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PROJECT

PROSPECTS FOR AFRICAN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

REPORT ON THE PROSPECTS FOR AFRICAN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Introduction

(1) The purpose of this report is to provide a general overview of the agricultural and forestry potential of the African continent.

(2) The report is divided into two main parts: agriculture and forestry. Each part contains a general overview and a more detailed study of the potential of the continent.

When world resources for a present generation are depleted, the capacity to produce food and other goods will be reduced. This is especially true for the African continent, where the population is increasing rapidly and the land is being used increasingly intensively. It is therefore essential that the African continent should be able to produce enough food and other goods to meet the needs of its growing population. This report is intended to provide a general overview of the agricultural and forestry potential of the African continent. It is divided into two main parts: agriculture and forestry. Each part contains a general overview and a more detailed study of the potential of the continent. The agricultural part of the report is divided into three sections: (a) general overview, (b) detailed study of the potential of the continent, and (c) conclusions and recommendations. The forestry part of the report is divided into two sections: (a) general overview and (b) detailed study of the potential of the continent.

(b) 16130/24

As was previously ~~discussed~~
Godt over - determination of frontier
any way if ~~the~~ change of territory
with ~~the~~ ~~area~~ is necessary
for reclamation of ~~the~~ boundary
then must be ~~the~~ ~~the~~
quid pro quo - eg. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
is not ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
E. of ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
(what can).

As to lawlessness, only thing to be ~~the~~
to get ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
V. Frontier.

(c) 16312/24

As Washington's occupation of
Godhadama may cause
complications - But there is no
reason to be alarmed over this.

See 16107/24 ref. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
with Maj. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~
Boone ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

3. The net result really is that there is
nothing to be done that is worth doing.

8
10

4. We have carefully got us on
from day to day & year to year,
making the best of things. 219

5. But I wonder is having another
couple, I gather, at J.D. next
week. I doubt whether
anything will come of it. but
I think the above explanation
is not the best.

Special instructions of the
League of Nations?

(4) If possible possible in case
with a ...
who ...
also ...
the office is ...
got the ...

This ... at least ...
...
...
18.11.22

until the business takes place in
the west side of the corner then
proceeds

as to the other side, we
shall be glad to see you
soon.

W.C. 12/4/21

at home
to J. H. H.
12/21/21

My name

in a week
all
B. H. H.

Mr. H. H. H.

12/21/21

Use further communication
subject, please refer

A6133/6133/60/1920

17216

22

Under Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

RE:
PL: 11 APR 21

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his
compliments to The Under-Secretary of State for the
Colonies and by direction of the Secretary of State
transmits herewith copy 1 of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
London

Reference to previous correspondence

415346

Foreign Office and Colonial Office
of March 1921

Signature of [illegible]

Name and Date	Subject
J. Hubert 20 August 1920	Bombs exploded at Lake Rudolf and Lower reaches of Nile River

Similar letter sent to

14 (144)
7/21

172:6

172:6

AP OFFICE, (Room 555.)

30th August, 1920.

Dear Mr. Sperling:

I enclose a letter and some notes which I should be obliged if you would forward to Major Dodds after you have read them. I also enclose a copy of the notes for you to keep if you would care to do so. They explain themselves. I have consulted Dodds in his official capacity, but write myself, not as an official but merely as a private individual suffering from a brain wave.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed.)

We are, at present, at work on the details of the scheme and estimates, and have prepared the notes, which I append, with the view of laying them before the Exploration Committee in order to make plain the objects of the Expedition, and our reasons for believing that such an expedition would be of value.

You will see from the last paragraph of our notes, that we have had the views of the various officers whose opinions of importance we think it necessary to lay before the Committee, and, in fact, of the main objects of the expedition which we are of a firm belief in.

I would suggest that we should deal mainly with the points of the expedition, and, at the same time, joining up with the various points which are of importance in the expedition, and, in particular, Abyssinian suspicion and anti-British feeling, though we think that these possible difficulties, in general terms, as laid before the first meeting of the Committee, at the same time, we feel that the acquisition for discussion in detail of such difficulties and of the means for overcoming them, should be reserved for the meeting which will scrutinize our proposed ways and means. We shall, of course, forward to you copies of our detailed scheme in its various stages as it matures, and will also be referring to exploration in Abyssinian waters, and of Abyssinian soil will naturally be laid before you officially through the usual channels. We are sending this letter to you through the Foreign Office, which is also being provided with a copy of our notes, and we presume that your comments will reach us

through/

through the same channel.

Although we believe that General Eartley will assist us in every way, and though both the War Office and Admiralty may co-operate in the loan of personnel and instruments, the expedition will in no way be a Government one, but a private enterprise for scientific ends under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. It will probably bear the name of the gentleman or gentlemen who supply the funds, and when the time comes for asking the permission of the Abyssinian Government to enter Abyssinian territory, such permission will be applied for through the Legation by these gentlemen.

The expedition in fact is exactly similar in nature to those of Du Bourg & Gode, Hutter and McMillan. All these expeditions penetrated into South Western Abyssinia, and none of them caused any friction with the Abyssinian Government, or were followed by an embarrassment to that Government. It is quite possible that Sir W.N. McMillan may be asked by the Society to finance this enterprise. In that case it will be merely a second McMillan expedition, and it is difficult to see what grounds the Abyssinians will have for opposing it, though if they wish to do so they can, doubtless, manufacture excellent reasons.

I have touched on this question so as to give you an idea of the course which will probably be adopted, but, as I have already said, these details belong to a later stage of the proceedings, and for the time being we merely want to present to the Committee of the Society a *raison d'être* for the exploration.

I have, etc.,

(Signed.)

Major.

Notes on the proposed exploration of Lake Rudolf
and the River Omo.

Lake Rudolf is a sheet of water, lying in the
bed of the Great Rift Valley, extending 150 miles north-
ward from its deepest north of the Equator. The whole of
it lies in British territory, with the exception of the
gulf at the northern end into which the Omo River flows.
It has a width of from 12 to 20 miles. The country
surrounding it is a barren waste, often devoid of grazing
and very anxious to cross with any form of land transport.
The southern end is enclosed by cliffs and difficult of
access. The southern-most point likely to become
accessible to wheeled transport is on the eastern shore
230 miles in a straight line from the first point on
Uganda railway, 210 miles from Lake, which is connected
by steamer and rail service with Mombasa, and 190
miles from Eldoret to which place the construction of a
branch of the Uganda railway has been approved.

The whole length of the River Omo lies in Abyssinia.
The upper reaches are known to be unnavigable. Of the
lower reaches little or nothing is known. Rapids were
reported by vicomte du Bourg de Bossa to exist at a point 130
miles in a straight line, and 270 miles, following the
course of the river, from the north of Lake Rudolf. There
is no information available as to whether these rapids are
an insuperable obstacle to navigation. In any case there
is a length of river of 270 miles below them which there is
no reason to believe, from the general nature of the
country and the total amount of fall, to be unnavigable.

Rudolf has never been navigated except by falling
natives from the north, who have hugged the Eastern shore
in their canoes. Several tribes on the Omo use canoes

for/

for fishing and for ascending the river, but it is
doubted whether any native has attempted to navigate up
and down the river. At any rate, no native reports on the
course and nature of the river give any clue to its
navigability.

The expedition therefore proposes to carry out
a hydrographical survey of 160 miles of lake, undoubtedly
navigable, but hitherto uncharted, and the exploration
of at least 270 miles of river of which practically nothing
is known. It hopes to open up to navigation a waterway 430
miles in length through country which presents great
difficulties to land transport.

Firstly it should be clearly stated that as far
as can be foreseen the value of the waterway lies in
being a line of communication between its terminals, to
in any products of its littoral.

The country on the actual banks of both lake and
river does not promise riches of any nature.

As a means of communication its value should first be
looked at from the widest point of view. The course to be
followed by the continuation of the Cape to Cairo line is
still being debated, the alternatives being a western line,
following the Nile-Songo watershed, and an eastern line,
through Western Abyssinia. The knowledge that there was a
stretch of 430 miles of navigable waterway on the Eastern
line would certainly be of great importance in deciding
which alternative to choose.

To narrow the point of view somewhat, and to descend
from the problematical to the practical, this waterway may
open an entirely new and valuable means of tapping the wealth
of South Western Abyssinia. If the One is found to be
navigable as far up as the first known rapids, a point is
sited in the heart of Kaffa, a country unhappily largely
depopulated.

depopulated by war and slavery, but still rich in coffee, rubber, beeswax and there is good reason to believe, in gold. Clean to its course, nearer to its mouth, is the Maji-Ejra plain, also rich in coffee and known to have large deposits of copper. A little further ^{up the} ~~field~~ beyond Kaffe, lies the province of Jimma, thickly populated and well administered, rich in coffee, beeswax, hides and skins and many cereals. A merchant's caravan from Jimma to the railhead at Adiu Abal, takes between 18 and 24 days. One to the first rapids would take 8 to 10 days, or less if a road were opened up. The minerals of Jimma are little known. The country to the South East of the Omo, between it and Lake Abai, is little known, but is productive highland, from which products do not fail to be gathered.

All this trade is now ~~out of~~ ^{cut off} from the British protectorates by a strip of desert ^{country}, not ^{so} ^{impassable}, but economically ^{too} ^{costly}.

The line of ^{communication} ~~communication~~ ^{to be explored} ~~to be explored~~ ^{of} ^{great} ^{commercial} ^{importance}, ^{which} ^{has} ^{strategical} ^{value} ^{to} ^{the} ^{British} ^{Empire}, ^{and} ^{under} ^{some} ^{circumstances} ^{would} ^{be} ^{immense}.

To come to the narrowest point of view, that of the Colony in which the lake lies, the great difficulty in administering the areas on each side of the lake, in policing them against the bands of raiders who descend from Abyssinia, and in carrying out the military operations which the warlike nature of the tribes on the Western bank often necessitate, has always lain in the problem of transport and supply. With the opening up of the lake, this problem would to a large extent be solved.

Apart from the above considerations, imperial military, commercial and administrative, there remains the fact that

from

9/14/x

Dear Mother-in-Law,

I am very sorry you

were being so here yesterday as

John pretences. And as has ever

believed to the country with the

papers about the King's father

it is very anxious to talk about

it won't work. I am returning the

may think you left.

Yours sincerely
Effingham

11/14/22

Dear Parkieson,

The idea was to discuss with
 Dodd whether any thing - & if so what, could
 be done about the Tracy or Hy. Dodd is
 now in a receiving home, and will
 you know when they get him out.

Yrs

H. J. Parkieson