

1925

E. AFRICA  
TANGANYIKA

C.O.  
20886

8 MAY 25

FROM  
GOVERNOR CAMERON.

233

DATE

10th April 1925.

FOR CIRCULATION :-

167

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Asst. U.S. of S.

*M. S. Kelly*

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parv. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

- (1) DISPOSAL OF ESTATES NEAR AMANI.
- (2) AMANI INSTITUTE.

(1) Submits proposals for disposal of the Kwamkoro and Kihuhui Estates and shows that ample Crown Land will still be left for research work at Amani.

(2) Kenya Govt now disposed to take part. Indicates steps necessary to ensure collaboration. Understands a suitable Director could be obtained from India.

Previous Paper

MINUTES

(i) S 7148/25 T.T.

(ii) Ag. f. v. 14397 EA Kenya

The present position with regard to Amani is as follows:-

Tanganyika has placed on 1925/26 Estimates £4000 for capital and £2000 for additional current expenditure (the present cost of maintenance is £2012).

Kenya is favourably inclined to take part in a joint movement and offers to send representatives to any conference.

Uganda was prepared in 1922 to provide "as liberally as circumstances would permit"

Zanzibar was willing in 1922 to contribute if the Colonial Research Committee did so. We have recently heard unofficially that they would contribute £1200 a year.

Nyasaland can be left out of consideration.

The Colonial Research Committee has definitely promised £2000 towards capital expenditure in the current year.

The East African Commission has recommended that

Subsequent Paper

(2) Hoff 24236

*Hand 389 - 7 JUL 1925  
to org. Tel. 23 May/27 on 17006/27 Ea. (Amani)*

that the Imperial Parliament "should make provision for a definite and substantial annual contribution on a far more liberal scale than has hitherto-been contemplated".

I suggest that, as £6000 is available for reconstruction and equipment, £4000 for current expenses and a good prospect of more, the time has come for a definite start to be made. Even if nothing more comes in during the current year, there is enough to pay a Director and a clerical assistant to set him to work at reconstruction. If this is done, the Governments concerned will have a going concern to assist and indefinite discussion will come to an end. We shall also have something on which we can go to the Treasury for next year's estimates; and we should know definitely before the end of the year what money will be available in 1926/7 and what staff can be appointed. It will be better to start on a small scale than to continue correspondence in the hope of beginning in a large way at some future date. If we get the right type as Director, he should be helpful in influencing East African opinion.

I suggest therefore that steps should now be taken to select a Director and that, as soon as this is settled, despatches should be written to the East African Governments other than Tanganyika announcing the Secretary of State's decision and asking them to contribute. I doubt if we are bound to consult the Treasury with regard to the rate of salary, but it would be as well to carry them with us. Sir D. Prain in 1920 proposed £1150- £1300, with quarters.

J. M. C.  
18.5.25

318

I agree. As to Nyasaland, I may say that the Treasury are quite willing to let that Protectorate make a small contribution - say £200 a year - but this is not sufficiently important for present consideration.

As to the leasing of the estates, the immediate subject of this despatch, I am disposed to agree with the D.A.G., but the question seems to depend upon this: - Is it not possible that if the Institute becomes a success comparable to that of Pass & Peradeniya, that it may ~~not~~ have been a strategic policy to have disposed of these properties? I suggest that this is one of the matters into which the new Director should enquire.

Mr. Kirby - in the second enclosure - refers to my presence at certain meetings. No conclusions were arrived at when I attended, & there is recollection of the question of these estates being raised. As the two meetings to which he specially refers were supposed to be decided to be ~~the subject of~~ Agricultural appointments - recruitment, Dainjira - it will be seen that the question of Amara was rather a side issue & that such a detail as whether certain land should be leased or not was quite beyond the scope of the Committee concerned.]

See H. J. C.  
24126

J. S.  
26

I think it important that any decisions should be obtained from the Treasury on the proposals. I fear that unless the Director is an Imperial Officer, like Sir G. Water, was



that the Imperial Parliament "should make provision for a definite and substantial annual contribution on a far more liberal scale than has hitherto been contemplated".

I suggest that, as £6000 is available for reconstruction and equipment, £4000 for current expenses and a good prospect of more, the time has come for a definite start to be made. Even if nothing more comes in during the current year, there is enough to pay a Director and a clerical assistant to set him to work at reconstruction. If this is done, the Governments concerned will have a going concern to assist and indefinite discussion will come to an end. We shall also have something on which we can go to the Treasury for next year's estimates; and we should know definitely before the end of the year what money will be available in 1926/7 and what staff can be appointed. It will be better to start on a small scale than to continue correspondence in the hope of beginning in a large way at some future date. If we get the right type as Director, he should be helpful in influencing East African opinion.

I suggest therefore that steps should now be taken to select a Director and that, as soon as this is settled, despatches should be written to the East African Governments other than Tanganyika announcing the Secretary of State's decision and asking them to contribute. I doubt if we are bound to consult the Treasury with regard to the rate of salary, but it would be as well to carry them with us. Sir D. Prain in 1920 proposed £1150- £1300 with quarters.

J. Milly  
18.5.25

318

I agree. As to Nyasaland; I may say that the Treasury are quite willing to let the Protectorate make a small contribution - say £200 a year - but this is not sufficiently important for present consideration.

As to the leasing of the estates in the immediate subject of this despatch, I am disposed to agree with the D.A.G., but the question seems to depend upon this: - Is it not possible that if the Institute becomes a success company and that that of Pases & Perdenya, (let it may be) ~~may get~~ <sup>may get</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> have been a satisfactory policy to have disposed of these properties? I suggest that this is one of the matters into which the new Director should enquire.

[The Kirby - in the second enclosure - refers to my presence at certain meetings. No conclusions were arrived at when I attended, & I have no recollection of the question of these estates being raised at the two meetings, to which he quickly refers. It was supposed to be decided to ~~transfer~~ <sup>transfer</sup> of Agricultural appointments - recruiting, Dainij, etc. - it will be seen that the question of Amari was rather a side issue & that such a detail as whether certain land should be leased or not is quite beyond the scope of the Committee concerned.] J.S. 26.5.25

See H. 1/C  
24296

I think it not about that our decisions should be obtained from the Treasury on the proposal. I fear that unless the Director is an Imperial Officer, like Sir Walter was

in the West Indies there will  
be endless trouble with the  
local Agricultural departments

10/5.5.25

Mr. Jaeger -

In view of Mr. Darnley's remarks  
I think we shall only have more delay if we  
try to get the Director before settling with the  
Treasury.

We had better act now on the decision  
no 24236 - and do it on that paper.  
Action on this shall be confined to telling the  
Governor to keep the leasing in charge

C.S.

June 24. 25

at ora

Mr. Darnley

Please see Mr. Ormsby-Jones

minute no 20886 -

This is a case of finding a Director for an Institution  
located in Tanganyika Territory and intended for the  
benefit (1) of the British E. African Dependencies - who  
will jointly contribute to its support, and (2) of tropical  
agriculture generally. In order to avoid local  
jealousies, Mr. Ormsby-Jones suggests that the Director  
should be an Imperial officer, and cites the case of  
Sir F. Watts - Can you let me know how this  
precedent worked, and how the difficulty of his not  
being a servant of the local Govt. was surmounted?

C.S.

Mr. Strachey

June 13. 26.

The Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture  
for the West Indies, latterly Sir F. Watts,  
was an Imperial officer taking his orders from  
the Secy for the Colonies & corresponding  
directly with the Under Secretary of State.  
He & all his Dept. were paid entirely from  
Imperial funds, & though at one time  
an endeavour was made to obtain Colonial  
contributions it was not successful.

The arrangement was much hampered by  
the stringency of Treasury control which

hindered useful developments & led to  
masses of correspondence on financial  
points. This seriously distracted attention  
from the main aims of the Dept.

If <sup>AS</sup> imperial funds are necessary, I  
would suggest that you should aim at a  
lump sum grant, & avoid Treasury  
control in details. This would no doubt  
involve the assumption by the Colonies  
concerned of liability for the pensions  
of the staff; and they would cease to be  
strictly imperial officers although I presume  
that arrangements would be made whereby,  
in conn. of the grant, the Institute  
was controlled by the S.A.S.

You may wish to discuss

CAD 15/6

I may add that the only difficulty which  
arose with the local Govt., that of Barbados,  
was of a kind not likely to recur in Tanganyika

CAD

To Oaj. Tel. 23 May/24 on 17006/27 Ed.  
(Amani)

"..... I consider it essential to  
success of Institute that estates  
should be under its control."

+ any unspent  
balance to be carried  
forward, not surrend

CAD

EXTRACT from letter to Mr. Gamsby-Gore from Mr. A. Wiglesworth dated Tanga, March 20, 1925.

-----

x x x

Everyone I have talked to is in favour of re-opening Amani and the sooner the better. Hollis advocates endowment with Government land. Zanzibar would vote £1200 a year. The Seychelles will also come forward and I think Mauritius should be approached for say £1,000 a year. Amani would do the scientific work now scattered, for instance Zanzibar employs a mycologist.

I found in India scientists in Pusa Dacca and in Perideniya Ceylon, anxious to come to Amani: Dr. Clouston, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India or R.S. Finlow, Director of Agriculture of Bengal whose famous work in connection with plant breeding for improvement of jute has resulted in an addition of millions sterling to the value of that crop, would either of them make an admirable head; but there is much to be said for the re-engagement of Dr. Zimmermann (now 68 and obviously capable of only a few years service). He knows where all the trees and plants are placed and could undoubtedly reconstruct in half the time.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

No. 233

20886  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
DAR ES SALAAM,

RECEIVED  
7 MAY 1925  
COL OFFICE

10<sup>th</sup> April, 1925.

171

Sir,

*S*  
*7/148/25.*

With reference to your telegram of the 10th of February, I have the honour to give below a short statement of the proposals in connection with the disposal of the 2 estates in the neighbourhood of Amani Institute, the ownership of which has passed to this Government from the German Royal personage whose property they were before the war.

2. The Kwankoro and Kihuhui estates are in extent about 7500 and 11000 acres respectively. In December, 1923, Sir H. Byatt decided that an area of from 1400 to 1500 acres of the Kwankoro Estate, roughly coinciding with the area planted with coffee and an area of the Kihuhui Estate not exceeding 2500 acres, including some 900 acres under Sisal, should be disposed of on long leases, the remaining areas of the estates being retained as native reserves.

Earlier in the year 1923 the Director of Agriculture in a memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed, had suggested that the estates should be handed over to

the

*D of A.*  
*30-4.23.*

MAJESTY'S

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S.W.



the Amani Institute complete as a free endowment, but Sir H. Byatt was not at that time prepared to discuss the proposal. In February 1924 the Director of Agriculture, who was about to proceed on leave, was informed verbally by Sir H. Byatt that there would be no objection to his making his endowment scheme a basis for discussion at the Colonial Office. The question of the disposal of the estates on lease has accordingly remained in abeyance pending Mr. Kirby's return from leave.

3. On his return Mr. Kirby submitted a memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed, in which it is stated that the endowment of the Institute was favoured generally by various Conferences held at the Colonial Office but that discussion of the scheme was deferred pending the receipt of the views of the local Government.

4. I confess that I can see little merit in the endowment proposals from the point of view of this Territory. The developed portions of the estates in question can be leased by the Government for a substantial sum and there appears to be no occasion to resort to any such unusual procedure as the endowment of the Institute by the gift of Government owned properties. Whether the Government forgoes the revenue resulting from the rents of the estates or increases its expenditure by making a direct contribution to the cost of upkeep of the Institute, the immediate financial effect will be the same; but it has to be borne in mind that the eventual value of the estates may far exceed any direct contribution that would be contemplated or required and the  
position

Mr. Kirby  
16-2-25.



work done at the Amani Institute with a view to its use as a Central Research Institute for British territories in East Africa, and offering to send representatives to any Conference on the subject that may be in contemplation. I understand that a proposal is about to be put forward, as a result of the visit of Mr.Ormsby-Gore's Commission to East Africa, to secure a direct grant in aid for the Institute from the Imperial Government, and that, for the present at all events, the future of the Institute depends on whether that grant will be forthcoming. If the grant is obtained the next step should be, I submit, to obtain the services of a really competent man as prospective Director to frame a scheme of work and an estimate of the annual cost. Thereafter a Conference of the Governments concerned could be held if then considered necessary. I may add that I have received information within the last few days that there is good prospect of obtaining a suitable Director for the Institute from India and I understand that this information is being communicated direct to Mr.Ormsby-Gore by Mr.Alfred Wigglesworth, who obtained it during his recent visit to India.

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

*Donald Davidson*

G O V E R N O R .

12/ALV.

work done at the Amani Institute with a view to its use as a Central Research Institute for British territories in East Africa, and offering to send representatives to any Conference on the subject that may be in contemplation. I understand that a proposal is about to be put forward, as a result of the visit of Mr.Ormsby-Gore's Commission to East Africa, to secure a direct grant in aid for the Institute from the Imperial Government, and that, for the present at all events, the future of the Institute depends on whether that grant will be forthcoming. If the grant is obtained the next step should be, I submit, to obtain the services of a really competent man as prospective Director to frame a scheme of work and an estimate of the annual cost. Thereafter a Conference of the Governments concerned could be held if then considered necessary. I may add that I have received information within the last few days that there is good prospect of obtaining a suitable Director for the Institute from India and I understand that this information is being communicated direct to Mr.Ormsby-Gore by Mr.Alfred Wigglesworth, who obtained it during his recent visit to India.

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

*Stuart B. Curzon*

G O V E R N O R .

12/ALV.

APRIL 30, 1923.

MEMORANDUM.

Regarding provision for Amani, either (1) to add to its present resources, so as to enable it to start <sup>now</sup> according to Scheme C put forward by the Conference on the re-establishment of the Institute now, or (11) to supply assets whereby provision for capital expenditure may be made, either by directly spending the yearly income or by using part of it to provide for interest on, and repayment of, advances, the proposal would be to hand over to Amani, as a free endowment, the (Crown) Estates (Kwamkoro, with Sangarawe, and Kihuhui) and the coastal Government Coconut Plantations (without prejudice to the removal of any trees for medical and sanitary reasons), for use as sources of income by the Commission, Board, or other-named body, that will have to be formed for the conduct and administration of the Institute.

2. At the present time the revenue from these properties is £4621, comprised as follows:-

Lease of Kwamkoro Estate	£1,000
Royalties from Kihuhui Estate (sisal)	£ 402 @
Leases of Government Coconut Plantations.	£3,219
Total	£4,621

The suggestions under plans I and II (see above) would be as detailed below.

3. PLAN I. FOR ADOPTION OF CONFERENCE SCHEME C.

-----  
© Will be more.

Uganda has promised £2,000 and Zanzibar £780 (7½ p.c. of £10405). This would give, as direct contributions:-

Endowment	..	£4621
Tanganyika	..	2601
Uganda	..	2000
Zanzibar	..	780
Total		----- £10002

or virtually sufficient for beginning with (Scheme C) immediately. The great objection is that no provision is made for fluctuations in the revenue from the endowment or for the development of the properties comprising the latter.

4. It would appear however that the above arrangement for Plan I could well be modified by using part of the endowment income for borrowing money (at 4 p.c. is suggested) for making up the subscriptions. I have gone into the matter very carefully, and have come to the conclusion that the borrowing of a lump sum for the purpose, to be gradually repaid, is not possible or expedient because of: (1) the fact that the properties, in their present condition, do not constitute a security of sufficient value for borrowing a large enough sum; (2) the temptation that the possession of a fair sum of money would give toward excessive spending from it in early years and postponement of repayment that would saddle the Institute with debt for many years. A better plan would appear to be to use the endowments as security for advances, the income from them being partly employed for providing interest and repayments. The yearly provision would then be made up as follows:-

Advance

Advance	..	£2,000
Share of endowment		2,621
Tanganyika	..	2,601
Uganda	..	2,000
Zanzibar	..	780
Total		----- £10,002

This would leave £2,000 of the endowment income for paying interest and making repayments, and for expenditure on improving the endowment properties; but this would be little enough for the purpose.

5. - It would be proposed to borrow these yearly advances, of £2,000 for ten years at 4 p. c. on the accumulating sums, the total sum borrowed being repaid in 25 years: the appended simple table shows how this could be done. It is hoped however that before ten years had passed the contributions from neighbouring Dependencies would be sufficient to enable the endowment income to be spent in another way; and this leads to the consideration of the second plan (11).

PLAN II. FOR EXTENSION OF THE INSTITUTE AND IMPROVEMENT OF PROPERTIES.

6. The great weakness of Plan I is that it provides very little for extending the Institute or improving the properties of the endowment, even when modified as the second alternative. The ideal arrangement would be that the Institute should have at first an income sufficient for its yearly needs, from the Dependencies represented by its Commissioners; whilst the whole of its income from endowments would be employed in providing the means for capital expenditure on extension of the Institute itself and improvement of its properties. For reasons given already, the income could be most usefully assisted in its

Advance	..	£2,000
Share of endowment		2,621
Tanganyika	..	2,601
Uganda	..	2,000
Zanzibar	..	780
		-----
Totál		£10,002

This would leave £2,000 of the endowment income for paying interest and making repayments, and for expenditure on improving the endowment properties; but this would be little enough for the purpose.

5. It would be proposed to borrow these yearly advances, of £2,000 for ten years at 4 p.c. on the accumulating sums, the total sum borrowed being repaid in 25 years: the appended simple table shows how this could be done. It is hoped however that before ten years had passed the contributions from neighbouring Dependencies would be sufficient to enable the endowment income to be spent in another way; and this leads to the consideration of the second plan (11).

PLAN II. FOR EXTENSION OF THE INSTITUTE AND IMPROVEMENT OF PROPERTIES.

6. The great weakness of Plan I is that it provides very little for extending the Institute or improving the properties of the endowment, even when modified as the second alternative. The ideal arrangement would be that the Institute should have at first an income sufficient for its yearly needs, from the Dependencies represented by its Commissioners; whilst the whole of its income from endowments would be employed in providing the means for capital expenditure on extension of the Institute itself and improvement of its properties. For reasons given already, the income could be most usefully assisted in its



Advance	..	£2,000
Share of endowment		2,621
Tanganyika	..	2,601
Uganda	..	2,000
Zanzibar	..	780
		-----
Total		£10,002

This would leave £2,000 of the endowment income for paying interest and making repayments, and for expenditure on improving the endowment properties; but this would be little enough for the purpose.

5. - It would be proposed to borrow these yearly advances, of £2,000 for ten years at 4 p.c. on the accumulating sums, the total sum borrowed being repaid in 25 years: the appended simple table shows how this could be done. It is hoped however that before ten years had passed the contributions from neighbouring Dependencies would be sufficient to enable the endowment income to be spent in another way; and this leads to the consideration of the second plan (11).

PLAN II. FOR EXTENSION OF THE INSTITUTE AND  
IMPROVEMENT OF PROPERTIES.

6. The great weakness of Plan I is that it provides very little for extending the Institute or improving the properties of the endowment, even when modified as the second alternative. The ideal arrangement would be that the Institute should have at first an income sufficient for its yearly needs, from the Dependencies represented by its Commissioners; whilst the whole of its income from endowments would be employed in providing the means for capital expenditure on extension of the Institute itself and improvement of its properties. For reasons given already, the income could be most usefully assisted in its

Advance	..	£2,000
Share of endowment		2,621
Tanganyika	..	2,601
Uganda	..	2,000
Zanzibar	..	780
		-----
Total		£10,002

This would leave £2,000 of the endowment income for paying interest and making repayments, and for expenditure on improving the endowment properties; but this would be little enough for the purpose.

5. — It would be proposed to borrow these yearly advances, of £2,000 for ten years at 4 p.c. on the accumulating sums, the total sum borrowed being repaid in 25 years: the appended simple table shows how this could be done. It is hoped however that before ten years had passed the contributions from neighbouring Dependencies would be sufficient to enable the endowment income to be spent in another way; and this leads to the consideration of the second plan (11).

PLAN II. FOR EXTENSION OF THE INSTITUTE AND IMPROVEMENT OF PROPERTIES.

6. The great weakness of Plan I is that it provides very little for extending the Institute or improving the properties of the endowment, even when modified as the second alternative. The ideal arrangement would be that the Institute should have at first an income sufficient for its yearly needs, from the Dependencies represented by its Commissioners; whilst the whole of its income from endowments would be employed in providing the means for capital expenditure on extension of the Institute itself and improvement of its properties. For reasons given already, the income could be most usefully assisted in its

work by means of yearly advances over a period of years, repayable throughout a longer period. As far as can be seen at present the arrangement for advances suggested already would be most feasible, as supplying a useful sum of money yearly with as little strain as possible upon the income; and in this case the table already given would also apply. The simplest way of utilising the endowments for bringing income would appear to be to continue the present method, whereby the properties are leased; but longer leases, with a consequent greater interest in the properties on the part of the lessees, would be possible.

7. Taking the first year of the working of the plan, and the endowment income at about its present rate, say £4,500, the Institute would have a sum of about £6,500 less £580, namely £5,920, to spend on capital extensions and improvement of property; whilst the yearly small increased expenditure through ~~increased~~ enhanced interest (see table) should be much more than made up, over a period of years, by the enlarged incomes. In the upshot, the Institute would have had the use of an additional £20,000 during ten years at a cost of £8,320. In this time, through the outside use of its expert staff (especially in the neighbouring, easily accessible estates of Kwamkoro and Kihuhui) and such means as the giving of bonuses to lessees for extensions and improvements leading directly to increase of income from the properties, the value of the endowments should have been so enhanced as to allow those to be leased for sums that would go far (if not all the way) toward making the Institute self-supporting, especially as the need for

work by means of yearly advances over a period of year repayable throughout a longer period. As far as can be seen at present the arrangement for advances suggested already would be most feasible, as supplying a useful sum of money yearly with as little strain as possible upon the income; and in this case the table already given would also apply. The simplest way of utilising the endowments for bringing income would appear to be to continue the present method, whereby the properties are leased; but longer leases, with a consequent greater interest in the properties on the part of the lessees, would be possible.

7. Taking the first year of the working of the plan, and the endowment income at about its present rate say £4,500, the Institute would have a sum of about £6,500 less £580, namely £5,920, to spend on capital extensions and improvement of property; whilst the yearly small increased expenditure through ~~enhanced~~ enhanced interest (see table) should be much more than made up, over a period of years, by the enlarged incomings. In the upshot, the Institute would have had the use of an additional £20,000 during ten years at a cost of £8,320. In this time, through the outside use of its expert staff (especially in the neighbouring, easily accessible estates of Kwamkoro and Kihuhui) and such means as the giving of bonuses to lessees for extensions and improvements leading directly to increase of income from the properties, the value of the endowments should have been so enhanced as to allow those to be leased for sums that would go far (if not all the way) toward making the Institute self-supporting, especially as the need for  
urgent

urgent and large capital expenditure will no longer exist.

I believe that if the Territory would approach the matter in a generous way, and make the suggested endowment (which, after all, yields a yearly sum that is negligible for purposes of revenue), Amani would be placed in a position that would help both to bring the confidence of outside Dependencies and their adequate assistance in the early stages, and to enable it eventually to possess an income of its own that would greatly lessen, or eventually abolish, the yearly expenditure of the various Dependencies <sup>of</sup> the place. Its intrinsic value would also be enhanced, and its opportunities for extension of activities increased; and its degree of independence would give a stimulus to its activities that is not possessed by institutions supported entirely by Government grants or doles. I know that you would like to see the place alive and functioning; and (as far as I can see) the adoption of a plan based on the foundations suggested holds promise of bringing the happy day of its rebirth nearer. I shall value your opinion of the suggestion.

Sgd. A. H. KIRBY.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.



	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Advance	Repayment at end	Amount for charging interest.	Cost at 4 p.c.	Owing at end	Total payment for year
	£	£	£	£	£ (b-c)	£ (c+e)
1st	2,000	500	2,000	80	1,500	580
2nd	2,000	500	3,500	140	3,000	640
3rd	2,000	500	5,000	200	4,500	700
4th	2,000	500	6,500	260	6,000	760
5th	2,000	500	8,000	320	7,500	820
6th	2,000	500	9,500	380	9,000	880
7th	2,000	500	11,000	440	10,500	940
8th	2,000	500	12,500	500	12,000	1,000
9th	2,000	500	14,000	560	13,500	1,060
10th	-	1,000	15,500	620	15,000	1,120
11th	-	1,000	14,000	620	14,000	1,120
12th	-	1,000	13,000	560	13,000	1,560
13th	-	1,000	12,000	520	12,000	1,520
14th	-	1,000	11,000	480	11,000	1,480
15th	-	1,000	10,000	440	10,000	1,440
16th	-	1,000	9,000	400	9,000	1,400
17th	-	1,000	8,000	360	8,000	1,360
18th	-	1,000	7,000	320	7,000	1,320
19th	-	1,000	6,000	280	6,000	1,280
20th	-	1,000	5,000	240	5,000	1,240
21st	-	1,000	4,000	200	4,000	1,200
22nd	-	1,000	3,000	160	3,000	1,160
23rd	-	1,000	2,000	120	2,000	1,120
24th	-	1,000	1,000	80	1,000	1,000
25th	-	1,000	1,000	40	-	40
				8,320		

181

Ref.No.113/759.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
DAR-ES-SALAAM,  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

February 16, 1925.

The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary,

Dar-es-Salaam.

The matter of the rehabilitation of Amani formed the subject of conversations at the Colonial Office at different times between myself and Sir H.J. Read and Mr. C. Strachey. Further it was brought up at a large preliminary conference, held at the Colonial Office in the first months of 1924, under the Chairmanship of Sir Herbert Read, to discuss the subject of East African agricultural appointments, at which there were present those who became members of Lord Milner's Advisory Committee (including Sir Daniel Hall, Professor J.B. Farmer, Dr. A.W. Hill and the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge), the Directors of Agriculture of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika (and of Nigeria and the Gold Coast), and Mr. H. Martin Leake, Principal of the Imperial College of Agriculture, Trinidad; and after the Directors of Agriculture in East Africa had, by invitation of the Chairman, given their views on the matter, the conference passed unanimously a resolution urging the early reconstitution of the Amani Research Institute on an efficient basis for its original work. Lastly, toward the end of the year I attended a meeting of Lord Milner's Advisory Committee at the Colonial Office (to give expert evidence in regard to East African agricultural appointments): a meeting which Mr. Strachey attended

specially



specially, as the opportunity was taken of again bringing up the matter of Amani, and at which (in addition to other, related matters) I laid stress upon the importance of delaying the leasing of Kwamkoro and Kihuhui (in the special reference), news of the proposal for long leasing of those estates having just reached me through the Department of Agriculture. This meeting unanimously adopted a resolution regarding Amani similar to that of the conference mentioned already. I have had the advantage of discussing the affairs of Amani on several occasions, up to the day before finally leaving England, with Dr. A. W. Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, whom I have kept regularly informed while in the Territory regarding the interests of the Institute.

2. The chief conclusions that emerged from these conferences and discussions were:-

- (a) That the Amani Research Institute should be reconstituted for its work on a thoroughly efficient basis, no half-measures being worthy of consideration.
- (b) That the Director appointed for this purpose should be a man of proved ability, willing "to make Amani his life's work".
- (c) That in order to obtain the services of such a Director, it would be necessary to be prepared to offer a salary for the post considerably greater than that already contemplated.
- (d) That such a Director and adequate staff could not be obtained without guarantee of continuity of work and appointment.
- (e) That endowment of the Institute would assist in bringing about such continuity; but that the discussion of such schemes as this, and the production of quinine on a large scale by the Institute, also mooted, should await the reception of the pertinent views of the Tanganyika Administration.
- (f) In bringing forward the matter of endowment, stress was laid upon the following considerations:-

- (1) That of effecting and ensuring continuity, just mentioned.
- (2) That endowment would strengthen the position of the Institute as a scientific institution.
- (3) That endowment with the estates mentioned in connexion with the matter (situated usefully near the Institute) would increase the value of these and in time lessen the extent to which the Institute would be dependent for provision for upkeep on other sources.
- (4) That such endowment would widen what may be called the research area of the Institute, in a way affecting particularly: high-level tropical crops, forestry and sisal (at present the most valuable export of the Territory, and in the beginning a "legacy" from Amani).
- (g) In considering expenditure on Amani, the Territories concerned will realise that a working Amani would supply the services of experts for whom their Departments of Agriculture would have to ask, as additions to their staff, in time to come, if they were not provided otherwise.
- (h) That a working Amani would supply the results of team work for scientific investigation regarding problems common or particular to East African Dependencies: results of value to them (and to the world of tropical ~~agriculture~~ agriculture), and unattainable otherwise with either equal certainty or equal speed.
- (k) That the normal development of the Institute is in the direction of a research organisation affording eventually the facilities of a tropical agricultural college serving primarily the interests of British Central Africa.

3. I may say here that, at the suggestion of the Hon. Treasurer of the Territory, advantage was taken of our being together recently in Kenya, so that a meeting was kindly arranged by the Chief Secretary, Kenya, between himself, ourselves and the Director of Agriculture, Kenya, for the purpose of discussing the affairs

affairs of Amani, more particularly in relation to financial provision for the Institute. In the result, the Treasurer stated that he would bring to the notice of the Tanganyika Government the conclusions made at this meeting.

Sgd. A.H.KIRBY.

DIRECTOR.

NOTE.

Area edged Red is Kwamkoro Estate.

Hatched red is the area planted with coffee, which it is proposed to lease on 99 years lease (about 600 hectares).

Area therefore available for Amani containing high Forest Land is about 2400 hectares or 6000 acres.

Area edged Green is Kihuhui Estate (Sisal) and it is proposed to lease the area hatched green approximately 1000 hectares.

This will leave an area containing Forest Land of 3472 hectares or 8680 acres available for use of Amani.

2. The total area thus available for Chinchona production and Forest research will be 14,600 acres of roughly 23 square miles which is an enormous area of country to be used for scientific research in connection with economic products.

Amani is shown edged brown and is separated from Kwamkoro by a native reserve roughly a mile across.

3. If the leasing of these two properties is held up for another six months they will deteriorate still more in value.

Sgd. J.P. Tolland.

Land Officer.  
4.12.1924.

20886/15 5. apin  
11

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr. Green 3.7
- Mr. Strachey 3
- Sir J. Shuckburgh.
- Sir C. Davis.
- Sir G. Grindle.
- Sir J. Masterton Smith.
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore.
- Mr. Amery.

O. D.
R 6 JUL
D 8

186

SR  
SR EA

Ind

7 July 1925

DRAFT.

IT no 369 Sir,  
Gen Cameron

I have the honor to  
 your letter no 233. of the 10<sup>th</sup>  
 of April last with regard to the  
 Amami Institute and to inform  
 you that I should wish to  
 defer any decision with regard  
 to the disposal of the Kawahara  
 and Kikuhmi estates until further  
 progress has been made with  
 the question of the re-establishment  
 of the Institute as a research  
 centre, which is now under  
 discussion with the Tramway

Off also on 24236/15  
not here

(Signed) L. S. AMERY

Enclosures of .....











