

1925

E. AFRICA

33904

DATE

July 1925

25 JUL 25

original  
recd  
by

about administration

Recommendations of  
F. O. Commission

Previous Paper

Nov 4902 Uga

3581

(copy from series)

5/25/25

26 AUG 1925

2 SEP 1925

16 Nov 1925

29 MAY 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

? the attention of Kenya, Uganda

& Tanganyika

What has been done to the

district of the O.A.S. should be asked

for their views.

(Tanganyika & Rhodesia are

also reached - but not Nyasaland.

Perhaps the views of all these territories

should also be invited.)

J.H. Miller

16/8/1925

It would be best if Rhodesia (should

Nyasaland) be asked for views

Tanganyika has, of course, been asked

YEA

Subsequent Paper

33907 (Medical)

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

16 Nov 1925

is increasing rapidly, more rapidly for the moment than the willingness of the native population to supply that demand. The native's wants are still few, and it is only as his wants increase, and still more as he sees his fellows advance beyond himself in the standards of living, that he will be willing to make further effort. In the long run there must be an equilibrium between the amount of wages he can earn as a labourer for an employer and the amount he can get by corresponding effort in native production. Generally speaking, wages are rising in East Africa and will continue to rise, and looking at the situation from the point of view of the employer, generally, whether of the Government or individual, there must be far greater concern with the economy of labour and the efficiency of labour. There is a great deal of waste labour in East Africa to-day. Where labour is wasted there is not only actual loss but also deterioration in the quality of the labour. The use of labour-saving devices wherever possible is an urgent necessity. Above all it must be remembered that "low wages" is not synonymous with "cheap labour." At the present stage of African development, incentives to efficiency should be encouraged wherever possible by giving higher remuneration to the more efficient worker. The employer who wishes to secure his labour supply must make the conditions progressively more attractive by the introduction of better diet, and above all by providing better living conditions. The conditions vary very greatly in this respect in East Africa. A few estates in Kenya particularly are models in this respect, while others lag behind.

But when all this has been said the problem of African labour still remains very largely personal. We were very much struck by the conflicting evidence in regard to the available supply of labour given by employers even in the same district. A well-known employer who has a good name among the natives finds little or no difficulty in obtaining labour. There are some settlers who can always get labour and keep it. There are others who seem to be always in difficulties, sometimes deserved and sometimes undeserved. A newcomer stands at a great disadvantage when compared with the settler who is known. Further, the small man is at a definite disadvantage when compared with the large estate, for natives like going to a big place where there are a large number of employees and they incline to shun the small estate. The African native who seeks employment from the European has been described as a mixture of suspicion and loyalty. He is suspicious of a new employer but singularly faithful to one he knows.

There are several points about the native which we observed which may be worth recording. The native always finds it quite impossible to serve two masters at the same time, especially two masters who give contradictory orders, and under these circumstances he will not stay. The European who lives on his own farm and is himself a hard worker will find the labour problem easier than the settler who is an absentee landlord. Much depends on the maintenance of discipline on a farm, especially where natives from different tribes are employed together. Above all an employer must deal patiently with individual grievances and complaints and must not leave them to his head native foreman. To be successful he must

ever faulty the Ordinances are from either point of view, their presence in the background is essential. At least they set a standard to be aimed at. They do, in fact, prevent the graver abuses and, though it is often possible to drive a coach and four through them, the best employers will tell you that they are essential. We take the fact that in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda the Governments must maintain effective Labour Departments. The Government of Uganda has just established a new Labour Commission for the recruitment of labour for all Government purposes, including railway construction, the erection and control of rest camps for labour on its way from the area of recruitment to the place of work, for the continuous oversight of labour conditions on all Government works, and, last but not least, for the investigation of all questions connected with labour economy, such as waste of labour, the methods of reward, feeding, medical treatment, housing, etc. In Kenya there are a few Labour Inspectors whose principal task at present is the care of labour on railway work and the inspection of labour in non-native employ. The department needs strengthening and increasing. In Tanganyika history there is need for a similar department, at present non-existent.

We have considered the question whether this Labour Department should take over from the private recruiter the task of recruiting labour for private enterprise. We are very definitely of opinion that the District Commissioner should be kept out of such business altogether. The duties of a labour recruiter in a particular area are wholly inconsistent with the duties of an administrative officer, and if the Government is to undertake the task it would have to be by the establishment of separate Labour Exchanges under a special staff. If such an organisation were set up it is quite obvious that the Government could give no undertaking that it would find all labour asked for, and we are presented with the great difficulty that the Government recruiters might have to differentiate between good and bad employers; or, to put it more crudely, they could not commend natives seeking work, still less natives urged by the recruiters to seek work, to go to an employer whose standards of treatment fall below those generally prevailing. Nevertheless, in Uganda, where there is a great difficulty in obtaining labour not only for the Public Works Department but also for the cotton ginneries for the transport of the cotton from the ginneries to the lake or away, we see no reason why the Government Labour Commission should not consider the advisability of establishing voluntary Labour Exchanges. It must be borne in mind, however, that, if voluntary Exchanges are established to which the ginneries and the traders engaged in supplying transport have access, the few European and African planters should also be allowed to use them.

There can be little doubt that one of the most important questions concerning labour in East Africa requiring the attention of the Governments is the care of labour in transit from the place of recruitment to the place of work. Most of the labour comes not by rail but on foot, and the distances covered are often very great. A number of rest camps for such labour exist, but these leave a

with native assistants from the Scottish Mission at Blantyre. Northern Rhodesia, however, there are very few mission hospitals. In Kenya there are a number of well-built and fairly well-equipped native hospitals, but they are none too well staffed. In addition to the permanent native hospitals of Kenya, there are a number of temporary hospital stations for the medical care of day workers, and there are also a fair number of native dispensaries scattered over the populous parts of the native reserves. The Government of Kenya seems, in fact, very much alive to the importance of improving the health and numbers of the native population.

Uganda, however, stands pre-eminent among the East African colonies in the matter of the provision of medical services, and goals for the native population. We visited native hospitals at Gulu, Kampala, Jinja, and Hoima which were well-built, well-staffed, and well-equipped. There are two non-European hospitals, one set aside for the Indian population, and one at Mulago for the Africans. The Mulago hospital is an institution of which any European city could be proud, being conceived on most modern lines. Other native hospitals are being constructed or reconstructed with the least possible delay. It is evident that the lead in Uganda is being taken by the mission hospitals. The religious communities have done much of the work. There is a well-conceived plan by Major Keane, to whose work we should like to pay tribute, for extending hospital facilities throughout the country. It is a pity, however, even in Uganda for reasons of economy, the Government to wait for the

It is true that the East African natives are much more frugal than the tribes of the West Indies, but how that helps matters of these natives employed by the Public Works Department on roads and in the Highlands and Lowlands. In any case, there is little doubt that they will soon become infected with the diseases common in these areas, and that they will, unless energetic steps are taken to prevent it, spread disease to other villages on their return. The migration of natives in search of work is one of the most serious problems to be faced in connection with medical services. Their lack of education, with their consequent want of self-restraint and moral sense, leaves them an easy prey to the manifest temptations which are the inevitable outcome of the existence of large communities. This aspect of the problem not only calls for the attention of the medical authorities, but also for that of the Governments in connection with the recruitment of labour. The other aspect, moreover, must not be overlooked. If married men are recruited for work far from their homes, they usually leave their wives behind, frequently with poor results to themselves and to their wives.

In the matter of European medical staffs, we received complaints from Principal Medical Officers, who stated that the salaries offered were not sufficient to attract men to leave England. As to this, we note that the salaries compare favourably with those of officers in

purpose. This work has been carried on for some time by Mrs. Cook of the Church Missionary Society, at the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School at Namirembe, by the Rev. Mother Kevin and Dr. Connolly at the Training School at the Mill Hill Mission at Nsambya, and by Dr. Webb at Mulago. We were able to note with satisfaction the work of some of these young native women in maternity centres in the Province of Buganda. They seem particularly self-reliant and capable, and they are undoubtedly contributing much to the welfare of the women and children in the districts to which they have been assigned. A certain number of native women have also been trained as general medical assistants.

We must confess to a feeling of disappointment that the determined effort has not been made by the Government to secure the rights of First Class natives. M...

Co/35904/25 Africa

Dover 19/8

7675

Tracy 24/8

Shackleton

Davis

Trindle

Masterton Smith

Waby-Gore

Wery



Comin

21 August 1925

DRAFT.

SIR

No. 491

London

I have etc to refer <sup>you</sup> to the  
paragraphs on pages 42-44, 59 and  
60 of the Report of the  
Commission and the

recruitment of labour  
the provision of medical  
services and hospitals in the  
native population. I should  
invite your attention more

particularly to the following  
opinions expressed by  
~~the members~~ of the  
Commission -

- (a) that the Govt of Tanganyika  
should maintain an effective  
Labour Dept. (para 43)

Copy to be made for use as far as possible

Yrs

Mr. Strachey

Mr. J. Stuckburgh

Mr. C. Davis

Mr. J. Grindle

Mr. J. Masterton Smith

Mr. Ormsby-Gunn

Mr. Amery

DRAFT.

labourers and  
 destination, and  
 provision for and  
 labourers on estates; and  
 that on the receipt of the  
 Order Powers report you please  
 to consider the appointment of  
 a permanent Labour Commis-  
 -ioner with the necessary  
 staff. I will await your  
 recommendations on this  
 matter and on the other  
 point raised in the Report  
 of the Labour Comm: as  
 indicated above.

L. S. AMERY

C.O.

33904

770

26/5  
27/5

29 E.A.

Harding

Hand  
107/26

29 E.A. 29 May 1925

Library

Notes

Book

C.O.  
27/5

AFT.

1198

1199

the ... 1925

regarding the recommendations

of the E.A. Commission

relating to the recruitment



of labor at the prison

of medical services & hospitals

I have etc

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

in the parts of East Africa the position of the chief is auto-  
 cratic; in other parts it is limited by the existence of tribal councils.  
 The position of the chief varies in accordance with their composition.  
 Where they are solely composed of the elders, that is to say,  
 the older members of the tribe, they are not always helpful. The elders  
 are usually the least progressive members of the tribe, and are  
 more concerned in the maintenance of their own personal privileges  
 than in anything else. Here, again, where such councils do  
 exist, it is important to secure the introduction of a better educated  
 and progressive younger element. In districts where  
 councils do not exist, such as the Wanyamwezi area in the Tanganyika  
 Territory, it is very desirable that councils of chiefs should be established.  
 Where important matters of common interest could be discussed  
 and a policy settled.

In some parts of East Africa we have recently grown up in some parts of East Africa new  
 forms of native association. These native associations  
 are the outcome of missionary effort and their main support  
 comes from the younger men who have received missionary educa-  
 tion. These associations are, with one or two exceptions, in  
 complete antagonism to tribal authority. Tribal organisation, in fact, in  
 many cases the chiefs are members of the association and give their  
 active support. Two notable associations of this  
 kind are growing up in Nyasaland, where incidentally the power and  
 authority of the chiefs seem to have declined to a greater degree than  
 elsewhere in East Africa. The missionaries, who have great influ-  
 ence with these associations, are anxious that they should not become  
 too political in their activities, and undoubtedly they can be used  
 to the general benefit of the native population if they are sym-  
 pathetically encouraged to take up practical work in the advancement  
 of agriculture, sanitation, child welfare, and economic  
 progress. These associations are, of course, a product of contact  
 with European methods and European ideas.

The Government has recently passed an Ordinance, designed to establish  
 native councils in each of the native reserves. Some  
 of these, in our opinion, long overdue. The success of such  
 councils will depend on their ability to finance useful undertakings,  
 such as the construction of new roads, schools, and the like.

In this connection we should perhaps say something of a  
 matter regarding the incidence of native taxation. We are of  
 opinion that where transport facilities enable the natives to produce  
 surplus crops for export, or where there is a local demand for  
 their labour, the existing direct taxation of the native is not excessive.  
 Where neither of these two conditions obtains, as in Northern  
 Rhodesia, the northern parts of Nyasaland, and the southern  
 part of Tanganyika Territory, there is no doubt considerable  
 scope for collecting the present small tax. The amount of tax  
 the native can afford to pay varies, of course, with his earning  
 capacity. In this connection the question of transport facilities is  
 important. The Governors have power to reduce the tax in back-  
 ward districts, and there is no reason why the tax should be uniform  
 throughout any given territory. In Northern Rhodesia the normal

... from ... to ...  
... in the case of ...  
... where it is ...  
... But in this connection it is important to remember  
... Kingdom of ... Annual direct cash payments  
... the percentage is considerably greater. The ordinary  
... pays 15s. to the British Government, another 10s.  
... the native landlord for the use of his plot, a further 10s. to the  
... government in lieu of compulsory labour—in all 35s. per  
... annum. We are satisfied that these scales of native taxation are  
... the whole reasonable, judged by the standards of capacity to pay.  
... There can be little doubt that too large a proportion of the time  
... administrative officers is taken up in tax-collecting, and that, where  
... the native organisation is sufficiently developed, efforts should  
... made to collect the tax through the native authority, as is done in  
... the greater part of Uganda.

#### (B) EDUCATION.

The economic and social progress of the African native is bound up with the evolution of a more widely extended and better education. Hitherto the task of providing education has been almost entirely left to the missionaries. It is in any way to underestimate the magnificent work done by missionaries of all denominations, two facts concerning education in the past must be borne in mind. The primary object of missionary education has been to fit the native for membership of the Christian Church. By this is meant education up to the standard required for membership, and to a lesser degree that necessary for the native pastorate. The curriculum has been literary in character, and not sufficiently devoted to the wider education of the African for life in Africa.

There is a great danger in Africa, as elsewhere, lest over-education of literary education will produce an unemployable clerical class divorced from the interests and activities of their fellows, and dissatisfied with the rewards which can be earned after the completion of their studies. Native education in Africa requires to be linked up with hygiene, agriculture, craft, and the growing needs of the community as a whole.

The time is overdue when the Government should take a hand in the task. The problem resolves itself into making the best use of whatever funds the local Governments can afford for this service. We are definitely of opinion that such funds should be expended in three ways.

- First, in the maintenance in each territory of a Director of Education with the necessary subordinate staff of inspectors.
- Secondly, Grants-in-aid to mission schools for the purpose of enabling the provision in those schools of the teaching of the subjects referred to above, as being most needed by the African in the present stage of his evolution.

no  
33903

E.A.



**DRAFT.**

~~Uganda~~ 365  
? 700 to 555  
Kyanaland 265  
U. Rhodesia 220

Sir,

has a separate

**MINUTE.**

- Mr. [illegible] 12/5
- Mr. [illegible] 12/18
- Mr. Green 12/5
- Mr. G. [illegible]
- Sir G. [illegible]
- Sir H. [illegible]
- Sir J. [illegible] Smith
- Mr. [illegible] Arnold
- Mr. Thomas

Two attention to pages  
 27-30 of the Report  
 of the C. of [illegible]  
 that  
 the [illegible] of the [illegible]  
 of Kenya has been asked  
 to place the [illegible] of  
 [illegible] organization in  
 the [illegible] for the

2/25

In some parts of East Africa the position of the chief is, auto-  
 matically, in other parts it is limited by the existence of tribal councils.  
 The value of these councils varies in accordance with their composi-  
 tion. Where they are solely composed of the elders, that is to say,  
 the oldest members of the tribe, they are not always helpful. The elders  
 are usually the least progressive members of the tribe, and are  
 more concerned in the maintenance of their own personal privi-  
 leges than in anything else. There are, however, again, where such councils do  
 exist, it is important to secure the introduction of a better educated  
 and more progressive younger element. In districts where con-  
 ditions permit, such as the Wanyamwezi area in the Tanganyika  
 Territory, it is very desirable that councils of chiefs should be estab-  
 lished, where important matters of common interest could be discussed  
 and lines of policy settled.

There have recently grown up in some parts of East Africa new  
 extra-tribal forms of native association. These native associations  
 are largely the outcome of missionary effort and their main support  
 comes from the younger men who have received missionary educa-  
 tion. So far these associations are, with one or two exceptions, in-  
 nocently hostile to tribal authority or tribal organisation; in fact in  
 many cases the chiefs are members of the association and give the  
 association their active support. Two notable associations of this  
 kind are growing up in Nyasaland, where incidentally the power and  
 authority of the chiefs seem to have declined to a greater degree than  
 elsewhere in East Africa. The missionaries, who have great influ-  
 ence with these associations, are anxious that they should not become  
 purely political in their activities, and undoubtedly they can be used  
 for the general benefit of the native population if they are symp-  
 thetically engaged to take up practical work in the advancement  
 of native agriculture, sanitation, child welfare, and economic  
 activities. These associations are, of course, a vehicle of contact  
 with the European methods and European ideas.

Kruiya has recently passed an Ordinance, designed to establish  
 one or more native councils at each of the native reserves. Some  
 such policy is, in our opinion, long overdue. The success of such  
 councils will depend on their ability to finance useful undertakings,  
 such as construction of new roads, schools, and the like.

In this connection we should perhaps say something of a general  
 character regarding the incidence of native taxation. We are of  
 opinion that where transport facilities enable the natives to produce  
 economic crops for export, or where there is a local demand for  
 native labour, the existing direct taxation of the native is too exces-  
 sive. Where neither of these two conditions obtains, as in North-  
 western Rhodesia, the northern parts of Nyasaland, and the southern  
 parts of Tanganyika Territory, there is no doubt considerable  
 scope in collecting the present small tax. The amount of tax  
 which the natives can afford to pay varies. Of course, with this earning  
 capacity the introduction of transport facilities is  
 necessary. The Governors have power to reduce the tax in back-  
 ward districts, and there is no reason why the tax should be uniform  
 throughout any given territory. In Northern Rhodesia the normal

of the vast problem of African education as a whole. For it is the problem of the new rich in Uganda, of increased production, of public health, of labour, of trade, of education, it is clear that only by widely thought-out education can all these problems be solved.

In preparing this section of our report, we have not lost sight of the fact that this is a subject of one for the Advisory Committee on Education in Tropical Africa. We feel, however, that it is closely bound up with the other parts of our enquiry, that we should not be prevented in outlining it; that our views will not be better appreciated by those of the Committee, and that the Committee will be assisted by the impressions which we have gained as a result of personal investigations on the spot.

(c) MEDICAL SERVICES.

Over the years the medical staffs appointed to the East African territories have expanded by the authorities and regarded themselves as being primarily for the health of the European officials, the staffs of the various departments, and in the main to the care of the white population. However, increasing efforts have been made in the various territories, to look after the health of the native population. But much still remains to be done. The Principal Medical Officer of the Tanganyika Territory has estimated that only about a twentieth of the population is within the scope of medical insurance.

The large increase in attacks is largely due to an increasing sense of security and to the result in the growth of medical and administrative staffs, and also to the gradual improvement in conditions which they bring, and which ought to be controlled. But it also has an economic origin. The exploitation of the natural resources of the country inevitably focuses attention on the necessity for providing the means to be taken to conserve the labour supply and to increase its efficiency. The recent economic development of East Africa has brought home to the authorities the importance of the provision of health centres. The soil of East Africa is fertile; the population is small. This is due, largely, to malaria, to the slave trade, to epidemic and endemic diseases, to the loss of life during the late war between the Allies and Germany in Africa, and to the deterioration of wild animals and insects. A boom in the economic life of the country, cotton, sugar, presents its own demand for labour for production, for ginneries, for transport and for conveyance and handling. The shortage of labour is immediately an anxiety to the Government; the Government becomes at once the responsibility of both providing and maintaining the health of the community. We are convinced that the Government should realise that the future of the country is dependent upon the care of the native population, the increase in its efficiency, and the prevention and cure of disease. We feel that every effort should be made in East Africa to increase the demand for medical services, and that the demand is sound and it must be satisfied.

We are of opinion that responsible missionary effort is greatly needed in Tanganyika Territory and that it should be sympathetically viewed by the Government. We urge that a conference should be summoned by the Government of all the leading missionary bodies to work out a scheme for Government co-operation with missionary activity in regard to native education, and that an Advisory Board on native education should be established, of which missionaries and other unofficials should be represented.

The chief difficulties of the Education Department are the shortage and under-payment of the staff and the severe shortage of adequately trained native teachers. When we were in the Territory the total European staff, including headquarters and masters, amounted to six, and both salaries and status, as well as number, need much to be desired. We understand that it is proposed to establish a native teachers' training college at Mpupwa on the Central line, not far from Dodoma. Mpupwa is the headquarters of the veterinary establishment for the territory, and would, in our opinion, make an ideal site for such a college.

The Government has entered the educational field only in the last year or two, mainly by way of grants to missionary bodies. They have, however, established the Makerere College, in Kampala, a central institution of the higher type for the training of mechanics, surveyors, medical assistants, and civil servants. The College is not yet complete either in buildings or staff, but in our opinion provision of such an institution on a generous scale is long overdue. A certain number of sons of the richer chiefs have been sent to England or Ceylon for higher education, and the time has come when it is necessary to provide higher education for larger numbers in Uganda rather than outside. We question very much whether it is in the interests of the natives of Uganda that they should go to Europe for the completion of their education. But no institution such as Makerere can possibly succeed unless the whole educational structure is improved in quality. The Government of Uganda has been fortunate in securing this year as its first Director of Education Mr. Hussey, of the Gordon College, Khartoum, and a great responsibility rests upon him in evolving, in co-operation with missionary effort, a more satisfactory system of education throughout.

There are certain special difficulties in connection with native education in Uganda, arising from language differences. Similar difficulties arise in Kenya and the north-western parts of Tanganyika Territory. There are many vernaculars in Uganda, but owing to the leading position in the Protectorate taken by the Kingdom of Buganda there has been a tendency to use Luganda as something in the nature of a *lingua franca*. We found, for example, in an extremely well-equipped C.M.S. school in the Teso area that the boys were being taught in Teso, Luganda, and English. In our opinion such a tri-lingual system is foredoomed to failure. In such an area we should prefer to find Teso (a Nilotic language having no affinities with the Bantu) being used as a sole medium of instruction during the first years of school life, and English only in the higher classes. One of the principal causes of the trouble seems to be that the bulk of the teachers even outside the Buganda Kingdom are Buganda natives. Another is the absence of books in the vernacular. If there is to be a *lingua franca*, we are of opinion that the *lingua franca* should be English.

the package in question has been  
considered at the request of the Dept  
by the CHAS. Olin who has  
communicated as follows (then quote  
from attached memorandum).

HHD

15.9.25

16.9.25

about

16.9.25



...point has arisen with regard to the...  
...recently by some prominent...  
...among native races... primitive  
...It is difficult to ascertain...  
...but it is certain that cancer does exist among  
...in East Africa.

It has been said of the diseases which afflict the native  
...to show that there is a great field of  
...for the medical...  
...view of...  
...become more...  
...the general supervisory  
...for the public health.

...recruited from  
...native assistants are unduly  
...dependence is placed  
...in connection with training of  
...of European or Indian sub-  
...the... but few...  
...independent judgment  
...being trained, particularly in Nyasaland.

Their duties include...  
...diseases, administering anaesthetics, and...  
...These that we saw seemed fully aware of these  
...and quite capable under proper supervision of...  
...which are most important from the community point  
...Every effort should be made to increase the number of...  
...and the utmost use should be made of the existing  
...hospitals at the Scottish Mission at Blantyre in Nyasaland and  
...Lilongwe, Mengo, and Makerere in Uganda. But it is clear  
...training must be regarded as only a beginning, and of the  
...provision must be made for the higher train-  
...in medical work. In Kenya and Northern Rhodesia

...work in training native medical subordinates has been  
...obtains some of its native assistants from the  
...school in Nyasaland, and the medical authorities  
...somewhat dubious regarding the potentialities of the  
...for medical work. While we were impressed  
...between various tribes in all areas, however, we  
...convinced that there is enough aptitude among sufficient  
...in all territories to make their training for the  
...sanitary services in increasing numbers an immediate  
...Another of the difficulties met with in obtaining entrants

...of service is the fact that natives with the necessary pro-  
...are able to obtain fairly well-paid positions in  
...of service and in industry without undergoing any further  
...training. It will be necessary therefore to pay them wages  
...training course, and at the end of it to provide them  
...They must be given a defined professional and legal  
...on attaining the necessary qualifications, be allowed  
...to practise on their own account. The very best and

...and

e. This work has been carried on for some time by Mrs. Cook, Church Missionary Society, at the Lady Greydon Maternity School at Namirembe, by the Rev. Mother Kevin and her staff at the Training School at the Mill Hill Mission at Nsambya, Dr. Webb at Mulago. We were able to note with satisfaction that of some of these young native women in maternity care in the province of Uganda. They seem particularly diligent and will they are undoubtedly contributing





It was represented to us, on behalf of the missions, that they have done and are doing their share in the medical treatment of the African. At nearly all Christian mission stations there are dispensaries which have been conducted without any Government assistance whatever, although £1,000 is provided in this year's estimate for a subsidy to mission medical work. In addition there are several large mission hospitals with doctors and nurses attached. We visited those at Maseno in Kavirondo and that near Dagoreti in Kikuyu and were impressed by the work which is being done and, above all, by the devotion to duty of the staffs. A few people have misgivings regarding the grant of public funds to denominational institutions, but the need for extending any effort aiming at the prevention and cure of disease among the natives is so urgent, and of such vital importance, that we feel the Government should assist far more liberally any institution which is capable and willing to undertake these responsibilities. If the patients at the same time substitute the Christian ethic whatever its doctrinal shade for some of their crude and beastly superstitious beliefs, so much the better for the natives. £1,000 is a paltry sum to provide out of a total medical vote of £133,000, and we recommend that it be supplemented immediately out of revenue. Every mission hospital is creating an asset of great importance to the Colony, viz., a class of men and women capable of taking charge of dispensaries and maternity centres, both for the Government and for employers of labour on a large scale. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that the mission doctors, remaining as they do in one district for a number of years, accumulate much information about the peoples, which in itself is of the greatest importance to the Government.

We feel that the suggestion that the Government should enter into some scheme of joint training of subordinate native medical staffs with the missions should be adopted. A medical college has already been built at Kikuyu in connection with the Alliance of Protestant Missions for the provision of such training, and a European doctor has offered £10,000 if the college is assisted by the Government and the scope of the education widened to include subjects other than medicine.

There can be little doubt that one of the most important questions concerning labour in East Africa requiring the attention of the Government is the care of labour in transit from the place of recruitment to the place of work. Most of the labour comes not by rail but on foot, and the distances covered are often very great. A certain number of rest camps for such labour exist, but these leave a great deal to be desired from the point of view of sanitation and health. Constant watch should be maintained by the medical authorities in regard to the danger of the spread of spirillum fever and plague by migratory labour. The former disease is conveyed by ticks, which are apt to infest these labour camps, and the latter is carried by fleas from rats to human beings. Wherever financially possible labour rest camps should be provided on all the main labour routes and continually inspected and properly staffed and supervised.

In the long run the efficiency of labour depends on the physical and mental quality of the labour, at the source. Anything which makes for the greater physical and mental efficiency of labour in the native areas makes for the efficiency of those natives who leave the areas for work outside. Consequently any effort spent in improving the health and skill of the natives in the native areas will in the long run make for the efficiency of labour.

medicine should not be overlooked in East Africa, and that intensive measures should be taken from time to time against the diseases enumerated in Group 3 on page 58 of the Report. They also urged the appointment of an adequate sanitary staff.

With reference to the last paragraph on page 61 of the Report, Dr. Rutherford mentioned that in Ceylon the Mission Societies were supplied with drugs at cost price.

Pages 150-151: The Committee expressed their entire agreement with the recommendations of the Commission with regard to the appointment of additional medical officers, sanitary inspectors and nurses. In this connection Mr. Jeffries mentioned that the Government of Kenya proposed immediately to appoint 36 additional medical officers, and to increase the staff of sanitary inspectors and nurses. The Committee expressed satisfaction at this information.

As regards assistance to Mission Hospitals, the Committee considered that the Missions should receive as much assistance as possible from the Government subject to proper inspection. With reference to the last paragraph on page 151 of the Report the Committee expressed the opinion that the improvement of the health of the native population was a fundamental necessity, and that medical service was itself a productive service.

I have, etc.

L. S. AMERY

The Indian Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, was applied to Kenya in 1900 and to Zanzibar in 1901. In 1912 Kenya passed a Trade Marks Ordinance based on the Southern Nigerian Ordinance, No. 18 of 1910, and in 1913 passed a separate Patents and Designs Ordinance. Uganda dealt with both patents and trade marks in the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Ordinance, 1913. In 1917 Zanzibar replaced the Indian Inventions and Designs Act by the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Decree, No. 16 of 1917. In 1921 Tanganyika passed a Trade Marks Ordinance following closely the Imperial Trade Marks Act of 1908 and incorporating substantially the amendments made by the Imperial Trade Marks Act of 1915. The question of patent legislation for Tanganyika is now under consideration.

The above shows how divergent the present legislation is. It is suggested that a uniform system of patents should be introduced in all the territories. The same should be done with regard to trade marks. The most important marks ordinance now in force is an Indian Act of 1913, and it is suggested that it should be taken as a basis, and the necessary amendments made. It is suggested that the important amendments to be made should be referred to the Secretary of State, and that the necessary amendments should be referred to the Board of Trade.

... has dealt with  
... which is being dealt  
... separate paper - 339/1928

The Indian Stamp Act, 1899, which was applied to Kenya in 1900, and to Uganda in 1903, and to Tanganyika in 1917, is a very good one. Uganda passed a Stamp Ordinance in 1913, which applied the Indian act, and in 1917 passed a Stamp Ordinance of its own. No doubt a stamp act is necessary for East Africa in requirements would be similar to those of the Indian Stamp Act, but, as the rates of stamp duties are different, it may not be possible to apply the Indian act. It is suggested that the rates of stamp duties should be determined by the law officers when they meet in the future.

It is necessary to point out that there is a small advantage in having a uniform system of stamp duties. This is particularly so in the dependencies which must proceed to pass laws in order to conform with the requirements of the Indian Stamp Act. It is suggested that the rates of stamp duties should be determined by the law officers when they meet in the future.

This seems to be essentially a matter for consideration in the first instance

copy to Mr Kenya ref<sup>o</sup> on 30430/28 (Conf), referring to this

extract. All if any progress has been made with the proposal to hold a joint Conference on the subject of Bankruptcy

legislation, if so, whether other is  
now in a position to submit proposals  
for the adoption of a uniform law by  
the Dependencies concerned. 733  
Observe  
that while the report of the Commission  
does not mention Nyasaland, the S. 85  
despatch of 3.7.24 (30436) contemplated  
the inclusion of rep. of Nyasaland  
in the Conference, that S. 85  
regards it as in fact that <sup>proposals</sup>  
made <sup>for</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>purpose</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Conference</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>held</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>1925</sup>

It also appears that the Commission  
also be invited to consider the  
position with regard to the Trade Marks  
& other  
legislation in the various Dependencies  
to which the Commission refer in this extract;  
if it has met, an other Conference  
should be called when convenient  
for this purpose.

And draw especial attention  
to the last <sup>entirely</sup> para. of the extract, with  
which S. 85 concurs.

See a copy of their report is  
being sent to Os. A. C. T. I., Uganda,  
& Nyasaland, for their info.

copy of above these det  
have been taken from the volume.

Grice

1850

ref. to the matter of the  
... ..

... ..

... ..

9 9 20

above

J. M. G.  
130 9 25

... ..  
... ..  
... ..

... ..  
of the same's letter of 26 Oct

I have discussed with Mr. Franklin &  
... ..

W. H. ... ..

1/2

J. M. G.  
130 9 25



## THE CHIEF LAW OFFICER

ENTRÉE,

UGANDA

795

19th October, 1925

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October, 14th.

Original registration of trade marks cannot be effected in Uganda. The law on the subject is contained in section 5 of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Ordinance which reads as follows:-

" A certificate of registration of any ~~new~~ and original design or of any trade mark may be granted in the Protectorate to any person who in the United Kingdom is the registered proprietor of such design or trade mark or to any person to whom the interest in such design or trade mark in respect of the Protectorate has been assigned. "

There is no legislation enabling registration in Kenya whether original or secondary to be utilised to effectuate registration in Uganda. The formalities required for registration in Uganda are clearly set out in the Ordinance above-referred to which will be found at p.1024 of Vol.II, Revised Laws Uganda to which work you will in all probability find access in the Law Officers' Department in Nairobi.

I shall be pleased to give you any further information you require and have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

Sd. S.S. Abrahams, Chief Law Officer,

Sd. S.S. Abrahams.

16th October, 1935.

1854/25.



736

Sir,

I have had a quantity brought to my notice and as it is of general interest to British trade, I have the honour to request that you will give me such information of dealings as may be possible.

2. The quantity concerns the protection available to the manufacturer of a variety of allied goods, being sold under a distinctive trade mark, the goods being manufactured in England and sold in East Africa.

3. I understand that original registration of trade marks can be effected in Kenya Union, but I am not aware after a perusal of the Uganda Ordinance whether reciprocal registration is possible in Uganda, whether there is reciprocal legislation in Kenya and whether registration in Kenya can be extended to Uganda, or whether separate registration is necessary to secure protection in Uganda.

4. I should be grateful if you could let me have replied to the above questions by your earliest convenience and inform me of the procedure to be followed.

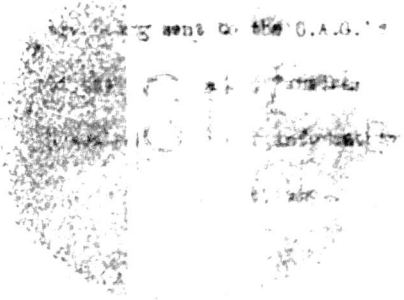
I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

Deputy Trade Commissioner.

The Hon. Attorney General,  
Entebbe,  
Uganda.

7. The portion of the Commission's Report referred to also deals with the question of Patent Legislation, but as this matter has already formed the subject of circular despatches from the S. of S., it is not necessary for it to be ~~referred to~~ <sup>referred to</sup> considered by the Conference.

Copies of this despatch  
sent to the G.A.G.



Mr. Seal You will be able to say  
what happened on 22608. I believe  
that - I think this will be  
for the kind of the commission -  
including this is A. Decker  
there is a list of words and  
in the list. about the text  
that might be looked up

Oct 27/1

Rayon Vacher

to 22608/25. I certainly don't remember  
the letter being discussed on July 28. Can  
you say what the position is, please.

Yours  
5/8/25

Mr. Seal Before the Parochial Chm at the meeting  
from the 1st. It was agreed that Mr. Smith, from the  
the Mr. Seligman. I believe he was. The letter of Aug 4?  
Wm. Vacher

52, Upper Bedford

Russell Square

13th May, 1925.

... by name, ... at a lect ... that ... of the ... the Institute ... that are ... number of ... of the matters ... being debated concerning the East Africa ... and Protec- ... as well as the general question of education of natives ... being handled by the Council ...

The two points, ... in the mind ...

... must be done by anything approaching ... of the natives of East Africa, such ... by a number of settlers, and even ... in this country.

... seems fairly agreed that ... of ... can ... lines, ... of what should ... to try to prepare a ... unless the ... responsible ... not only of native ...

and

ordinary administrative affairs and hospital  
who has seen the rest of the work done

and the establishment of a  
pressure from the Colonial Office for the  
establishment of permanent departments with  
permanent staffs paid for from current revenue  
like, such a department (as you call it), the money  
will be found all right.

In Tanganyika this year you have  
set up a Geological Survey and a Fossil  
research dept. You are taking steps to improve  
medical research and if only Amann can be  
set going, I think a good start will have  
been made. It will be a troublesome job  
fighting the French who have an enormous  
contempt for science - in respect of Madagascar  
and N Rhodesia, but progress will be made  
if sufficient importance is attached to the matter.

Yours faithfully  
D. P. P. P.

5.8.25

The Governors are now to fully due to South  
Africa & below, and desirous of making all possible  
provision for the necessary services, that I think  
we can not be complacent for the progress of

next year's work. The Governor's

should be included.

Part 7, C.S. 17.8.25

every encouragement should be given to the research  
 who do, in fact, bring to their task an enthusiasm which  
 praise, we suggest that their labour should be properly  
 properly organised and systematic observations in which  
 administrative officer and scientific officer could play a part.  
 has of the Hon. Charles Dumas in the Anchoyaga, of  
 the Masai and Nandi, of Major Frank Browne of the  
 Mr. Duberg of the Teso, and Major, are all invaluable  
 what could be accomplished by officers  
 of the Government services. It is given encouragement  
 granted by experienced investigators at last

the various stations in which Government  
 settling work is carried on in the territories.  
 The points of systematic records, and the  
 and the collection of reports, and the  
 of the various records could be  
 in each centre of Government, and the  
 or settler is available, from which  
 constants. Samples of soils and  
 to be collected under the direction  
 in each district and forwarded to

and be done also to assist the work of the  
 they exist. In fact, without very much  
 Government officers could be of the greatest assistance in  
 more or less complete records of the flora and fauna to be  
 and could also supply specimens for the use of  
 zoologists, protozoologists, and bacteriologists

quite economic survey of the territories, a survey which  
 merely deal with existing and potential economic develop-  
 would relate these two factors with that of population  
 census, and to his organisation could thus be carried out  
 however, that the task is at present beyond the capacity  
 present small scientific staff, and that the cost of sufficient  
 skill, except in rare cases, would put too great a strain upon  
 human resources of the territories. It, however, the scientific  
 where they exist, were able to rely upon the records compiled  
 the other departments in compiling preliminary records, then  
 doubt that such records would be of the greatest value  
 territories where it may become feasible to undertake  
 and systematic surveys

were encouraged to find that there is a growing  
 of the unofficial Europeans in East Africa for  
 and technical experts in connection with  
 husbandry, the exploitation of minerals, and  
 control of water supply, the improvement of  
 the development of some ones. We found  
 beginning to realize that the scientific  
 be dispensed with in time of financial  
 necessary preliminary to production and  
 The attention which the Tanganyika  
 the rest of the problem, the provision

In particular, the services of an analytical chemist are in this department. Dr. Butler's research investigations into the relation between yaws and syphilis are of the greatest importance. It is strongly to be recommended, based on the identity of the spirochaetes in yaws with that of syphilis, that these diseases are different infections of the same infection. It should be pointed out, however, that there is a divergence of opinion on this point among workers in this field.

Uganda important medical research is being undertaken by the Research Laboratory in Entebbe. New buildings have been provided and are well equipped. Dr. H. Lyndhurst, who is in charge of the laboratory, is carrying out investigations into sleeping sickness, and has recently discovered a form of fatal human trypanosomiasis. In addition, laboratories at the Mulago Hospital for investigations in the treatment of venereal diseases. Successful treatment has been carried out by Dr. Marshall in regard to the treatment of pinta by the intravenous injection of salvarsan. In comparison with other territories Uganda is well supplied with medical research officers, but even here more staff are

needed. Additional scientific staff are urgently required if the work of the existing staff is to be successfully undertaken in Kenya. The reassignment of staff to the duties of the small staff, who had thereafter to devote the greater part of their time to ordinary medical practice. Research officers cannot hope to perform their function if the burden of routine work is placed on them. The medical research laboratory at Nairobi is not being in one of the busiest parts of the town. The site of the present site would probably be a better one. The necessary funds for the erection of proper laboratories are not available. It is agreed with the Principal Medical Officer that the erection of laboratories in a more suitable position is an urgent matter. The volume of work is not surprising that the volume of work is disappointingly small. There is a real need in Kenya for an entomologist.

We are impressed by the number, complexity and interest of the work connected with the investigation of disease in East Africa and by the high standard of the workers and the exceptional quality of the research which is being carried out. We suggest for the consideration of the Colonial Office the possibilities of formulating a scheme whereby research workers from Great Britain would be invited to spend some time in original investigations in the field in East Africa. We also suggest that the Medical Research Council should be approached with a view to its devoting some of the funds put at their disposal. We need to emphasise the great advantage it would be to young research workers to spend a year or two attached to laboratories under the supervision of men with great experience and knowledge of local conditions in districts where cases for investigation are numerous and varied. We feel convinced, moreover, that the various faculties of



of the opinion that the Institute should be of supreme importance not only to all the East African territories, but to scientific research in the British Tropical Empire throughout the world, and the Government would be nothing short of a disaster. It possesses natural advantages of position for tropical research, and the Institute, if properly developed, could furnish valuable supplies of products. In other directions, in connection with forest and other products, the Institute could become one of the greatest important agencies for the development of the tropics.

It is suggested that the Imperial Parliament should make provision for a substantial annual contribution to the upkeep of the Institute on a far more liberal scale than has hitherto been made. A precedent has recently been established by the Government in the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in London. We are satisfied that, if the Imperial Government in London, in co-operation with the local Governments in East Africa, will support the Institute on a liberal scale, the local Governments in East Africa will support it on their own initiative.

It is suggested that the salaries proposed by the Government for the Institute are adequate to attract the right type of staff. The Institute is of supreme importance and an immediate provision should be made to secure the services of a Director of the Institute, a number of scientific staffs, and that the Institute should be provided with the necessary financial and other resources, with a view to the most efficient and most successful research work. The Institute will attract research students from all over the world, and those needs it should serve.

It is suggested that the re-establishment of the Institute is of the greatest importance in the development of the East African territories. The Institute is required in Northern Rhodesia and in Northern Nigeria. It is a local problem in connection with the development of the territories.

It is suggested that the re-establishment of the Institute is of the greatest importance in the development of the East African territories. The Institute is required in Northern Rhodesia and in Northern Nigeria. It is a local problem in connection with the development of the territories.

It is suggested that the re-establishment of the Institute is of the greatest importance in the development of the East African territories. The Institute is required in Northern Rhodesia and in Northern Nigeria. It is a local problem in connection with the development of the territories.

... is a great source of ...  
... and there was ...  
... and with regard to the ...  
... for the steady ...

... attention has ever been given to the ...  
... of the inland fisheries of East Africa. The three  
... lakes, Tanganyika, and Victoria, the last-named  
... an area of 27,000 square miles little less than the  
... of Ireland, contain a variety of species in great abundance  
... in the great lakes, most of the smaller lakes and the  
... numerous species and quantities of fish. There is an  
... considerable fishing industry, supplying native and  
... should not be developed. In certain parts of the  
... the natives anxious to supplement their diet by  
... what we should consider disproportionately  
... We noticed a number of natives carrying small  
... Nvasa for sale at Blantyre, 120 miles by road  
... were informed that there is a good deal of  
... The methods of fishing employed  
... primitive

... with a little encouragement from the Government  
... and curing, transporting and marketing, could  
... be improved with immediate effect to the country, both  
... the improvement of health of the native population  
... canneries could be erected  
... only of an increase in internal trade, but also  
... external trade. A preliminary survey of the  
... to be undertaken by experts, to include the  
... to ascertain their quantity, their fitness for human consumption,  
... breeding grounds, their migration, etc., an investigation  
... would be not only of economic importance but also of  
... What is true of the inland fisheries applies with  
... marine fisheries along the extended coast line of  
... Kenya

... one of the great deficiencies throughout the  
... territories is the absence of reliable vital statistics. It is  
... difficult to deal with problems of labour and native products  
... of the many conflicting estimates which are published  
... Statistics regarding the incidence of various diseases  
... accurate, and the veterinary statistics are also capable  
... of considerable improvement. Statistics to be of any real value must  
... be compiled by men who have received some instruction  
... We fully appreciate the difficulties that have confronted  
... Administrations in dealing with illiterate populations, and  
... even records of age are unusual.

... We must confess to a feeling of disappointment at the small  
... amount of money which is voted by the Imperial Parliament to  
... colonial research. When the Colonial Research Committee was

It was contemplated that a sum of £100,000 would be available in five annual instalments. In consequence, however, of the Geddes Committee the amount available was reduced to £7,000 a year, which, in our opinion, quite inadequate for any appreciable effort for Empire development. There can be no doubt that increased production under the head is one of the chief methods whereby Great Britain can pay for her imports and her own trade. But, on the other hand, it is equally certain that a supply of raw materials is essential for the production of goods and better paid labour is essential for the efficient working of the factories.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia, therefore, has endeavoured to secure the best possible conditions for the development of the Territory. It has done this by the establishment of a Department of Agriculture, which has been the centre of a wide range of scientific and practical work, and the setting up of a Department of Education, which has been the link between the Colony and the universities and other research institutions in Great Britain. It has also been successful in securing general programmes for research and, where necessary, making proposals and giving advice to the Colonial Office regarding them.

## CHAPTER VII

### NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Area 290,000 square miles.  
 European population, 1921 Census—1,634.  
 (Officials—256).  
 Estimated native population—300,000.  
 Capital—Lusitane.

The Territory is administered by the South Africa Company on the lines of a Crown Colony. It is divided into three main divisions—

1. The Victoria Falls Division, which extends from south of the Victoria Falls to the Zambezi River.

2. The Northern Division, which extends from Lake Tanganyika to the Victoria Falls, and from the Victoria Falls to the Zambezi River on the south.

3. The Southern Division, which extends from the Zambezi River to the Victoria Falls, and from the Victoria Falls to the Zambezi River on the north.

The population of the Territory is estimated to be about 300,000. The majority of the population are natives, and the remainder are Europeans. The principal occupations of the natives are agriculture and stock raising.

The principal European occupations are agriculture and stock raising. The principal crops are maize, wheat, and cotton. The principal stock raising is of cattle and sheep.

Handwritten text, possibly a letter or document, written in cursive script. The text is heavily obscured by a dense network of dark, overlapping lines and scratches, making it largely illegible. Some faint words like "development" and "document" are visible.

C. S. Johnson

12/8/15

C. S. Johnson  
et al

*[Faint handwritten notes]*

On C.O. 33943/25 *[illegible]*

The OAG's attention was drawn to  
 the remarks (p. 175) in the F.A. Commission's  
 report, as to non-native enterprise making  
 a larger contribution to the revenue & the  
 shape of direct taxation. It is said  
 was told that FRS had asked the Govt  
 to look into the question with a  
 view to making early recommendations  
 - but ~~nothing~~ *nothing* has been received  
 though Europeans & Indians are  
 required by a Poll tax to pay  
 a direct share of European Indian  
 education.

Clearly there is no point in again  
 reminding the local Govt. as Sir E. Guss  
 has left. The matter will no doubt  
 be one of the topics of discussion when  
 he arrives. It might be worth these  
 papers ~~to be~~ *to be* put up, say, at  
 the end of March.

TD

*[Faint handwritten notes]*

*[Faint handwritten notes]*

that some form of  
income tax shall be adopted

and associate myself  
generally with the opinions  
of the Commission: &

I have asked the new

Gov. to look into the  
question with a view to

his making early  
recommendations

*J. J. [unclear]*  
Signed [unclear]

DOWNING STREET

18 August, 1925.

I have, etc., to invite your attention to the paragraphs on page 174 of the Report of the West African Commission dealing with the questions of native registration and penalties for breaches of labour contracts.

2. I shall await the views of the new Governor when he has had an opportunity of looking into these questions, and I therefore request that this despatch may be brought to his notice <sup>his</sup> on arrival in the Colony.

I have, etc.

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

SECRET

MINUTE.

Alien 14/8  
to Stanley 14/8

Fraser 15/8

Woods

Wilson

Wright

Wright



Reserve, and, in the case of the pastoral tribes, the provision of veterinary services and an economic outlet for stock, and, where possible, encouragement to take a cultivation side by side with stock, which may be pursued, without regard to European requirements.

829

(2) In the case of the young unmarried men, who by native practice do not work in the probably, though I am not sure, have no right to the use of land for cultivation, encouragement to come out and work is justified both by the economic case and for the sake of the good of the men themselves.

(3) In the case of the other, be every pressure more than break (of a till) either (of a distinction as between

(4) A labourer on a farm is up, go on to other a project Reserve. A married man by a Resident Native if he is joined

(5) The system by which a farmer indefinite, leave must be stopped of a man's services while no so much lost to the economy (stre and farms, together) of the country.

(6) Non-educative labour, such as a (of a) should either be for specially short periods or, where practicable, should be combined with work on actual cultivation (since country is often not suitable for general agriculture).

(7) As these principles mean that no expectation of an increased labour supply (apart from

gradual

should leave words out by



Reserve, and, in the case of the pastoral tribes, the provision of veterinary services and an economic outlet for stock, and, where possible, encouragement to take to cultivation side by side with stock, must be pursued, without regard to European requirements.

ld leave words

(2) In the case of the young unmarried men, who by native practice do not work in the reserves (and probably, though I am not sure, have no traditional right to the use of land for cultivation) definite encouragement to come out to work for Europeans is justified both by the economic necessities of the case and for the sake of the moral order and the good of the men themselves.

(3) In the case of the older men, there should be every pressure to acquire some skill (something more than breaking the ground for the women to till) either in or out of the reserves, but no distinction as between the two.

(4) A labourer on a farm when his time is up, go on to other employment or return to the Reserve. A married man may continue to remain as a Resident Native if he is joined by his family.

(5) The system by which a farmer gives his man indefinite leave must be stopped, to keep control of a man's services while not using them means so much lost to the economic strength (reserves and farms) of the country.

Adaptive labour, such as sisal-cutting (which is for specially short periods or fact table, should be combined with work or cultivation (sisal-country is often not suitable for general agriculture).

(7) As these principles mean that no expectation of an increased labour supply (apart from



Jan.

Co. 33939/25 Kenya

834

Wanda

51359

4176

(Thompson Falls)

12 August 1925

W&A

Kenya No. 33939/25  
 465  
 11/8

I have directed your

MINUTE

Sec. 7

for the

David

- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear]
- Mr. [unclear]

copy to Gov Uganda 30/3 12 AUG 1925

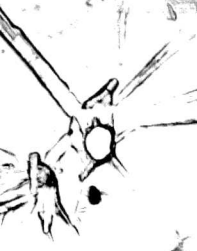
Your attention to the following passages on page 100 of the extract from pages 61 and 62 of the Report of the East African Commission, dealing with the question of further extensions of the Uganda Railway.

(Here copy the extract from the part of docket)

2. I shall be glad to be furnished with a report to the surveys with which you propose to proceed, in the light of the same, in the light of the

the alignment...  
 on the alignment...  
 ed in the Commission...  
 refers to the...  
 as an extract...  
 already done...  
 W&A (PK 161, 162 do not...  
 propose any...  
 alignment for...  
 Kenya (Uganda extension)

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes at the top of the page.]*



Kenya  
Kisumu  
to Lake (32 miles)  
to plantations, and one (20 miles) to develop the road was taken from Nairobi  
to the way with the 1000

Nakuru (100 miles)  
to the approaching completion  
from Lake through East Had  
continued to use 1000 (20  
and this etc. on a New Road  
Kisumu and East Kenya  
Kisumu and East Kenya  
to the north  
to the north  
to the north  
to the north

construction is completed, containing no  
land on the outside line of supply, 3.1  
of the branch. It consists of three etc. above  
which local roads are being a 300  
hood of 1000 to Thony on s  
the first of the irrigation of  
of these branches will  
and will be expensive.  
of peace and politics.

S. AMERY

MINUTES of a Meeting with representatives of the East African Sections of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, held at the Colonial Office on Wednesday, July 22nd, 1925.

P R E S E N T.

Mr. Ormsby Gore (in the Chair)

London Chamber of Commerce.

Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O., (Chairman,  
East African Section).  
Mr. Duncan F. Basden (Uganda Co. Ltd).  
Mr. Charles S. Wilson (Campbell & Phillips Ltd).

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. J. Sandeman Allen, M.P.,  
Mr. J. Pickering Jones.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Max N. Kay (Chairman of the East Africa  
Committee).  
Mr. W. E. Glucas (M. Hurst & Co.)  
Mr. N. Mensch,  
Mr. A. C. Walters (Deputy Secretary)

Accompanying the Delegation.

The Right Hon Lord Hindlip,  
Major H. Blake Taylor.  
Mr. Henry Portlock,  
Mr. A. de V. Leigh (Secretary of the Joint  
Committee of the three  
Chambers).

Colonel Franklin, H.M. Trade Commissioner in  
East Africa.

Mr. Strachey.  
Mr. Green,  
Mr. Bottomley and  
Mr. Seel.

1. Mr. Sandeman Allen explained that the West African sections of the Chambers of Commerce had for some time been accorded <sup>the privilege of holding</sup> conferences <sup>with</sup> the Colonial Office, but that hitherto no such conference had been held <sup>with</sup> the East African sections. It was desirable to hold such conferences, but it was also realised that there

the railway. This was not true.

With regard to Mr. Felling's opinion that it was not the function of the railway to provide warehouses, the delegation did not agree and they urged that warehouse facilities should be provided. They did not ask that the cost should be borne entirely by general users of the railway, but suggested that it should be met from the proceeds of the cotton tax. Probably about <sup>100,000</sup> 25,000 would be sufficient to cover the cost of the sheds required.

4. Mr. Cresty bore observed that the necessity for warehouses was due to the fact that the single line railway to the coast could not take all the traffic as fast as it was received. Mr. Felling's attitude was due to the fact that he did not wish to be committed to the provision of warehouses at such places as K. Isini. He took it that the recommendation of the delegation was that capital for the provision of the warehouses that were necessary should be furnished by the Uganda Government. This view was agreed.

5. Mr. Portlock, speaking as an exporter of maize said that while in the past there <sup>had been</sup> ~~was~~ no serious ground for complaint as to the railway facilities provided, it was anticipated that in five years' time the output would be three times as great as at present, and it was important that the railway authorities should make the necessary provision in advance. Similarly, <sup>an</sup> increase in output was to be anticipated in the case of maize.

Sir H Leggett pointed out that the question of a warehouse should be decided by the railway authorities & the Government.



6. Mr. Charles Wilson drew attention to the great bulk of cotton seed which could be exported if the facilities were available, but much of this was now wasted. Moreover, if it was possible to get large quantities of cotton seed down to the coast, it would mean that more steamers would call to collect it, thus easing the shipping situation.

7. Mr. Kay urged that the delays were equally harmful from the point of view of importers to East Africa; the principal imports were seasonal and any delay of delivery meant the locking up of capital perhaps for a year, apart from questions of deterioration. Moreover, if supplies were not forthcoming to meet the native demands the demand was apt to fall away. In reply to Mr. Ormsby Gore he thought the principal source of the trouble was at Kilindini, but Sir Humphrey Leggett said that from the exporter's point of view the trouble at Kiwuni, Port Bell and other places was equally bad. Attention was drawn to the lack of proper European supervision at ports. Mr. Ormsby Gore drew attention to recent administrative measures taken by the General Manager to deal with this.

Mr. Sandeman Allen summing up the views expressed said that the importance had been fully illustrated of making adequate plans before-hand for meeting the requirements of trade in conjunction with representatives of the commercial interests.

8. On the question of harbour facilities Mr.

Sandeman

at present about 50% of the proceeds were spent by the Agricultural Department.

10. Customs Duty on Building Materials. Mr. Ormsby

Gore said that this question would no doubt come up before the first conference of Governors which was expected to take place in January. Sir Humphrey Leggett pressed especially for the reduction of the present duty of 50% on timber.

Referring generally to the points raised, Mr. Ormsby Gore agreed that the present facilities were inadequate, but said that every endeavour was being made to improve them and expressed the hope that when the line was taken through to the Nile side of the congestion would disappear. Sir Humphrey Leggett, however, pointed out that it was of vital importance to improve the carrying capacity of the main line from Nakuru to Kilindini, otherwise the scene of congestion <sup>could merely</sup> ~~was~~ being removed to Nakuru.

11. Tansanyika Profits Tax. It was explained that this matter was being considered by the local Government. Sir Donald Cameron had decided that some amendment was necessary and had set up a local committee to consider the question. Sir Humphrey Leggett pointed out that the tax gave advantage to foreign traders, since British firms who paid it had to pay in addition income tax in this country, and as the local tax was not called a tax on income they could not deduct it from the income tax which they had to pay in this country. (At this point

Mr. Ormsby Gore left the meeting.

Colonel Franklin said that a conference



*Handwritten notes:*  
Khartoum  
Colt 2000



of the delay in the delivery of the export goods at  
Khartoum, the delay has been very instances of the transit of goods  
from the coast to Uganda taking from two up to four months.

These delays result in a considerable sum of money being  
locked up in a falling heavy loss of interest. The value of  
goods are valued at approximately at £400,000 per month at  
the rate of £2500,000/2600,000 per month with an average  
delay of nearly six weeks. This results in an interest loss  
of about £36,000, the average time for goods to reach Uganda has  
been the longest loss for greater. This is in addition to  
freight, expense and damage.

S

As regards exports, valued at about £1,000,000  
per annum from Kenya and the traffic is being  
interfered with for four to five months. This  
results in an interest loss of about £1,000,000 per annum.  
The delay is quite apart from the loss of interest.

It is estimated that the delay in the  
ports and exports, even and about £1,000,000 per annum.  
This reflects an avoidable loss of interest.  
In addition, a new factor has recently been  
introduced into the picture for the acceptance of  
cotton and cotton-seed during the time  
at these ports and intermediate points.

The delegation also wish to know  
whether by interest, expenditure, loss of interest  
and back upon the primary producer, the  
loss of export produce, and similarly in the  
developing sections of the Community in the  
north and south. Lord Hindlip, in the House of  
Lords, on 11th July 1951, is  
fully with the present situation, and the  
Members would be glad to know if Mr. Cross  
is willing to add to the reply given by Lord  
Hindlip, and especially to have any  
recommendations that every step has been taken,  
not only to deal with the present  
situation, but to provide for future  
development, and the rapidly expanding trade  
and development of the African continent,  
and the obvious increase in the  
number of ports and intermediate points.

The delegation also wish to know  
the views of the Government on the  
proposal of the East African Federation  
which should guarantee a base of about £1,000,000 per annum for  
the extension of railways and harbours and other  
facilities in the East African group of countries. The  
extension of such a proposal is most urgent and the delegation would  
be glad to know what steps have been taken to give effect to it.  
In this connection the delegation suggests that an  
independent committee of experts should be set up in London to advise  
the Colonial Office as to their taking any definite steps to  
place contracts for constructional work.

The desirability of expanding the  
Further development of

When this law was first instituted the...  
...took that the... would be used...  
...development of the industry. It...  
...has not been...  
...into general...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...

The...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...

The delegation...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...

The...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the...