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NATIVE EDUCATION

Comments in detail on the Report of the Parliamentary Commission with special refce to Expend, Grants-in-aid to Mission Schools, Technical Education, Native Councils, Native Advisory Bd and the education of women. Encloses copies reports by the Special C'tee, Select C'tee, and statement by the Dir. of Education.

Share copies to Library

Previous Paper

MINUTES

I have referred to this in minutes on 7/12/26. I suggested embodying an act in the draft despatch in that paper. When that is done, the draft on the paper should be printed for course by the Advisory C'tee on Native Education. I have share copies of enclosures received from the Library for circulation to the C'tee with the despatch.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

KENYA.

No. 1588

X. 784
20th December 1925
21 JAN 1926

(116-115)

Sir,

Special
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No 3394/25

With reference to your despatch No. 1127 of November 9th, I have the honour to inform you that the problems of Native Education have received and are receiving very full and careful consideration, more especially in connection with the points referred to in the Report of the Parliamentary Commission.

2. Dealing with these separately:-

EXPENDITURE ON NATIVE EDUCATION:

As pointed out on page 175 of the Commission's Report, there is an increased expenditure of £9,000 on this head in 1925, and the increased expenditure in the 1926 Estimates is £16,492. The largest increases under this head are:-

(1) Grants-in-Aid to Mission Schools.

The increase under this head amounts to £7148. In the original draft Estimates a further sum of £4500 was included and this amount was only struck out in Select

Committee/

RIGHT HONOURABLE
COL. L.C.M.S. AMERY, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
LONDON, S.W. 1

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Committee as it was considered that further reports were required in respect to the schools for which the additional amount was provided. No full inspection reports have yet been made on them. It was agreed that as soon as cases were made out supplementary provision would be included. These grants-in-aid were based on the recommendations of the Committee appointed by Mr. Denham, while Acting Governor, to consider the whole question of grants-in-aid to Mission Schools with a view to their being placed on a more liberal scale than hitherto and such as would "enable a continuous programme of development to be undertaken." It was felt that no continuity of effort on the part of the Missions would be secured unless some guarantee was given them of a continuous measure of support increasing relatively to the efforts made by them.

I enclose, for your information, copies of /-

- (a) Report of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the Grants-in-Aid.
The first Appendix to this Report gives the terms of reference and shows the lines on which it was suggested that enquiry should be made. The recommendations in the Report were unanimous.
- (b) A statement furnished by the Director of Education showing the expenditure which would be involved by the adoption of the scale of grants in respect of the larger Mission Schools.
- (c) The Report of the Select Committee of Council to whom this Committee's Report was referred.

The adoption of the Report was moved at a meeting of Legislative Council on the 11th of December and was accepted without a division.

Not referred

Acknowledgment/

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Acknowledgment has been made by Dr. Arthur, on behalf of the Native Missions, of the work of this Committee, and of the considerable assistance which the augmented scale of grants will now afford to the Missions' educational work. It should be recognised that though the increase in grants this year does not amount to more than £7,148, the adoption of these scales will lead to considerably larger increases in the future as the Missions will now be in a position considerably to increase their staffs and programmes of work.

I may mention, in this connection, that the African Inland Mission, the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, the Church of God Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost, the Friends' African Industrial Mission, the Gospel Mission, and, in fact, all Missions which have not hitherto been willing to accept grants-in-aid from Government, have now expressed their willingness to come into the scheme. The advantages of bringing all Mission schools under the description of "Grants-in-Aid Schools" are that Government supervision and the adoption of Government schemes of work are accepted while the increased financial assistance afforded by Government, combined with the inspection of results, should ensure increased efficiency, fuller co-operation, and additional effort on the part of the Missions.

Syllabuses for work in these schools have been approved by the Advisory Board on Native Education and will now be adopted throughout the country. The establishment of local/

local School Committees will ensure increased attention to the subjects which are set out in the forefront of native educational work and make it "imperative that in every native Primary School instruction should be given in hygiene, sanitation, agriculture, carpentry and other handicrafts which are calculated to stimulate native industries."

(2) Provision has been made for a Supervisor of Technical Education who is to be resident at Kabete and in charge of the Native Industrial Training Depot there while he will also visit all schools throughout the country where technical instruction is being given.

There is also new provision for two Inspectors of Schools, who will be employed principally in the Native areas. There is a further appointment of Inspector of Native Education which has still to be filled.

As you will learn from my despatch ⁵ on the Salaries Proposals, it is proposed to recruit these officers on the same scale as is suggested for Administrative officers and it is hoped to secure officers of the same type and calibre. The success of any proposals for education in native schools must depend very largely on the nature of the provision which can be made for their inspection.

(3) Provision has been made for Grants-in-Aid of £1270 towards staff and £1970 towards buildings for the Alliance High School at Kikuyu.

This is a new departure in Native

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Education. The buildings were originally constructed out of the Red Cross contributions and other War Funds for Africans, and were intended for medical training for Africans. It has been found, however, that the first step to be taken is to provide somewhat higher education than is now obtainable for Africans which will lead on to more advanced agricultural, technical and scientific studies. It is, therefore, proposed to use these buildings - with the full approval of the Alliance of Mission bodies - as a Higher Elementary School for Africans, under the supervision of a Board, which is to be composed of three Government representatives, two Elected Members' representatives, seven Mission representatives, and two representatives of Donors.

This is the first step taken in the Colony towards higher native education and I am glad to be able to report that it received the full approval of the Advisory Board on Native Education, and represents a co-operative effort on the part of Government and the Missions to provide for this need, under the supervision and with the assistance of the Educational Department.

(4) A further provision of £1500 has been made for the Huts and Equipment of the Jeanes' Teachers' School at Kabete.

A start has been made with this school
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which, as you are aware, is intended for the training of African teachers who, after leaving the school, will act as travelling instructors throughout the native schools in the country and who, it is hoped, will impart to other native teachers the lessons they have learnt at Kabete. There are now 14 teachers in residence and the number will be increased to 40 as housing accommodation is provided. This school is under the care of Mr. J.W.C. Dougall, late Secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Commission; the curriculum includes ~~Agriculture~~ Agriculture, Hygiene, Handicrafts, and the teaching of classroom subjects. There has been some difficulty in deciding on the type of building which is considered most suitable for the housing of these teachers, the idea being to give them houses of better type and construction than is found in the Reserves and yet not of so expensive a design as to discourage imitation and adoption of a similar form of construction by the teachers themselves on their return to their Reserves.

The importance of instruction being given to native women in Housewifery, Infant Welfare, etc. which is emphasized in the Report of the Parliamentary Commission - has not been overlooked at the Jeanes School, where the wives of the teachers are being trained by a qualified European Nursing Sister (who is in residence) in general knowledge of maternity and child welfare.

The importance of the training of teachers is fully recognised, and I would refer you in this connection, to despatch No. 810 of June 20th, 1924 (annexure 3).

John Brown

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In 1919, in view of the expansions proposed by the Education Commissioner, Government took up the question of the training of teachers. Three Mission stations, viz., the C.M.S., Maseno, the Church of Scotland Mission at Kikuyu, and the Buxton High School at Mombasa, were invited to bring out Masters of Method whose whole salaries have, since then, been paid by Government. A Boarding and Capitation Grant amounting to Sh.150 per annum is paid in respect of each teacher in training, and Government contributes one-third of the expenditure on equipment. In addition to this, grants are being paid for the training of teachers for the Church Mission at Kikuyu and the Church of Scotland Mission at Tumu Tumu.

The Jeanes School is a first step in the establishment of a Central Training School and it is hoped it will be followed by other moves in this direction.

3. Dealing with the other points raised in the Report of the Commission, I would refer you to despatch No.804 of 27th June, 1925.¹ The Training Depot for African artizans at Kabete is proceeding on satisfactory lines but it is felt that to secure the success aimed at and to achieve the objects desired, it is essential that there should be in residence a Senior fully qualified European Officer who will be able to exercise a moral influence and personal supervision which are highly desirable and which will help to secure further missionary co-operation in the work of this Depot. Technical education is generally making considerable progress throughout the Colony, but this

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suffers to some extent from the fact that the technical instructors, while generally intelligent and hard-working men, are lacking in the attributes required in Headmasters, especially those who are responsible for the conduct and discipline of African students. The Inspector of Schools, Mr. Biss, and the Chief Technical Instructor, Mr. Stubbs, were recently instructed to visit all the technical schools throughout the Colony and to report on the work being done in them. It was suggested to them in the instructions issued by Government that attempts should be made to classify students according to their capacity in the different branches of work on which they are engaged. It was pointed out that boys left Mission Technical Schools with varying degrees of skill and without any pass certificate which would give to an employer some clear indication of the relative degrees of knowledge they had reached in the different branches of their work - the result being that complaints were frequently made in respect of the industrial teaching provided based on experience of inefficient apprentices. I enclose a copy of the valuable report received from these officers. Their recommendations will be found in paragraphs 6, 14, 23-26, and steps will be taken to carry them out as far as possible; they are, in fact, being made to a great extent possible by the new proposals in regard to increased grants-in-aid and the appointment of a Supervisor of Technical Education, to which I have referred above.

4. Very considerable interest is being manifested by the Native Councils in all branches of education, as is shown by the following resolutions passed by Native Councils:-

- (1) The Machakos Council resolved that an annual poll tax of Sh.2/- per head be imposed from the 1st of January, 1926, of which one fourth should be devoted to Education.

(2).....

† Nil reported

- (2) The Digo Council recommended the building of two native schools.
- (3) The Baringo Council recommended the establishment of a school at Kabarnet.
- (4) The Masai Council approved of the salaries of Headmasters for Kajjido and Narok Schools and other expenditure on staff and equipment amounting to £1555 to be met from Native Council funds.
- (5) The Nandi Council voted £200 to be expended on the Nandi School.
- (6) The Central Kavirondo Council voted a contribution of £1,000 to a central school for Nyanza and a grant to Missions for schools of £500.
- (7) The North Kavirondo Council resolved to contribute a sum of £1000 towards a central school in North Kavirondo.
- (8) The Kyambu Council voted £500 for a central school at Kyambu.
- (9) The Kericho Council agreed to a grant-in-aid of £100 to the Kericho Technical School.

The following recommendations in connection with agricultural training have been made by Native Councils:-

- (a) The Central Kavirondo Council voted £100 towards the expenses of an Agricultural Show.
- (b) The Embu Council voted a sum of £434 for an Agricultural school and recommended that a teacher be engaged.
- (c) The Meru Council voted a sum of £70 for the expenses of sending 4 youths for instruction at the Masai School in ghee-making and for the building and equipment of a dairy.
- (d) The Masai Council voted £55 for the expenses of the farm and dairy attached to the Narok School.
- (e) The Machakos Council has recommended that a ploughing school be started for the purposes of training both natives and their oxen, and after training to assist them by loans to purchase ploughs for themselves.

It has been decided by Government, and accepted by the Native Councils that all expenditure on education from funds provided by these Councils shall be regarded as

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supplementary and additional to votes made by Government for native education while they shall be spent under Government control with the advice of the Education Department. It is hoped to establish a system of central schools in each district to which more advanced boys from the ordinary "bush" schools may proceed and where they may obtain elementary instruction in English as well as in hygiene, sanitation, agriculture, carpentry, and other handicrafts. The funds provided by the Native Councils should permit of an early start being made in this direction.

5. The Native Advisory Board continues to do good work and to secure the acceptance of a common policy approved by Government, unofficial representatives, and Missions.

The Conscience Clause, which is referred to in the Parliamentary Commission's Report, is working satisfactorily. Objections were at first raised by some of the Missions to the wording of the clause, which they felt to be too wide. They feared it would give the idea that the Christian children in the Mission Schools were not expected to attend religious instruction and that such did not form part of the school programme. This clause has been re-worded to meet these objections and is now, I understand, satisfactory to the Missions.

6. The education of women undoubtedly presents considerable difficulties and more must be done in the future in this direction. The first step was taken last year in the provision of a grant to Missions for Home Training and Child Welfare. This grant has now been incorporated

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in the total grants to Missions and I would refer you, in this connection to paragraph 33, XVIII (b) on page 7 and page 19 of the Report of the Committee on "Grants-in-Aid".

I consider that much can be done in this direction when the increased provision for medical services comes into effect. This scheme, as you are aware, provides inter alia for the placing of nurses in certain Native districts. I should like to have seen the number further increased and shall shortly be putting forward proposals to you to this effect. I believe that in the instruction of native women by European women will be found the only certain means of raising the moral and physical standards of the native races in the Colony. Nothing, therefore, is of greater importance in Native policy than this. The appeal which it makes goes home to one of the strongest instincts in human nature, and I am hopeful that in comparatively few years the response to it will surprise even those who have advocated it from the first.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Edward Gigg.

GOVERNOR.

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COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON
GRANTS-IN-AID FOR EDUCATION.

Proceedings of a Meeting at the Treasury on 4th September, 1926.

PRESENT:—

THE HON. THE TREASURER, Mr. R. Clifton Grantham, C.M.G.
(Chairman),

THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER, Lt.-Col. O. F.
Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O.,

THE HON. THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Mr. J. R. Ott,
O.B.E., B.A.,

THE HON. LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, D.S.O.,

THE HON. AND REV. DR. J. W. ARTHUR, O.B.E., M.D.,

THE HON. MR. R. W. B. ROBERTSON-EUSTACE
(absent in the afternoon),

THE HON. CAPTAIN J. E. CONHY,

THE HON. MR. W. C. MITCHELL,

THE HON. MR. SHAMS-UD-DEEN,

MR. E. F. BISS, M.A., Inspector of Schools (Secretary).

ABSENT:—

THE HON. MR. B. S. NEHRA.

1. The Chairman explained the work of the former Committee on Grants-in-Aid, and rapidly went through the salient features of their Report.

2. The Secretary then read the Report paragraph by paragraph, referring to the new schedule of grants (Appendix D) when necessary.

3. After the Committee had approved paragraphs 1-30 of the Report and accepted Resolutions I to XII in it:—

(a) The Honourable Mr. Shams-ud-Deen asked that his disagreement with making grants for technical education at all be recorded.

(b) It was resolved by the rest of the Committee:—

(i) That grants-in-aid in respect of vocational training for male pupils in junior high schools should be limited to a period of three years and should be conditional on an indenture for five years, terminable at the discretion of Government at the end of three years, and containing a clause allowing Government to send selected pupils on to the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete, or to any other similar institution, for the last two years; and

(ii) That grants-in-aid for vocational training for female pupils in junior high schools should be limited to a maximum period of three years.

4. Proceeding with the Report the Committee passed paragraphs 21 to 24.
5. On paragraph 25 and Appendix D "B 2 (a) Tools," the Committee recommended that the words "up to" should be inserted before "Shs. 40 per annum per boy"
6. Paragraph 26 was passed.
7. It was thought that the meaning of paragraph 27 and Appendix D, "B 3 Salaries, (a) Europeans" was not clear and might bear three possible interpretations, either:—

(i) That Government should pay four-fifths of the actual salary paid by a Mission to a missionary; or

(ii) That Government should pay the whole salary paid by a Mission to a missionary, provided the amount of the grant-in-aid thus paid did not exceed four-fifths of the Government scale; and that, if the amount paid by the Mission as salary should exceed four-fifths of the Government scale, then four-fifths of the Government scale and no more should be paid as a grant-in-aid; or

(iii) That four-fifths of the Government scale should be paid as a grant-in-aid irrespective of what was actually received by the missionary in question.

(a) The Committee resolved that of these alternatives (ii) was the best and should be adopted;

(b) The Committee further resolved that a missionary's position on the scale should be decided by the number of years' service he had rendered to the Mission; and

(c) That grants for passages should only be paid for actual travelling purposes.

8. Paragraph 27, as explained above, and paragraphs 28 to 32 were then passed.

9. A long discussion then arose upon the possibility of raising additional revenue for schools from (a) fees, (b) cesses, (c) sales of books, stationery, etc., and (d) sales of articles made by the pupils of the aided schools, and remuneration for services rendered by them. The funds of Missions were seen to be divisible into: (i) private funds for strictly religious purposes; (ii) sums set aside by the Missions for school purposes; and (iii) proceeds of sales, fees, etc. It was felt by all members that it would not be right for Government to call for a statement of (i), or for a Mission to withhold a statement of (iii). A difference of opinion emerged as to (ii). It was eventually resolved:—

That during the coming year the whole question of increasing revenue from all possible sources, and of reducing expenditure (e.g. on boarding costs), should be examined, with a view to formulating suitable regulations on the subject.

10. Paragraphs 33 to 36, containing Resolutions XIX to XXIV, were then approved by the Committee.

11. In Resolution XXV (paragraph 37) it was decided that the words "for Europeans" Indians in India" should be omitted, and that the words "at institutions to be approved by the Governor in Council" should be substituted.

12. The Committee finally resolved:—

That the principles and conditions for grants-in-aid as agreed to above, should be put into force in 1926, but that the grants should be paid on the clearly understood additional condition that the necessary new instructors should be brought out as quickly as possible, and, in any case, within two years.

R. CLIFTON GRANNUM,
Chairman.

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