms C. and D.

Market No. 8 requires invoices to be made out on special Conference Forms, which include a certificate of Value and Origin.

The usual standardised export invoice with Certificate of Value and Origin is generally accepted everywhere. This invoice should show Current Domestic Value, Selling Price to Purchaser, a statement as to whether cartage charges, etc., are included or excluded in the Current Domestic Value; Gross and Net Weights; Gallonage; and Country of Origin

2. SOME OF THESE COUNTRIES REQUIRE EXPORT PERMITS FROM THIS COUNTRY.

The Union Government requires Export Permits to be obtained in respect of goods shipped to:

Markets Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 19 and 21.

Export Permits are also required for the export to British Possessions of the following:—

Cream of Tartar, Argol, or Wine Lees; Glycerine; Iron or Steel, in any form whether or not coated with any other metal; also manufactured goods which consist wholly or mainly of iron or steel; and certain other items.

Export Permits are not required for the following:—

Wool; Sugar; Fresh Fruits or Fresh Vegetables exported to Portuguese East Africa or Portuguese West Africa, the Belgian Congo, French Camerouns or French Equatorial Africa; Ship's Stores; Goods for Naval, Military and Air Force use,

the export of some of these being governed by special conditions or regulations.

There are also special regulations governing the export of the following :—

Condensed or Desiccated Milk ; Jam or Fruit
Pulps ; Wheat or Wheaten products ; Mealies or
Mealie products.

(It must be noted that these controls are subject to constant change and alterations must therefore be looked out for in the *Government Gazette*.)

3. SOME OF THESE COUNTRIES HAVE TO SEND IMPORT PERMITS WHEN PLACING ORDERS.

Orders from Market No. 11 are usually accompanied by a Certificate of Priority, and this is submitted with the Application for Export Permit. In all other cases where an Import Licence is held by the customer the number of such Licence should be mentioned on the Invoice.

4. MAILING INFORMATION TO THESE MARKETS

Regular air mail service to all markets, except 22 and 23. Mail for Market No. 22 could be sent to Kenya by Air Mail and forwarded by steamer mail from there.

5. PAYMENTS ARE MADE AS FOLLOWS.

Emergency Finance Regulations Form 178 is required for all exports ; this to be signed by the Bank and presented to Customs Authorities.

British Sterling : Markets Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11 (Beira),
16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Rhodesian Currency : Markets 8 and 9.

S.A. Currency : Markets Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 (Lourenco
Marques), 12, 13, 14, 15.

All the above information is subject to confirmation and alteration.

STATISTICS

Every care has been taken in the compilation of this data from official sources, but the Committee accepts no liability.

WEST AFRICA

NOTES.

Communications with the Union by Sea :

1. SIERRA LEONE. British.

Area.—31,000 square miles.

Population.—1,700,000 (Europeans 800).

Capital and Port.—Freetown.

Exports.—Year 1938. Value £2,344,195.

Diamonds	...	...	£858,000
Iron Ore...	...	...	646,000
Palm Kernels	...	...	457,000
Raw Gold	...	...	208,000
Ginger	...	...	61,000
Piassava Fibre	...	...	40,000
Kola Nuts	...	...	30,000

Imports.—Year 1938. Value £1,500,342.

(From Union of South Africa £6,296).

Coal	...	...	£123,000
Tobacco unmf.	...	...	49,000
Beer and Ale, etc.	...	...	28,000
Cement	...	...	21,000
Salt (other than table salt)	...	...	17,000
Wines	...	...	11,000

2. GOLD COAST. British.

Area.—91,690 square miles.

Population.—About 3,000,000 (Europeans 3,000).

Capital.—Accra.

Ports.—Takoradi, Accra, Cape Coast.

Exports.—Year 1930. Value £10,974,000.

Cocoa	...	...	£6,970,000
Gold	...	...	1,056,000
Manganese Ore	...	...	823,000
Diamonds	...	...	659,000
Kola Nuts	...	...	138,000
Lumber	...	...	100,000

Imports.—Year 1930. Value £8,565,000.

Cotton Goods	£1,500,000
Iron and Steel	514,000
Oils and Petrol	514,000
Tobacco	376,000
Fish, salted and preserved	266,000
Spirits	219,000
Meats, salted and preserved	213,000
Beer and Ale	177,000

3. NIGERIA. British.

Area.—329,389 square miles.

Population.—20,000,000 (Europeans 6,000).

Capital.—Lagos.

Ports.—Lagos, Port Harcourt, and
Victoria (British Cameroons).

Exports.—Year 1938. Value £14,390,000.

Palm Kernels	£2,168,000
Cocoa	1,567,000
Tin	1,435,000
Groundnuts	1,306,000
Palm Oil	981,000
Hides and Skins	516,000
Cotton Lint	247,000

**For analysis of Imports, see last two pages of
booklet.**

4. CAMEROONS. (Free French.)

Area.—166,489 square miles.

Population.—2,000,000 (Europeans 2,000).

Port.—Duala.

Exports.—Year 1930.

Palm Kernels	49 million francs
Cocoa	34 „ „
Timber	20 „ „
Palm Oil	16 „ „
Rubber	2 „ „

Imports.—Year 1930.

Tobacco, manufac- tured and unmanu- factured	8 million francs
Fish, dried	7 „ „
Alcoholic Beverages	6½ „ „

5. FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA. (Free French.)

Area.—912,049 square miles.

Population.—3,128,000 (Europeans 2,500).

Capital.—Brazzaville.

Ports.—Port Gentil, Pointe Noire, and Libreville.

Exports.—Year 1930.

Timber	140 million francs
Palm Kernels	8 „ „
Cotton	6 „ „
Ivory	4½ „ „

Imports.—Year 1930.

Wines and Spirits	17 million francs
Cement	17 „ „
Fish, dried ...	10 „ „

6. BELGIAN CONGO.*Area.*—918,000 square miles.*Population.*—9,000,000 (Europeans 23,000).*Capital.*—Leopoldville.*Port.*—Matadi.*Exports.*—Year 1938. Value 1,900 million francs.

Copper	511 million francs
Gold	411 „ „
Cotton	219 „ „
Diamonds ...	125 „ „
Palm Oil... ..	121 „ „
Coffee	88 „ „

Imports.—Year 1938. Value 1,020 million francs.

Coal	27 million francs
Cigarettes ...	20 „ „
Fish, smoked, dried	
or salted ...	19 „ „
Butter	8 „ „
Salt (other than table	
salt)	8 „ „
Cement	5 „ „
Cheese	2½ „ „
Apples and Pears	
(fresh)... ..	1½ „ „

7. ANGOLA. Portuguese.*Area.*—482,620 square miles.*Population.*—2,500,000 (Europeans 40,000).*Capital.*—Luanda.*Ports.*—Lobito, Luanda, Mossamedes.*Currency.*—1 conto=1,000 escudos=about £9 5s. 0d.*Exports.*—Year 1930.

Diamonds ...	75,000 contos
Coffee	36,000 „
Beeswax	9,000 „
Palm Oil... ..	8,000 „
Palm Kernels ...	8,000 „

Imports.—Year 1930.

Wine	20,000 contos
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CENTRAL AFRICA

NOTES.

Communications with the Union by Rail.

8. SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Area.—150,354 square miles.

Population.—1,213,000 (Europeans 56,000).

Capital.—Salisbury.

Chief Towns.—Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Exports.—Year 1938. Value £10,574,000.

Asbestos Raw	£1,267,000
Tobacco, unmanuf. ...	1,260,000
Chrome Ore	516,000
Fresh Meat	159,000
Hides	120,000

Imports.—Year 1938. Value £9,447,000.

Wines and Spirits ...	£142,000
Sugar	91,000
Fruit, fresh, dried and preserved	65,000
Fish, ditto	50,000
Confectionery	45,000

9. NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Area.—290,320 square miles.

Population.—1,400,000 (Europeans 13,000).

Capital.—Lusaka.

Chief Towns.—Livingstone, N'Dola.

Exports.—Year 1938. Value £10,131,000.

Copper	£8,859,000
Cobalt Alloy	475,000
Vanadic Oxide	281,000
Wood, manuf. and un- manuf.	176,000
Tobacco, unmanuf. ...	73,000

Imports.—Year 1938. Value £5,114,000.

Foodstuffs	£364,000
Spirits, Wines, Ales ...	136,000
Tobacco	89,000

10. BELGIAN CONGO. (Katanga Province.)

Commercial centres are Elizabethville and Jadotville.

The copper and other minerals of the Belgian Congo are produced in this inland province, which draws all its supplies by rail through Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Statistics given under previous heading of Belgian Congo, section West Africa.

Communications with the Union by Sea.

11. MOZAMBIQUE. Portuguese.

Area.—297,000 square miles.

Population.—4,000,000 (Europeans 46,000).

Capital.—Lourenco Marques.

Chief Ports.—Lourenco Marques and Beira.

Exports.—Year 1938, include

Oil Seeds	...	54,011,000	escudos
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Cotton Raw	...	18,706,000	„
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Sisal	...	14,350,000	„
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Exports to Union

of South Africa £79,000.

Imports.—Year 1938, include

Coal	...	7,496,000	escudos
------	-----	-----------	---------

Butter	...	3,590,000	„
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Imports from Union

of South Africa £466,000

12. NYASALAND. British.

All trade with the Union via the Port of Beira in Mozambique.

Area.—Land 37,374 square miles,

Lakes 10,575 square miles.

Population.—1,673,000 (Europeans 2,000).

Capital.—Blantyre.

Exports.—Year 1938. Value £975,000.

Tea	...	£449,000
-----	-----	----------

Tobacco	...	393,000
---------	-----	---------

Cotton	...	100,000
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Imports.—Year 1938. Value £833,000.

Chiefly soft goods, hardware, motor spirit, vehicles and provisions.

13. TANGANYIKA. British.

Area.—360,000 square miles.

Population.—517,000 (Europeans 9,000).

Capital.—Dar-es-salaam.

Ports.—Dar-es-salaam, Tanga.

Exports.—Year 1940. Value £3,707,000.

Sisal Hemp and Tow	£1,425,000
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Coffee	...	386,000
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Cotton, raw	...	380,000
-------------	-----	---------

Hides	...	160,000
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Rice	...	91,000
------	-----	--------

Imports.—Year 1940. Value £3,449,000.

Cigarettes	£98,000
Sugar	73,000
Cement	64,000
Provisions, sundry ...	51,000
Spirits... ..	35,000
Ale, Beer, etc. ...	22,000
Milk, condensed ...	21,000
Fruit and Vegetables	18,000
Fish, preserved ...	10,000
Confectionery ...	9,000

14. KENYA. British.

Area.—225,000 square miles.

Population.—3,300,000 (Europeans 19,000).

Capital.—Nairobi.

Port.—Mombasa.

Exports.—Year 1940. Value £4,092,000.

Pyrethrum	£626,000
Sisal Fibre and Tow ...	496,000
Tea	496,000
Coffee	410,000
Hides	164,000
Cotton	117,000
Sodium Carbonate ...	114,000

**For analysis of Imports, see last two pages
of booklet.**

15. UGANDA. British.

All trade with the Union via the port of Mombasa in Kenya.

Area.—93,981 square miles.

Population.—3,746,000 (Europeans 2,300).

Capital.—Entebbe.

Exports.—Year 1940. Value £5,155,000.

Cotton, raw	£3,760,000
Coffee	483,000
Cotton Seed	117,000

Imports.—Year 1940. Value £1,911,000.

16. SUDAN LOWER. Included under Sudan.

Imports via the Port of Mombasa in Kenya.

Chief Town.—Juba.

17. BRITISH SOMALILAND.

Area.—68,000 square miles.

Population.—345,000 (Europeans 100).

Capital.—Berbera.

Exports.—Chiefly hides and skins, gum arabic cattle and ostrich feathers.

Imports.—Year 1938. Value £450,000.

Chiefly rice, dates, sugar and cotton goods.

18. ADEN. British.

Area.—9,000 square miles.

Population.—50,000.

An important trade and coaling station with a trade of about £7,000,000 annually.

19. ABYSSINIA.

Imports via the port of Jibuti in French Somaliland.

Area.—350,000 square miles.

Population.—10,000,000.

Capital.—Addis Ababa.

Trade.—Export and Import. In 1930 the volume of exports and imports was valued at £3,500,000.

Exports.—Chiefly hides and skins, coffee, wax and ivory.

Imports.—Chiefly cotton goods, ironware, sugar and petroleum.

20. SUDAN. British.

Area.—1,008,100 square miles.

Population.—5,500,000.

Capital.—Khartoum.

Port.—Port Sudan.

Exports.—Year 1930. (In Egyptian pounds).

Cotton	...	...	£3,046,000
Gum Arabic	...	...	980,000
Cotton Seed	...	...	206,000
Sesame	...	...	157,000
Hides	...	...	139,000

Imports.—Year 1930.

Textiles	...	...	£,466,000
Metals and Machinery	...	...	11,286,000
Sugar	...	...	559,000
Coffee	...	...	284,000
Tobacco, etc.	...	...	263,000
Tea	...	...	153,000

21. EGYPT.

Area.—383,000 square miles.

Population.—14,250,000 (Europeans 180,000).

Capital.—Cairo.

Ports.—Alexandria, Port Said and Suez.

Exports.—Year 1929. Value £51,752,000.

Cotton	...	...	£45,138,000
Cotton Seed	...	...	2,512,000

Imports.—Year 1929. Value £56,089,000.

(Egyptian pounds).

Chiefly textiles and yarns, wheat and cornflour, iron and steel wares, timber for building, coal £4,311,000, tobacco £1,450,000, and sugar.

22. THE SEYCHELLES. British.

Area.—156 square miles. (90 islands).

Population.—28,000.

Capital and chief port.—Victoria on Mahé Island.

Exports.—Year 1929. Value 2,143,000 rupees.

Copra, coconuts, ethereal oils, vanilla, gum, tortoiseshell, trepang and guano.

Imports.—Year 1929. Value 1,813,000 rupees.

23. MAURITIUS. British.

Area.—720 square miles.

Population.—400,000.

Capital and port.—Port Louis.

Exports.—Year 1937. Value 37,088,000 rupees.

Sugar	35,250,000 rupees
Copra and Poonae	350,000 „
Aloe Fibre	282,000 „

Imports.—Year 1937. Value 33,122,000 rupees.

Soap	657,000 rupees
Coal	336,000 „
Cement	217,000 „
Footwear	214,000 „
Confectionery	128,000 „
Meat, salted, etc.	94,000 „
Whisky	110,000 „
Biscuits	59,000 „

24. ZANZIBAR. British.

Area.—640 square miles.

Population.—243,000.

Capital and Port.—Zanzibar.

Exports.—Year 1938. Value £888,000.

Cloves	£515,000
Copra	100,000

Imports.—Year 1938. Value £993,000.

Sugar	£33,000
Tobacco, manufactured	15,000
Cigarettes	14,000
Fish, dried and salted	13,000

Analysis of Imports of South African Products by Kenya and Uganda in 1940 and Nigeria in 1938. The figures are shown respectively of total Imports and of Imports of South African origin.

Item.	Kenya and Uganda		Nigeria	
	Total	S.A. Products.	Total	S.A. Products.
	£	£	£	£
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.				
Ale, Beer, etc.	27,863	6,077	72,097	—
Beverages, Non-alcoholic	6,113	1,611	4,848	4
Biscuits, Cake	14,831	277	47,011	—
Butter	1,520	—	13,416	1
Cheese	1,759	—	4,613	—
Cigarettes	110,893	6,129	273,282	—
Confectionery	28,516	2,712	13,241	—
FISH.				
Canned and Preserved . .	14,409	383	21,312	22
Dried, Salted, Smoked and Pickled	10,650	4	374,165	—
Fresh	1,145	349	550	5
FRUITS.				
Dried	8,799	3,176	1,453	26
Fresh	9,466	5,023	2,394	711
Jams, Jellies and Marmalade	4,939	1,602	—	—
Bottled and Canned . . .	12,082	4,678	7,171	12
MEAT.				
Canned and Bottled . . .	—	—	14,348	—
Smoked and Cured	2,227	52	11,992	53
Fresh	—	—	8,100	—
MACARONI, SPAGHETTI . . .	2,421	400	Not shown	
MILK.				
Condensed, sweetened . . .	17,021	1,401	1,735	—
Condensed, not sweetened	1,514	261	18,218	—
Powdered	1,292	—	3,818	—
Oils, Edible	Not shown		3,311	—
Pickles, Sauces and Condiments	7,671	1,139	4,226	1
Salt	11,358	86	267,547	—
SPIRITS.				
Brandy	14,496	6,864	6,158	92
Gin and Geneva	17,226	961	28,764	—
Liqueurs	1,732	429	Not shown	
Wines, still	16,156	4,066	14,970	173
Vermouth	2,024	833	Not shown	
SUGAR, Refined	25,501	384	104,886	5
TOBACCO, Manufactured . . .	13,361	3,568	3,115	4
„ not manufactured	35,780	1,771	140,962	3,189

NOTES.

VEGETABLES.

Dried, canned	Not shown		6,377	1
Garlic	2,048	—	Not shown	—
Onions	19,254	—	613	—
Potatoes	428	—	5,781	29
Fresh, others	Not shown		1,412	2

CHEMICALS.

Carbide of Calcium ..	4,567	4,433	11,020	—
Cattle and Sheep dipping preparations	11,263	3,298	Not shown	—
Chemical manufactures and products. N.O.E.	76,437	8,655	55,827	—
Disinfectants	7,540	925	Not shown	—
Dynamite and cognate substances	Not shown		4,106	—
Insecticides	22,050	1,559	Not shown	—
Sulphuric Acid	7,061	2,993	Not shown	—

COAL	182,510	167,906	67,723	—
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SUNDRY.

Blacking and Polishes ..	21,602	67	6,864	—
Books, printed, and other printed matter ..	13,702	1,067	39,760	—
Boots and Shoes, Leather	19,045	474	16,514	—
Candles	—	—	12,131	—
Cement	52,929	2,258	149,881	—
Cordage twine	—	—	10,396	—
Drugs, Medicines and Med. Preparations ..	78,764	959	105,408	—
Matches	25,890	2,996	26,203	—
Paints and Colours ..	51,530	121	38,187	—
Paper packing	23,184	248	Not shown	—
Perfumery, Cosmetics ..	30,914	344	47,221	—
Saddlery, Harness ..	931	245	1,341	—
Soap, Common	23,438	21	28,519	—
„ Toilet	12,700	6	4,800	—
Stationery	70,067	1,324	75,776	—
Tin manufactures not elsewhere enumerated	20,989	1,912	Not shown	—

NOTES

McLaffey.

Have you
any suggestions
on this. I want
to discuss it
with Prof Stoerli
in the morning.
So as to be ready
for the Exec.

W

Peace Times for Africa

I suggest that the following actions be taken

- (1) I saw Race Relations Vol 9, no 3 (July) and
also to be a symposium on this subject
- (2) Appoint a small committee to help me in
working out the lines of the outline
of the studies to be undertaken by the
Local Committees, & to of the
articles in R.R.
- (3) Approach Sir Ernest Oppenheimer for a possible
donation of £1000. for this work
- (4) If funds available, secure a qualified person
as a full-time research worker
& secretary for this work.
- (5) Possible discussion either in Council in Jan 1943
or a special conference separately

Following upon General Smuts' notable address on the basis of Trusteeship, delivered under the auspices of the S.A. Institute of Race relations in Cape Town on January 22, the Council of the Institute has given consideration to the responsibility which lies upon the people of the Union of South Africa and of the other self-governing territories in Southern Africa to ensure that the peace settlement at the close of this war shall, insofar at least as the African continent and its people of all races are concerned, be such as to provide the basis for sound racial relationships, and for political and economic development in accordance with the peace aims of the Atlantic Charter.

The Council has requested the Executive Committee to initiate studies and discussions in this matter at various centres in the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, and to seek the collaboration of interested individuals or groups in other territories of Southern Africa. And the Executive Committee has decided to organise local committees for this purpose at a number of centres in the Union, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia.

The secretariat of the Institute will prepare material to assist the local committees, but it is hoped that the committees will express their own views and make their own suggestions.

TENTATIVE AGENDA

To indicate possible scope of discussion at Preliminary Meeting to consider suggestion that interested Americans should prepare a Statement regarding ultimate Peace Aims for Africa

September 8, 1941

- I. Call to Order and Election of Chairman and Secretary pro tempore
 - II. Presentation of Tentative Agenda
 - III. Is Proposed Statement desirable, it being understood that it would be in addition to reports that may be prepared by other groups on general peace aims, and by still others on ways in which American agencies should adjust their policies to post-war conditions in Africa?
 - * IV. What should be its major objectives? Might it not be the focussing of public attention on the wise treatment of Africa and Africans by the Peace Conference? Should it attempt to influence the United States Government to develop a policy regarding Africa, and to have a separate African Bureau in State Department instead of continuing policy of dealing with Africa through Western European Division?
 - V. Under what Auspices should it be prepared? It is suggested that this should be a committee organized for this specific purpose and independent of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, which will hold itself free to prepare a post-war report on Native Education in Africa, supplementary to those prepared after the last war, if this should seem advisable.
 - VI. Who should be invited to assist in the preparation of the Statement?
 - (1) Should not membership be confined to American citizens--white and colored; or should it include also Native Africans and Europeans now in this country?
 - (2) Types of Members suggested:
 - (a) American white men--both of North and South--especially conversant with Africa
 - (b) American Negroes interested in Africa
 - (c) Authorities on International Affairs
 - (d) Question of possible inclusion of a few thoughtful radicals of high character
 - (3) Importance of having a large majority of the Committee persons who have actually visited Africa, and many who have lived there for considerable periods.
- * IV-a. Should the statement deal only with fundamental principles, or should it consider these and their major applications, or should it go into the details of problems in different areas?

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