

# PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

C0533/401

ORDER NO.           ⇨ FN/E474  
CAMERA NO.         ⇨ 19  
OPERATOR.           ⇨  
REDUCTION.         ⇨ 12  
EMULSION NO.      ⇨ 321061  
DATE.               ⇨ 23/3/72

## CROWN COPYRIGHT

THESE COPIES ARE SUPPLIED FOR INFORMATION  
AND RESEARCH ONLY-NO REPRODUCTION MAY BE  
MADE FOR PUBLICATION WITHOUT THE ASSENT OF  
THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

1930

Kenya

F. R. W.

No. 16231

SUBJECT

C 0533/401

Education Taxes

Previous

15669/29

Subsequent

17057/31. *Publicity*  
See 38303/37. *Education +*  
*(Poll Tax (Repeat)*  
*Order)*

His comments on the allegation that in spite of a heavy education tax, Indian education has not progressed in the same ratio as European Education in the Colony. His four schedules showing the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure figures for European and Indian education during 1927, 1928 and 1929 and the estimated revenue for 1930.

There is a misapprehension  
entirely dispelled. I should  
think finally dispose of the  
objection that the Indian community  
are being taxed to provide for  
European education. It is stated

The Department does not deal with  
the allegation that the new  
taxation imposed in 1926 has  
in the case of Indians inclined  
to relieve other revenues. (The cost  
of Indian education not having  
increased by as much as the  
revenue produced (the tax))  
shows the contrary is the  
case as regards Europeans.

But perhaps this point may be  
allowed to pass - the 1930  
the matter involved ~~the~~ new  
principles namely that the

Cost of ~~the~~ European operation  
Indians

shd. be solely met from the  
proceeds of <sup>special</sup> European  
taxation ——— &

Comparison with earlier figures

is not therefore quite fair.

== Apart from this the  
dispatch is given the ground  
very fully. The last two  
schedules enclosed summarize  
the actual position.

= It is remarkable that  
each year there has been  
a big saving on the  
estimates of expenditure &  
a big ~~income~~ excess of  
on the estimates of revenue.

The Gov. thinks however  
that no special significance  
can be attached to this.

Est of ~~the~~ European ~~Executive~~  
Indian

shd. be solely met from the  
proceeds of <sup>special</sup> ~~European~~  
Indian

taxation ——— &  
comparison with random figures

is not therefore quite fair

⇒ Apart from this, the  
despatch covers the ground  
very fully. The last two  
schedules enclosed summarize  
the actual position.

= It is remarkable that  
each year there has been  
a big saving on the  
estimates of expenditure &  
a big ~~small~~ excess of  
on the estimates of revenue.

The Govt. thinks however  
that no special significance  
can be attached to this.

T.S.

I certainly never realized  
before I am not sure that  
others did that other  
Communities besides the

European contributed to the  
Liquor & spirits consumption

Tax. Certainly it has  
not ~~been realized~~

that the Govt. contributed  
so much. It is estimated

that in 1927 <sup>1927</sup>  
contributed £4000, & by 1930  
the corresponding figure will be  
about £2600. In return

for this they obtain nothing.  
As the Govt. points out, the  
contribution of £500 in the 1930

was deleted ~~from~~ in the  
recommendation of the elected  
members of the Select Com.

⇒ I would suggest that the



S/S stated reply at 9:30  
saying that he ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup>  
with regards the careful  
exam<sup>n</sup> of the manner in  
which the development of  
some services for Europeans  
& Indians <sup>has</sup> been related  
to the principles set out  
in para. 4, & agree that  
the figures show that the  
allocation of funds has  
been equitable.

And then say that  
the S/S had not realized  
that so large a proportion  
of the Louis & Spirio's  
Consumption Tax was  
contributed by the Span  
community & say that  
in view of the figures given  
in para. 8 he trusts  
that despite the <sup>difficult</sup> ~~difficult~~  
financial ~~position~~ <sup>position</sup> it

note is possible to make <sup>some</sup> ~~some~~ <sup>of</sup>  
for good education  
promote in return - the ~~total~~  
for 1931

E. Eastwood  
10.7.30

hi C. Eastwood

As you know, D. Spirio's has never  
liked the scheme under which  
the wine spirits consumption  
tax is regarded as an  
education tax & the proceeds  
devoted (with the Spanish  
"Education Tax")  
to expenditure upon education.  
Whether it was right or wrong,  
the actual arrangement made  
in 1926 was to secure by way  
of education tax & wine etc.  
consumption tax the net cost  
to Govt. of education, & it is  
in this principle that the Govt.  
has embodied - & it seems  
doubtful whether it was the  
desirable, at this juncture,  
to complicate relations with  
the white imperial element  
in Kenya (& the Indians too  
for that matter) by changing  
the arrangement of which

Caning or  
or severely  
beat

That it is not <sup>one of the</sup> points <sup>to be</sup> taken <sup>into</sup> account <sup>in</sup> the <sup>minutes</sup> on all <sup>the</sup> <sup>pages</sup> 100 or 150 (alleged) injustices <sup>to</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>people</sup> in <sup>Kenya</sup> where the matter is discussed.

Assuming that we can - at any rate for the time being accept that arrangement - the despatch makes satisfactory reading.

? As proposed - but if we write as to Goan education, I should like to ask what arrangements are made now, in the absence of specific provision for the education of the children of Goans resident in Kenya [Clearly, they must go to school somewhere. I suppose they have to go to Indian schools, which presumably they do not appreciate.]

All Partners  
14.7.30

It shall certainly engage about the Goans, but we don't think children go to Catholic Mission Schools.

See p. 104 of the Commission Report. The Local Education Commission of 1929 - the Commission was satisfied with the Indian Schools subject to certain alterations in the case of the other - some, they wanted to establish a special school which the Govt would own. The Commission's report itself does not help - it only refers to Goans where it says that Europeans do not like their children to go to the same school as Goan children.

para 71.

Subject to the Goans getting a fair share of the proceeds, I hope the Consumption Tax arrangement may continue - there was much difficulty in starting these arrangements in 1926, and it would be important to secure his opinion. C. Col 15.7.30

Carving a  
referred  
Orel

That it is the <sup>one of the</sup> points taken by the Dept. in possible action which we mentioned in our file 10000730 (alleged injustices to native people in Kenya), where the matter is discussed, can - assuming that we have being accepted for the arrangement - the despatch makes satisfactory reading.

? As proposed - but if we write as to Goan education, I should like to ask what arrangements are made now, in the absence of specific provision for the education of the children of Goans resident in Kenya [clearly, they must go to school somewhere. I suppose they have to go to Indian schools, which presumably they do not appreciate.]

All Partners  
11.7.30

We should certainly enquire about the Goans, but as most of their children go to Catholic Indian Schools.

See p. 104 of the Working Paper by the Local Education Commission of 1929 - The Goans are satisfied with the Indian Schools subject to certain alterations in the arrangements. If possible, they would like to establish a special school which the Govt would assist. The Commission's report itself does not help - it only refers to Goans where it says that Eurasians do not like their children to go to the same school as Goan children.

para 71.

Subject to the Goans getting a fair share of the proceeds, I hope the Commission's arrangement may continue - there was much difficulty in studying their arrangements in 1926, and it would be important to make a revision. C. 157/30

Sec of State

(through Dept of State)

Knowing how hard it is in Kenya to get the different sections of the community to agree on anything, I am not in favour at any rate now of making a change: and I am in agreement with what Sir C. Patterson says.

P.H.6

17.7.30

Yes: I do not suggest upsetting anything just now.

My point has always been - not that I objected so much to the proceeds of a Customs duty being earmarked for a special European purpose (though I consider it should properly go into general revenue) - as that, in relative figures of European & Native taxation, this large item is credited as European taxation, whereas the large amount paid in other forms of indirect taxation by the Natives is not credited to them. I do not think this is a proper comparison. I agree that any adjustment can wait over, but I am glad to see the point made. The action of the insufficiently connected is an interesting commentary on their claims for association in the Community, or other sections of the Community.

T.D.S. 15.7.30

as proposed P 2/7

*Handwritten initials*

Gov 588-1 Howard - bond 80 JUL 1960

Gov. Grigg. 605. . . . . 20th. Sept. 30.

States as to the arrangements made for the education of Ugandan children

? ack & think  
Do not think we can spare a number of staff for a moment for a moment for your advice

*Handwritten signature*

18.7.30

action - no voucher to see this file

It would be very useful to have Mr. Matthews' views on the point as to abolition of Loans in Kenya of the principle (about the Gov says not exactly accepted in other countries) that East should assist in accept responsibility for the separate education of foreigners. (Do other other countries employ foreigners in the public service as Loans are allowed in Kenya?)  
W.H.L. 18/9/30

Rec of Plate  
 (through Dr Shells)  
 Knowing how hard it is in  
 Kenya to get the different  
 sections of the community to  
 agree on anything, I am not  
 in favour of a separate award of  
 making a charge: and I am in  
 agreement with what Sir C. Patterson  
 says.

P.H. 6  
 17.7.30

Yes: I do not suggest upsetting  
 anything just now.

My point has always  
 been - not that I objected so much  
 to the proceeds of a Customs duty  
 being earmarked for a special  
 European purpose (though I consider  
 it should properly go into general  
 revenue) - as that, in relative figures  
 of European & Native taxation, this  
 large item is credited as European  
 taxation, whereas the large amount  
 paid in other forms of indirect taxation  
 by the Natives is not credited to them.  
 I do not think this is a proper  
 comparison. I agree that any adjustment  
 can wait over, but I am glad to see the  
 point made. The action of the unaffiliated  
 Goan point is an interesting commentary  
 on their claim for association in trusteeship for  
 other sections of the Community.

As proposed  
 P 217

T.D.S. 18.7.30

Gov. Cav. 588-1. Howard - bonds - 80 JUL 1930

Gov. Grigg: 605 ..... 20th Sept. 30.  
 States as to the arrangements made for the  
 education of Goan children

I am sure  
 Do not think we can do more  
 nor press at so many points  
 a minute for a better contribution  
 to Goan education

Christened  
 18.7.30

in return - as wished to see this file

It would be very useful to  
 have Mr. Mackenzie's views on the  
 point as to allocation of  
 Loans in Kenya of the  
 principle (which the Govt says  
 is generally accepted in other  
 countries) that Govt should assist  
 a certain proportion of the  
 private education to be foregone.  
 (Do other other countries employ  
 foregone in the public service  
 as Loans are employed in India?)  
 W.A. Allen 18.7.30

I am afraid that I have no full and authoritative information regarding the procedure in other countries. I can get it if required from the officer of special enquiries in the Bd of Education.

X  
It seems to be unjustifiable in practice - though perhaps defensible in theory - to refuse specific educational provision for a community on the grounds that it is foreign - if in fact that community is largely used for public service.

In British India the former problem came up in another form. There the community is educated mainly in so called "European" schools - run by R.C. Missions. Most of them claimant have precedence - & while it was usually impossible to prove or disprove it there was some reluctance to refuse European privileges to those who lived so definitely a European culture than the Indian life. But there was never I think any tendency to refuse grants on the ground that they were foreign. <sup>most</sup> of them kept their connection with Portuguese India.

The Governor's attitude recorded in para 5 of 3 is inconsistent with his specific Budget provision recorded in para 13 of 1 and looks like an attempt to justify the rejection of that provision by the elected members.

Arthur Doughty  
25-11

I am afraid that I have no full and authoritative information regarding the procedure in other countries. I can get it if requested from the office of special inquiries in the Bd. of Education.

X  
It seems to me unobjectionable in practice - though perhaps defensible in theory - to refuse specific educational provision for a community on the grounds that it is foreign - if in fact that community is largely used for public service.

In British India the same problem comes up in another form. There the community is educated mainly in so called "European" schools - run by R.C. Missions. Most of them claimed non-payment - & since it was usually impossible to force or disprove it there was some reluctance to refuse European privileges to them on the ground of dependency - European rather than Indian life. But there was never I think any tendency to refuse grants on the ground that they were foreign - most of them kept their connection with Portuguese India.

The generous attitude recorded in para 5 of 3 is inconsistent with his specific Budget provision recorded in para 13 of 1, and looks like an attempt to justify the rejection of that provision by the elected members.

Arthur Doughty  
21-14

7  
We can't pass the provision in the 931 66. The matter therefore has no urgency.

It may I think be useful to have info as to the procedure in other countries as regards provision in the Education of foreigners in order to verify the assumptions made & ? by the Board might be asked to get it from the Board if it was not involve that kept in too much trouble.

H. Allen

21/10/30

W. Wray

Yes. we shall be glad if you would do this.

All Pakistan

22.10.30

~~17-14~~

Please see 5 on the file which seems in the file to have not the former version.

Arthur Doughty

27-14

In Christchurch

It appears that there is a fair amount of provision for

Goan education in Bombay  
partly in the Native  
Goan schools, partly at  
P.C. schools & partly  
in Indian schools. And the  
Govt. will help in other  
ways - easy terms for loans  
for schools, advice & assistance  
from Edu. Dept. material  
etc.

But whatever the theory  
as to taxation for foreigners,  
I agree with ~~W. M. M. M.~~  
at X - was particularly  
as the Goanese pay so  
large a part of the  
Wine & Spirit Consumption  
Tax (£2000 out of  
£32000 in 1927 - see para 8  
of No. 1).

Perhaps however we had  
better now keep this until  
we have the Estimates  
for 1931 - There is not  
likely to be provision in the  
Ests., I am afraid, but  
we could refer to this  
in commenting upon the  
Ests. and (subject to what  
emerges from revision of the  
Ests.) press for special  
provision - more particularly  
on the ground of the ~~fact~~

Now put at  
£1000 -  
see No. 6  
acc'd  
7" 20

Good education in Kenya  
partly in the Government  
Government school. Further at  
P.C. schools & partly  
in private schools. And the  
Govt. will help in other  
ways - easy terms for land  
for schools, advice & assistance  
from "Educ. Dept.", material  
etc.

But whatever the treaty  
as to education for foreigners,  
I agree with Mr. Macpherson  
at X - more particularly  
as the Government pay so  
large a part of the  
Wines & spirit consumption  
tax (£2000 out of  
£32000 in 1927 - see para 8  
of No. 1)

Perhaps however we had  
better now keep this until  
we have the Settlements  
for 1931 - there is not  
likely to be provision in the  
sett. laws agreed, but  
we could refer to the  
in commenting upon the  
sett. and (subject to what  
emerges from revision of the  
sett.) press for special  
provision - more particularly  
on the grounds of the forces

Now put at  
£1000 -  
see No. 5  
accp  
7/11/30

Share of the wine & spirit  
consumption tax.  
See para 8 of No. 1  
29.10.30

The Government's request for foreign  
teachers could be made from the  
children here & also at the Eastern  
schools of Kenya.

I agree that it would be for the  
benefit of the  
Estimates, which would be  
more effective than the present  
one.

L.C.S. 29.10.30.

Sec of State

I agree.

G.H.6

30.10.30.

Or Shilo  
to see a return.

P 3/11

4 To J. A. Kumoro (P.O.) % Com - 27<sup>th</sup> Oct

5. Director of Educ. % 21<sup>st</sup> October  
Re: as to education of foreigners in  
United States and other  
colonial countries

6 Oct. tel 3/2 1<sup>st</sup> November  
The telegram from the Bureau Association requesting  
consideration of question of Government subsidizing  
educational needs of local children, comment on  
request and consider question might be considered  
in connection with 1932 estimates.

[As regards X in no. 5 <sup>edit</sup> I think  
there was provision in the <sup>old</sup> ~~new~~ scheme  
contract with Siemens for  
education for the children of the  
German workers imported. Such  
education was certainly provided, but  
whether it was provided by the  
Fritz Gort or Siemens I don't  
know.]

? as in draft herewith  
Glanville  
5. xi. 30

Mr. C. B. Stammers

I don't feel sufficiently sure  
that the Ode's view is equitable  
to suggest that we refer  
now as in the Board's draft,  
although we may be compelled  
to adopt the 1932, but with  
suggestion.

might it not be safer to  
shelve the decision  
till the 1933, in which  
case we could telegraph

as in alternative paper  
marked X  
I agree that CO. reb.  
need not be made  
reversible

Jagoe - free  
Thompson  
Clyde

Lee Parkman

7/11/30

Sir S. Wilson

I prefer the Parkman draft  
as that I think is more likely  
to get anything for our side, but  
because it gives greater emphasis  
to the desirability of getting a more  
satisfactory and more adequate  
provision for income to free it through  
out the year from the outset - he has  
his troubles already.

Wed. 7.11.30

Sec of State

Jagoe

8/11/6

7.11.30

To Gov. Tel. no 267 box (Oman) - 11/11/30

On sheet  
Horse

Seems Glad of the latter letter on this and work  
it had been stronger. There is a pretty economy  
and fiscalistic and undoubted in the other  
share of the U.S. debt was allocated as is the  
European in some more than cover all the  
cost involved. I hope we shall keep  
Nov. 29. 11.30

Action required when  
letter also received.

W

O. O.

X.16231/30 Kenya.

Mr.  
Mr.  
Mr.

*act 7 11 30*

**KEA**

*Handwritten notes and signatures*

10  
11 NOV. 1930

✓ Sir C. Balloway *7.11*

✓ Sir J. Shuckburgh

Sir G. Grindle

✓ Perm. U.S. of S. *8/11 7.11.30*

Parly. U.S. of S.

✓ Secretary of State

*10/11 (6)*

Confidential No. *267*

conson.

**DRAFT.** Code Telegram.

GOVERNOR

NAIROBI.

Your telegram No. 372 Goan  
education I note your views as to  
difficulty of making provision for  
this new service in Estimates for 1931  
but I am not satisfied that circum-  
stances justify withholding provision  
and I should much prefer to see this  
done at once. I had decided after  
consideration of your despatch No. 605  
of 20th September to await draft  
Estimates in <sup>the</sup> ~~case~~ provision should have  
been made. I cannot in the light of  
your telegram ask now for inclusion of  
a suitable sum in 1931 <sup>Estimates</sup> but I must hold  
myself free to do so when I have  
received the Estimates and studied the  
position disclosed by them.

(3)

Please

Please inform the association if you see no objection that I have received their message and that I will give it most careful consideration but that I shall not be able to send reply until I have had an opportunity of examining the Estimates after their passage through Legislative Council.

Not recoverable.

eser.

RECEIVED  
-3 NOV 1930  
COL. OFFICE

11/6

TELEGRAM from the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dated the 1st November, 1930. Received at 3.1.p.m. on the 1st November.

-----

No. 3

No. 372. My despatch of 20th September No. 805. At the request of Goa Overseas Association I transmit the following telegram to you begins. On behalf of the Goa Community respectfully appeal sympathetic reconsideration of question of Government subsidizing Educational needs of Goa children Kenya numbering about 1,308. Absence suitable arrangements this Association inaugurating by Public subscription school Nairobi. Present attendance 150 children. Propose developing into central school for Colony. Kenya Goa population about 2,500, mainly clerks and lower ranks in Government and Railway service. Community render loyal service from earliest times bear general taxation. Incidence second only European. Exempted from Education Cess owing to absence of educational facilities but contribute through Liquor Consumption Tax about £5,000 annually. Education Commission from Fraser 1909 to Barth 1919 also Education Department Annual Report and last year's Budget proposals His Excellency's reference thereto in Council recognised our special educational needs and difficulties and stimulated sacrificial efforts from comparatively poor Community who subscribed £2,000 for school building. Annual school deficit about £300. Respectfully submit Kenya Goa merely technical foreigners being unable to afford

Ans. Tel. 11/1/30

/naturalisation

naturalisation expense. Many practically settled here and vast majority of children natural born British subjects. Provision of educational facilities not only legitimate claim but economically sound obviating remittance to India and stimulating closer identification of Goa with Colony. Last year's Selection Committee's decision based on national <sup>ity</sup> / issue considered unfair. As local Government appears bound thereby we pray your sympathetic intervention in connection 1931 Estimates. President of Goa Overseas Association ends.

Apart from the question of policy dealt with in my despatch under reference I see real difficulty in introducing a new service this year at a time when all other new services have been rigorously excluded on financial grounds. The question might however be reconsidered in connection with 1932 Estimates. Message recoverable.

*The statement apply  
to the 1931 estimate  
Ged*

5-13

Letters should be addressed to—  
Secretary,  
Office of Special Inquiries & Reports,  
Board of Education,  
Whitehall,  
London, S.W.1."

and should show the complete postal  
address and designations of the writer.

Telegraphic Address—

"RENSINGTON, FEARL, LONDON."

In reply please quote—  
"CASIR."

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INQUIRIES & REPORTS,  
BOARD OF EDUCATION,

WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

24th. October, 1930

Dear Mayhew,

NO. 4

With reference to your letter of October 22nd, you are no doubt aware that in the Succession States the rights of racial minorities are preserved by the treaties, under the general supervision of the League of Nations.

Speaking generally, the governments of the United States and of the chief European countries make no special provision for foreign populations outside their ordinary educational system, and indeed it would, I think, be fair to say that such provision as they make is directed to securing "cultural naturalisation". In America, for example, the schools for immigrants aim at Americanising them.

In France, this process has gone so far that a law recently passed forbids the opening of any school - even a private school - on French soil - by a person other than

A. J. Mayhew, Esq., G.I.E.,  
Colonial Office,  
Richmond Terrace,  
S.W.1.

a French subject. Probably you know that this has given rise to difficulty in connexion with the English gardeners etc. employed by the Imperial War Graves Commission.

Where there is compulsory attendance, as in the United State of America and the chief European countries, the obligation to attend school applies by place of residence, and not by nationality. Thus a French boy living in England would be under the same obligation to attend school as an English boy of the same age. In some places where there are sufficient numbers of foreign children e.g. New York and the East end of London, special schools are provided for them, but usually they are staffed by nationals, and in any case, if schools for foreigners receive State aid, it may be taken that their object would be to impart a knowledge of the culture of the country in which they are situated and not of any other country.

I should imagine that if a government were to import a colony of foreign workers for some particular purpose, the education of the children would be dealt with in the contract or treaty under which the labour was imported. But I do not know of any actual case.

If you would like any further information, I feel sure we shall have various bulletins, etc. in the Library which you could consult. Probably the Foreign Office and Colonial

Letters should be addressed to—  
 The Secretary,  
 Office of Special Inquiries & Reports,  
 Board of Education,  
 Whitehall,  
 London, S.W.1.  
 and should show the complete postal  
 address and designation of the writer.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INQUIRIES & REPORTS,  
 BOARD OF EDUCATION,  
 WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegraphic Address—

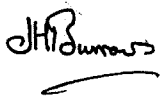
"RENSKIONE, PARL, LONDON."

- 2 -

In reply please quote—  
 "CASIR."

Office have studied these problems even more than we have.

Yours sincerely,



A. U. Mayhew, Esq., C. I. E.,  
 Colonial Office,  
 S. W. 1.

15  
2 Richmond Terrace,<sup>4</sup>  
Whitehall, S.W.1.

22nd October, 1930.

My dear Burrows,

I have been asked to find out from you whether your Office of Special Inquiries and Reports has any information regarding responsibility accepted in various European countries and in the United States for the education of foreigners, i.e., those who are more or less permanently resident in the country concerned, but not naturalised as citizens of that country. The question has arisen in one Colony as to whether a community situated as has been roughly described above has any claim on the Government so far as the provision of specific facilities for education adapted to its special requirements are concerned. The question is complicated by the fact that this community, though technically foreign owing to the fact that it is not naturalised, is largely employed in the public service of the Colony. Any information that you can give regarding the educational status of such communities in Europe and the United States will be most gratefully received.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ARTHUR MAYHEA

J.H. Burrows Esq.



KENYA.

No. 605



16  
3  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE  
NAIROBI.  
KENYA.

RECEIVED  
13 OCT 1930  
COL. OFFICE

20<sup>A</sup> September, 1930.

My Lord,

(No 2)

With reference to paragraph 2 of Your Lordship's despatch No. 588 of the 30th July, regarding the development of education services in this Colony, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the present arrangements made for the education of Goan children are as follows.

2. A school for the education of their own children was opened in 1928 by the Goans in Nairobi. At the end of 1929 a donation of £1,000 was made by an influential member of the Goan community and a further £1,000 was raised by public subscription. The school received fresh impetus from these contributions and re-opened on the 1st January, 1930, upon reconstructed lines. The institution at present affords education for 122 pupils.

3. The Roman Catholic Parochial School in Nairobi provides education for the children of various non-native communities. There are at present 33 Goan pupils at this school out of an enrolment number of 88.

The Roman Catholic Mission also maintains a similar school in Mombasa at which 22 Goan children

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PASSEFIELD, P.C.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S.W.

children receive education out of a total enrolment of 44.

4. As regards Your Lordship's suggestion that specific provision for Goan education be made, if possible, in the Estimates for 1931, I regret that the present financial position is such as to prohibit any fresh grants of the nature contemplated, but in any case I see some difficulty in adopting now a policy different from that which was explicitly explained to the Goan community, and I believe acquiesced in by them a year ago.

5. In reply to a deputation from the Goan Overseas Association, which approached me in the matter soon after the announcement of the decision referred to upon pages 20 and 21 of the Report of the Select Committee on the Draft Estimates for 1930, I expressed my appreciation of the generous contributions towards Goan education made by that community and my sympathy in the educational aspirations of Goans in Kenya. I explained, however, that following the generally accepted principle in other countries, Government was not prepared to give any financial assistance to or to accept any responsibility towards the separate education of foreigners and that for this reason the sum of 2500 tentatively inserted in Draft Estimates for a grant in aid had been deleted. The deputation at the same time received my assurance that its request for the grant of suitable and sufficient land for educational purposes on easy terms, technical

/advice

children receive education out of a total enrolment of 44.

4. As regards Your Lordship's suggestion that specific provision for Goan education be made, if possible, in the Estimates for 1931, I regret that the present financial position is such as to prohibit any fresh grants of the nature contemplated, but in any case I see some difficulty in adopting now a policy different from that which was explicitly explained to the Goan community, and I believe acquiesced in by them a year ago.

5. In reply to a deputation from the Goan Overseas Association, which approached me in the matter soon after the announcement of the decision referred to upon pages 20 and 21 of the Report of the Select Committee on the Draft Estimates for 1930, I expressed my appreciation of the generous contributions towards Goan education made by that community and my sympathy in the educational aspirations of Goans in Kenya. I explained, however, that following the generally accepted principle in other countries, Government was not prepared to give any financial assistance to or to accept any responsibility towards the separate education of foreigners and that for this reason the sum of £500 tentatively inserted in Draft Estimates for a grant in aid had been deleted. The deputation at the same time received my assurance that its request for the grant of suitable and sufficient land for educational purposes on easy terms, technical  
/advice

advice and assistance from Government Departments and also such furniture and materials as could be spared by the Director of Education would receive Government's sympathetic consideration.

6. The deputation claimed that Goans generally are only technically foreign subjects and stated that there was an inclination amongst members of the community to apply for naturalisation as British subjects which would be stimulated if educational facilities were made available locally. In reply I explained that the attitude of the Select Committee, which had been accepted by Government, was based on considerations both of general policy and of economy and that the question would have to be reconsidered if and when sufficiently large numbers of Goans became naturalised.

In this connection I would add that since the deputation was received no applications for naturalisation have been made by Goans and that it is not anticipated that the census which will be made next year will reveal any large number of Goan residents who may already have become naturalised British subjects.

I should add that the demands by the Goan community for special assistance from Government only relate to the early education of their children. The medium of instruction in Indian Elementary schools is regarded as unsuitable for Goans who are unacquainted with Indian vernaculars and are familiar with English. When once Standard IV has been reached the Indian Secondary schools in Nairobi and Mombasa provide

/suitable

advice and assistance from Government Departments and also such furniture and materials as could be spared by the Director of Education would receive Government's sympathetic consideration.

6. The deputation claimed that Goans generally are only technically foreign subjects and stated that there was an inclination amongst members of the community to apply for naturalisation as British subjects which would be stimulated if educational facilities were made available locally. In reply I explained that the attitude of the Select Committee, which had been accepted by Government, was based on considerations both of general policy and of economy and that the question would have to be reconsidered if and when sufficiently large numbers of Goans became naturalised.

In this connection I would add that since the deputation was received no applications for naturalisation have been made by Goans and that it is not anticipated that the census which will be made next year will reveal any large number of Goan residents who may already have become naturalised British subjects.

7. I should add that the demands by the Goan community for special assistance from Government only relate to the early education of their children. The medium of instruction in Indian Elementary schools is regarded as unsuitable for Goans who are unacquainted with Indian vernaculars and are familiar with English. When once Standard IV has been reached the Indian Secondary schools in Nairobi and Mombasa provide

/suitable

- 4 -

suitable education and there are at present ten  
Goan pupils in these schools.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble  
servant,

*Edward Gigg*

GOVERNOR.

C.O.

16231/30/Kenya.

20/2

Mr. Eastwood

Mr. *Almeida*

Mr. Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DOWNING STREET,

30 July 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to

acknowledge the receipt of your

despatch No. 386 of the 16th of

June; and to thank you for the ~~to express my thanks for the~~ careful and interesting examination ~~which has been made~~ of the manner in which the develop-

ment of education services for

Europeans and Indians since 1926

has been related to the principles

that all monies derived from the ~~new~~ <sup>(1)</sup> ~~Education Tax~~ <sup>(2)</sup> ~~and the Income Tax~~ <sup>(3)</sup> ~~introduced in 1926~~ should be

spent on education only, and that

each community should be responsible

for financing the cost of its own

educational requirements. I agree

that the figures show that the

allocation of funds in past years

has been equitable.

*Handwritten notes and a large circle containing the number 3.*

DRAFT.

KENYA

NO. 588

Govr.

*Handwritten note: checked the introduction in 1926, namely*

*Handwritten note in a circle: This adopted as set out in para 4 of 2 year despatch.*

2. I ~~did~~<sup>had</sup> not realised that so

large a proportion of the Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax was contributed by the Goan community. In view of the figures given in paragraph 8 of your despatch, I trust that despite the difficult financial position, it will be possible to make specific provision for Goan education in the Estimates for 1931, in return for the considerable contributions which they ~~now~~ make to the special education revenue. I should be interested to learn what arrangements are now made, in the absence of specific provision by Government, for the education of Goan children.

I have,

etc,

(Signed) PASSFIELD.

KENYA

No. 386



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA.

RECEIVED  
-7 JUL 1930  
COL. OFFICE

14<sup>th</sup> June, 1930.

My Lord,

(No 5 m  
15660)

80 JUL 1930

588

Passfield

Frank  
Secretary

I have the honour to refer to Your Lordship's despatch No.588 of the 1st August, 1929, in which Your Lordship asked for my comments on the allegation made in the manifesto of the Kenya Central Indian Association dated the 28th November, 1928, that "in spite of a heavy education tax, Indian education has not progressed in the same ratio as European education in the Colony".

2. I would observe, in the first instance, that I am unable to subscribe to any suggestion that the rate of progress, as reflected in Annual Estimates and Financial Statements, of education for the European community must necessarily bear any relation to that shown for the education of the Indian community. No proposal has even been put forward that any fixed relationship should be maintained between the provision made for these two services. Development has taken place in the provision of education facilities for European and Indians as separate issues and the rate at which such services have been developed for one community has had no bearing on the amounts provided in Annual Estimates for

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PASSFIELD, P.C.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET,  
LONDON, S.W. 1

for the education of the other community.

3. From the time when the imposition of education taxes was first suggested it has been the intention to avoid any comparison such as that to which the Kenya Central Indian Association now refers. In my speech to the Legislative Council on the 28th October, 1925, I said -

"It seems indeed desirable to me that each race in the Colony should finance its own education by a separate rate or cess, levied in such a way as Government may approve and each community prefer. There could then be no question that the education of one community was being starved for the benefit of another, and each community would have the highest and widest system of education which it felt able to finance."

No echo here of To each according to his need. (85)

I reported in paragraph 5 of my despatch No. 978 of the 12th November, 1926, that though the European and Indian members of the Legislative Council disagreed regarding the methods by which new revenue for European and Indian education should be raised, both sections agreed to accept the principle underlying the proposal, namely:

(No. 7 in ... )

- (1) that all monies derived from the new taxation should be spent on education and on education only; and
- (2) that each community should be responsible for financing the cost of its own educational requirements.

5. The manner in which the first principle has operated in practice can be examined

/without

without racial discrimination. The provision made in Annual Estimates for European and Indian education combined, apart from headquarters expenses (including the cost of pensions and housing) and interest and sinking fund charges on educational buildings, and after deducting estimated revenue in respect of Tuition and Boarding Fees, must be at least equal to the amount included in the Estimates of Revenue in respect of the European and Asiatic Education Taxes and the Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax. The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure during the past four years shew the following:-

ESTIMATES.

<u>Revenue Estimates.</u>	<u>1927.</u>	<u>1928.</u>	<u>1929.</u>	<u>1930.</u>
	£	£	£	£
Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax	32,500	30,000	32,000	39,000.
European Education Tax	7,000	8,682	9,900	11,000.
Asiatic Education Tax	14,000	11,952	14,000	15,000.
<b>TOTAL Education Tax Revenue</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>50,634</b>	<b>55,900</b>	<b>65,000.</b>
<u>Expenditure Estimates.</u>				
European Education. Recurrent	38,722	47,477	52,658	56,092.
Non-recurrent	1,278	650	1,150	738.
<b>TOTAL European Education.</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>48,127</b>	<b>53,808</b>	<b>56,830.</b>
Indian Education. Recurrent	22,200	24,720	26,153	33,905.
Non-Recurrent	-	150	500	1,494.
<b>TOTAL Indian Education.</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>24,870</b>	<b>26,653</b>	<b>35,399.</b>
<b>TOTAL European and Indian Education.</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>72,997</b>	<b>80,461</b>	<b>92,229.</b>

Less

Less Fees:	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Tuition fees	4,000	5,945	6,200	8,250.
Boarding fees	7,000	8,835	9,500	12,700.
<b>TOTAL Fees</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>14,780</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>20,950.</b>

Estimated net expenditure.

European and Indian Education.	51,200	58,217	64,761	71,279.
--------------------------------	--------	--------	--------	---------

Excess of estimated net expenditure over estimated Education Tax revenue	-	7,583	8,861	6,279.
--	---	-------	-------	--------

Excess of estimated Education Tax revenue over estimated net expenditure	300	-	-	-
--	-----	---	---	---

6. This statement shows that it has been the intention of this Government in preparing the Annual Estimates to ensure that the whole of the Education Tax revenue is devoted to European and Indian education. In actual practice it has been found that under-estimates of revenue and savings on expenditure have hitherto resulted in a small excess of Education Tax revenue over net expenditure being credited to general revenue during each of the years 1927, 1928 and 1929. The possibility of such a result was used as an argument against proposing any alteration in the rates of Education taxes when the Draft Estimates for 1928 were presented to Legislative Council and has made it unnecessary to vary the rates since then.

7. Examination of the second principle, namely that each community should be responsible for financing the cost of its own educational requirements, cannot, however, be undertaken without allocating certain items of revenue between communities and this allocation must to some extent be arbitrary. No

/difficulty

difficulty arises in the case of the European and Asiatic Education taxes respectively or in the case of Boarding Fees, the whole of the revenue from which have hitherto been paid by Europeans. Statistics are available which show the amounts actually paid by Europeans and Indians in tuition fees, but the amounts included in Annual Estimates as revenue from tuition fees cannot in all cases be so allocated. For purposes of comparison the estimates of revenue from tuition fees for 1928 and 1929 have been apportioned between the two communities in the proportions indicated by the actual receipts during the year concerned.

8. Great difficulty, however, must necessarily be experienced in allocating between communities the proceeds of the Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax. As stated in my telegram No.383 of the 10th November, 1926, it was originally estimated that of the £32,500 expected to accrue from this tax in 1927, Europeans would pay £24,500 and Indians £8,000. During 1927 the Conference Statistician examined the proportional distribution of this and other items of tax revenue and his figures indicated that the allocation should be:-

Europeans	£22,425
Indians	6,078
Goans	3,997
TOTAL	<u>£32,500</u>

No subsequent analysis has been made on these lines and the figures given below are based on the assumption that the proportions ascertained by the Conference Statistician in 1927 are /still

still operative and may be applied both to the estimates of revenue from the Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax and to actual receipts from that source.

10.

I attach to this despatch four schedules shewing the estimated and actual revenue and expenditure figures for European and Indian education during 1927, 1928 and 1929, and the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1930, prepared on the assumptions to which I have already alluded. From these schedules it will be seen that in the case of both European and Indian education the Annual Estimates have included provision for the net cost of education services in excess of the revenue estimated to accrue from Education Tax revenue and that in practice the amount actually spent on such services has approximated more closely each year to the amount of revenue actually collected.

11.

Savings on the provision included in estimates are almost inevitable when services are being expanded and the fact that the actual expenditure incurred in 1927 and 1928 fell considerably short of the expenditure for which provision was made cannot, I think, be given much significance. The actual figures of Education Tax revenue and expenditure on European and Indian education during 1929 approximate very closely and the greatly increased provision made for Indian education in the Estimates for 1930 will probably entail actual expenditure in excess of the amount contributed by that community in the form of Education Tax revenue.

12.

I have taken the opportunity afforded by Your Lordship's despatch under reference to deal with the general principles accepted when Education Taxes were first introduced and to examine the manner in which the

/development

(No 5. in 1569)

development of education services for Europeans and Indians has been related to those principles. The figures shew, I think, that the allocation of funds to both European and Indian education has been equitable and that each community has, by means of Education taxes specially imposed for the purpose, fully covered the cost of educating its own children since 1926. In actual practice there remains a small balance in both cases representing the excess of the amount contributed by way of Education taxes over the net expenditure incurred. This balance justifies the action which has been taken annually of making provision in the estimates for expenditure in excess of the estimated revenue from the Education taxes and will have to be taken into account before the rates of the taxes imposed are changed.

13. Your Lordship is aware that in preparing the Draft Estimates for 1930 some assistance was proposed for Goan education. It is evident from the figures given in this despatch that the Goan community have paid some part of the Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax and I felt that it was due to that community to make some provision for the education of their children. I informed Your Lordship in paragraph 16 of my despatch No. 19 Reserved of the 11th January that the provision proposed had been deleted from the estimates on the recommendation of Elected Members of the Select Committee recorded on page 20 of the Committee's report.

14. An important change has taken place in 1930. After examining the position last year the Director of Education came to the conclusion that the /allocation

(No. 9 in 15933. 29)  
 Draft 2-6  
 1930 (in file)

allocation of grants-in-aid was unsatisfactory. He found that the amount paid to some schools was far higher than in other schools, and that some schools were not on the grant list although they were entitled to assistance by the number of pupils and the state of efficiency. The Estimates for 1930 were prepared on the assumption that a grant at the rate of £3.10.0 per child should be paid in respect of any child in a school of not less than ten pupils which the Director of Education was able to certify as reasonably efficient. The effect of this alteration in procedure is that hardly any parent of an Indian child can now say that he is not receiving assistance towards the education of his child considerably in excess of the contribution he makes to revenue by way of Education Tax and Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble  
servant,

*Edwarda Gigg*

G O V E R N O R .

SCHEDULE A.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION - ESTIMATES.

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
<u>Revenue Estimates</u>				
Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax	24,500	20,700	22,080	26,910.
European Education Tax	7,000	8,682	9,900	11,000.
TOTAL Education Tax Revenue.	31,500	29,382	31,980	37,910.
<u>Expenditure Estimates</u>				
Recurrent	38,722	47,477	52,658	56,092.
Non-recurrent	1,278	650	1,150	738.
TOTAL European Education	40,000	48,127	53,808	56,830.
<u>Less Fees</u>				
Tuition fees	2,000	2,595	2,658	3,208.
Boarding fees	7,000	8,835	9,500	12,700.
TOTAL fees	9,000	11,430	12,358	15,908.
Estimated net expenditure	31,000	36,697	41,450	40,922.
Excess of estimated net expenditure over estimated Education Tax revenue	-	7,315	10,470	3,012.
Excess of estimated Education Tax revenue over estimated net expenditure	-	-	-	-
Percentage of estimated net expenditure to estimated Education Tax revenue	98	125	130	108.

SCHEDULE B.

INDIAN EDUCATION - ESTIMATES.

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
<u>Revenue Estimates</u>				
Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax	8,000	5,610	5,984	7,293
Asiatic Education Tax	12,000	11,952	14,000	15,000
TOTAL Education Tax revenue	20,000	17,562	19,984	22,293
<u>Expenditure Estimates</u>				
Recurrent	22,200	24,720	26,153	33,905
Non-recurrent	-	150	500	1,494
TOTAL Indian Education	22,200	24,870	26,653	35,399
<u>Less fees.</u>				
Tuition fees	2,000	3,350	3,342	5,027
Boarding fees	-	-	-	-
TOTAL fees	2,000	3,350	3,342	5,027
Estimated net expenditure	20,200	21,520	23,311	30,372
Excess of estimated net expenditure over estimated Education Tax revenue	200	3,958	3,327	8,079
Excess of estimated Education Tax revenue over estimated net expenditure	-	-	-	-
Percentage of estimated net expenditure to estimated Education Tax revenue	101	123	117	137

32  
236203  
4-07

SCHEDULE B. P

INDIAN EDUCATION - ESTIMATES.

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£
<u>Revenue Estimates</u>				
Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax	3,000	5,610	5,984	7,293
Asiatic Education Tax	12,000	11,952	14,000	15,000
<b>TOTAL Education Tax revenue</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>17,562</b>	<b>19,984</b>	<b>22,293</b>
<u>Expenditure Estimates</u>				
Recurrent	22,200	24,720	26,153	33,905.
Non-recurrent	-	150	500	1,494.
<b>TOTAL Indian Education</b>	<b>22,200</b>	<b>24,870</b>	<b>26,653</b>	<b>35,399.</b>
<u>Less fees.</u>				
Tuition fees	2,000	3,350	3,342	5,027.
Boarding fees	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL fees</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>5,027.</b>
<b>Estimated net expenditure</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>21,520</b>	<b>23,311</b>	<b>30,372.</b>
Excess of estimated net expenditure over estimated Education Tax revenue	200	3,958	3,327	8,079.
Excess of estimated Education Tax revenue over estimated net expenditure	-	-	-	-
Percentage of estimated net expenditure to estimated Education Tax revenue	101	123	117	136.

SCHEDULE C.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION - BASED ON ACTUAL  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	<u>1927.</u>	<u>1928.</u>	<u>1929.</u>
	£	£	£
<u>Revenue</u>			
Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax	23,174	26,180	25,850.
European Education Tax	9,444	10,392	10,971.
X TOTAL Education Tax revenue	32,618	36,572	36,821.
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Recurrent	36,033	42,295	49,360.
Non-recurrent	1,046	620	1,082.
TOTAL European Educa- tion.	37,079	42,915	50,442.
<u>Less Fees.</u>			
Tuition fees	2,350	2,538	3,330.
Boarding fees	7,649	7,991	10,686.
TOTAL fees	9,999	10,529	14,016.
X Net expenditure	27,080	32,386	36,426.
Excess of net expendi- ture over Education Tax revenue	-	-	-
Y Excess of Education Tax revenue over net expenditure	5,538	4,186	395.
Percentage of net expenditure to Education Tax revenue	83	89	99.

SCHEDULE C.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION - BASED ON ACTUAL  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	<u>1927.</u>	<u>1928.</u>	<u>1929.</u>
	£	£	£
<u>Revenue</u>			
Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax	23,174	26,160	25,850.
European Education Tax	2,444	10,392	10,971.
X TOTAL Education Tax revenue	25,618	36,572	36,821.
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Recurrent	36,033	42,295	49,360.
Non-recurrent	1,046	620	1,082.
TOTAL European Educa- tion.	37,079	42,915	50,442.
<u>Less Fees.</u>			
Tuition fees	2,350	2,538	3,330.
Boarding fees	7,649	7,991	10,686.
TOTAL fees	9,999	10,529	14,016.
X Net expenditure	27,080	32,386	36,426.
Excess of net expendi- ture over Education Tax revenue	-	-	-
W Excess of Education Tax revenue over net expenditure	5,538	4,186	395.
Percentage of net expenditure to Education Tax revenue	83	89	99.

SCHEDULE D.

INDIAN EDUCATION - BASED ON ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	<u>1927.</u>	<u>1928.</u>	<u>1929.</u>
	£	£	£
<u>Revenue</u>			
Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax	6,280	7,095	7,006.
Asiatic Education Tax	<u>12,189</u>	<u>14,433</u>	<u>15,188.</u>
TOTAL Education Tax revenue	<u>18,469</u>	<u>21,528</u>	<u>22,194.</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Recurrent	17,318	22,963	25,603.
Non-recurrent	-	151	657.
TOTAL Indian Education	<u>17,318</u>	<u>23,114</u>	<u>26,240.</u>
<u>Less Fees.</u>			
Tuition fees.	2,838	3,277	3,895.
Boarding fees	-	-	-
TOTAL fees	<u>2,838</u>	<u>3,277</u>	<u>3,895.</u>
Net expenditure	<u>14,480</u>	<u>19,837</u>	<u>22,345.</u>
Excess of net expenditure over Education Tax revenue	-	-	151.
Excess of Education Tax revenue over net expenditure	3,989	1,691	-
Percentage of net expenditure to Education Tax revenue	78	92	101.

25-850  
7006  
32852