

CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

148

STANDING COMMITTEE

Rev. J. H. Wilson, D.D.
 J. A. ... M.D.
 ...
 H. G. ... C.M.E.

... King,
 ... M.D.
 ...
 ... D.D.
 ...
 ... D.D.
 ...

... Wilson
 ...
 ...
 ...

The General Secretary of the Society,
 The Colonial Office,
 S.W.

... of the ...
 ... will give consideration to the ...
 ... of Missionary Societies ...
 ... in East Africa.

... with reference to ...
 ... furnished with evidence of ...
 ... the Archbishop of Canterbury forwarding ...
 ... which I understand he properly ...
 ... As all the information ... we are able to submit
 ... at present is contained in the memorandum, I assume that no
 ... further action on our part is necessary at present.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. Wilson

25

599

KENYA
1164

C A
1164
REC'D
RES'D 7 JAN 21

CULTIVATION OF FLAX
MIDDLE OF EX-OFFICERS

1921
th JANUARY

last previous Paper.
6/19/21

Reports that in 1919 about 10 ex-officers were
financed but so far nothing heard from them about
any information.

Mr. Bottomley

Reply

being carried on
enquiries should
to the Sec. at
Col. Ridy is not
the scheme.

C.J.F. 9.1.21

A.S.B.

10.1.21

Mr. Bottomley

Answer

At the recent meeting of the Empire
Flax Growing Committee I was asked to obtain
a report on how the Colony was getting on, particularly
as to what area was sown last year & what
amount of flax was obtained from it. Mr. Boase

Handwritten notes in left margin:
To Mr. Bottomley
To Mr. Ridy
To Mr. ...
6/19/21

last subsequent Paper.
6/19/21

had heard that difficulties had arisen
to the members not having been carefully
selected, so that those inclined to work
were grumbling at those who slacked.

A

The Committee also wanted a report
the 1919 flax crop in E. Africa. We told
E. Africa about 9 months ago (on a paper
which is probably with the seed bundle) to
be sent fully specified particulars in their
Agr. Dept reports but as no reports have
been received for many years that is
not much good. Can we now ask for
particulars of the 1969 crop as therein
specified & for the 1920¹⁹²⁰ crops as soon
as available.

Bshade
26284/
Gene

JH
17.1.24

ask for reports as indicated ^{in the letter's}

except A. as to A draft private
letter for inf. to Sir E. Wortley
asking if there is anything ^{more} & if
anything can be done to put it right.

Oct 17. 1. 24

W

I. EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The accompanying

memorandum

reference to Lord Milner's
statements made at the

every body to support
on December 1922.

2. In addition to

granda up

in 1922 and the Rev. R. I.
evidence from trustworthy

have
casualty an

but since this was either

at present

is contained in private letters

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shown without the writers

we

use at present.

3. While in accordance

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system, it should be pointed out that the case put forward by

the signatories to the memorandum is directed not primarily

against particular abuses, but against the whole trend and

cumulative effect of the present policy, as subversive of the

real interests of native life and therefore inconsistent in

principle with the obligations of trusteeship.

J. H. OLDHAM

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 on December 1911.
 agenda up
 have
 especially an
 in 1911
 we do not attribute

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 system, it should be pointed out that the case put forward by
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 against particular abuses, but against the whole trend and
 cumulative effect of the present policy, as subversive of the
 real interests of native life and therefore inconsistent in
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J. H. OLDHAM

II. NOTE ON THE BISHOPS MEMORANDUM

No stronger evidence than the present policy gives rise in the minds of those who have had a close touch with native life can be adduced than to support the views of the authors of the Bishop's memorandum with the subject, as the best missionary opinion in Kenya is in favour of the Government's policy. It is necessary to advocate a policy which is in the best interests of the native life than the existing policy, as being less likely to lead to the destruction of native life than the existing policy.

On this point the Government's policy is in the best interests of the native life than the existing policy. In our memorandum of October 1919 we contended that compulsory labour as such was not necessarily an evil, but that such labour must be properly safeguarded, and that this could only be done if Government undertook all responsibilities. It has been made abundantly clear that the Government has no intention of accepting responsibility and simply repudiates any policy of compulsory labour for the benefit of private employers. At the same time the pressure on the chiefs is not relaxed and the primary purpose of this pressure is to secure labour for private employers. As this is endorsing the very policy against which our memorandum was directed, i.e. practical submission indirectly through native chiefs, I entirely endorse your memorandum in protesting against it.

The point is, however, that they have it in all the many cases more than they can employ. The natives are for living in idleness in a large number of cases and without trib or Government control. One reason for this is the plenty of land, firewood, and pasturage. The natives are not missing these advantages and attractions of the constant presence of the white man's goods and the above market.

The Government force will not be able to meet the labour requirements. This is the present shortage of labour.

The effect of the present legislation is to force the natives to go to school. The result is that hardly any young natives are left at home. The schools were depleted practically of all the young men of many boys (to earn the money for their education). The Labour Problem suddenly eased and for a time at least ceased to exist; many settlers were turning labour away.

6. Almost every missionary in the Protestant Alliance favoured a measure of "legal compulsion" with the safeguards as outlined in the Bishops' memorandum because it is infinitely preferable to the veiled compulsory labour that has been going on.

7. The/

7. The development of the native reserves by encouraging agricultural progress and education by uplifting the native and increasing his wants in my opinion lead to a great increase of voluntary labour for private purposes. It is a slow process and may not and probably will not supply sufficient labour for all the needs of the

8. Government Administrators and chiefs should be notified further except for native reserve needs. They will inspire the confidence of the natives in their justice and protection so long as they are in that position.

II. Instances of Forced Labour

A. Men for Private Purposes

9. In a certain district, certain chiefs allocated to certain farms to supply labour. They dealt direct with the farmers. The Chief Native Commissioner denied the sanction or knowledge of headquarters.

10. A tribal retainer was sent to a particular farm by a District Commissioner with a letter to state that he was to proceed on to a chief and bring his men and young women for a month's work; the women were to sleep at home. They were sent by the chief.

This instance was quoted at a public meeting and used as an argument - if one District Commissioner did this, why

why didn't all... This was after Circular No. 1 of October, 1919.

B. Men for Government Work outside Reserves.

11. A school young man reported near July 1920

that his two sheep had been seized by the

he refused to... Government

a least six months' labour under a

and reported... the

old, quite rightly, that the

when call by the on

be examined and he would not

however, fair to ask why the

know sd that finished work

official have ever seen

the Government station?

12. Archdeacon Owen reported to a meeting

Representative Council of the Protestant Alliance in October

1920 that man had been taken under the Compulsory Ordinance

for Government works and signed on for six months. This case

had been reported and the necessary action was being taken. It

is fair to ask, How was it possible? And who would have known

had Archdeacon Owen not accidentally found out these cases? May

there not be many not reported?

C. Boy Labour for Private Purposes.

13. A chief received an order to produce so many

boys/

boys (under 16) for a settler to pick up. He came to the school teacher to ... holiday month, ... of the ... In our ... go. The teacher replied ... and ga ... chief ... it was an ill ... thing. ... and in ...

14. ... have had repeated applications from ... boys ... had been sent ... of on ... On representation ... that some boys were ... taken ...

Girls for Private or Government Work.

... were working for him having ... of a chief to ... for a lady settler. ... release them, ... by the chief that young women were to be ready to work with this lady settler or elsewhere at any time that they were wanted until the time of marriage came. This order was made generally known in the district.

On representation to the District official, he denied that the chief had received any such instructions and reported him to his superiors. This was in May 1920. See also paragraph

16. Up to October 1920, repeated cases of girls being seized either for Government work, which meant days away from home/

home, or for food in the Reserves, often also to ...
... were reported by missionaries. One girl ...
... of girls was violated by six different tribal ...
... night ... were in charge of the gang.

... but for ... the ...
... the employment of ...
... roads ...

... the ...
... in the ...

...
...
... allow

III. Native Reserves

The ... clause with regard to native reserves, but the Chief
... Commissioner holds that it sufficiently safeguards the
position. Once the boundaries of a native reserve are gazetted
the land cannot be alienated from the native without the consent
of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Land or Economic Commission recommended that a
strip along the railway line running through Kikuyu should be
alienated from the Kikuyu for European occupation. Canon Leakey
made urgent representations to Government and Sir Edward Northey
decided/

decided it should not be, and immediately after the boundaries of the Kikuyu Reserve were gazetted. The Ukamba reserve is not gazetted. The area Kavirama Reserve is not yet gazetted and the amending process is suggested before it is so.

settling an labor, will cause such native
lead to rise as the a land
and

the Kikuyu Reserve the moment there
considerable unrest because of

the by the... have to see
-ral of the tri... a Court... here

employed. One would... Kikuyu system...
beak administration... Constitutional

has only recently agreed that...
portant respects from her...
the assistance of Mr Barlow...
ne obtained through...
and hundred...

na obtained in...
In October 1920... performed as

to what the action of Government is to be and meantime lawsuits
continued. I am merely concerned with the fact that at that
time there was this unrest and that it is well founded from the
bitter experience of the past in the alienation of their lands for
white settlement.

JOHN W. ARTHUR.

MEMORANDUM BY THE REV. H. B. BRIDGES, CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
KENYA COLONY, DECEMBER 27th, 1920.

I. Depopulation of Reserves.

(a) On page 25 of the "Financial Report and Statement for the Year 1918-1919," Kempe, Acting Treasurer East Africa Protectorate, one of the causes of decrease in population of the Reserve and Protectorate for Kenya is stated to be "Emigration of Kikuyu from the Reserve".

(b) A leader of the East African Standard, gave publicity to the emigration of natives from the Reserve and attributed it to a desire to escape taxation and other obligations. The obligations must have been burdensome to outweigh the natives' traditional love of their land.

(c) District officers can corroborate this.

(d) Missionaries believe it, but have lacked the time and the facilities to collect the statistics which would give weight to their statements.

II. Causes of Emigration from Reserves.

I think I am representing missionary opinion in the Kenya Reserve, when I say that the younger progressive natives, be they men or women, no longer find their Reserve a place worth living in.

The younger natives have responded to the impulse
of

of civilising influences but have not received sufficient encouragement to induce them to go forward with their self-improvement.

Extra taxation has been imposed before the need for it has been demonstrated, and by the institution of Government services directly beneficial and intelligible.

There might have been enlarged appeal to the sense of national opportunities for fostering the development of native home life, working in operation simultaneously with the taxation.

The chiefs are the native spokesmen to the Government. They are not the only ones to be consulted and elders of the older generations, as far as change. They are sympathetic towards their younger people with progressive ideas.

Without the encouragement of new standards in their own villages, or the demonstration of the need for increased taxation, and without a share - at present - in their tribal administration, the younger natives find life in the Reserve not at all pleasant existence. Their natural love of their own land might triumph over these disadvantages, if they were not also being subjected to yearly increasing pressure to go out to work for Europeans. The alternative is to show proof of their industry in their own fields. As the chiefs when I left last summer - were the arbiters who decided whether or not a native had been usefully employed on his own land, and as these decisions were notoriously bought and sold, the native has not much faith/

employ women for local work of importance to the community. There may be no objection to the women taking their share in this sort of work, if it were possible to avoid the dangers which it involves.

It is often difficult to collect the women in time to call for a very day at some little distance from home. The women, working gangs, are under the supervision of the native retainers. The chief is responsible for the safety of these always to be present. Native supervisors may strike the women. Often the women blame but Macgregor and I have had frequent experience of the bad feeling and resentment caused by placing the women folk under the charge of native male supervisors. The new generation does not like it.

Necessity knows no law. The employment of women has no legal justification under Native Authorities' Ordinance, but is often continually winked at, in order to set free more men for work outside the Reserve. Again and again, despite pronouncements from District officers, girls who have come out to do this work have been compelled to sleep with native supervisors or to remain away from home at night.

I have my station papers with me, but I think it was in 1919 I obtained nine individual convictions at the Government office, within three months, of tribal retainers or Government/

employ women for local work of importance to the community. There may be no objection to the women taking the share in this sort of work, if it were possible to avoid the dangers which it involves.

It is often difficult to sell the work in time to call away a very few at some little distance from home, and to return home over night.

The women, working under the supervision of the native retainers, the chief, or the business officer always to be present, and native supervisors may strike a woman. Often men even blame out.

Macgregor has I have had frequent experience of the bad feeling and resentment roused by placing the women folk under the charge of native male supervisors. The new generation does not like it.

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I have ^{not} my station papers with me, but I think it was in 1919 I obtained nine individual convictions at the Government office, within three months, of tribal retainers or Government/

Government employees who used their official authority to compel women to spend the night with them after this kind of work.

The District Commissioner used the whole weight of his authority to stop it, but it constantly returns when vigilance of the local authorities is distracted. This occurred (November 1920) at the ... to say the ... one away ... to sleep ... District of the ... away on holiday at the ...

I mention it not to bring a charge against any particular official, but as an instance of how trouble springs from this illegal employment of women.

IV. Particular instances of Misapplication.

Beyond those cases given above, I do not wish to quote particular instances for the following reasons:

(1) The aim of the missionary is to co-operate with Government for the good of the native, and I have no wish to attack particular officers of the administration, since

(2) Our quarrel is not with the misapplication, but with the ordinances themselves.

(3) The officers, for the most part, have genuinely endeavoured to protect the native, and to be loyal to their instructions, but at present they are in an intolerable dilemma. They/

Government employees who used their official authority to compel women to spend the night with them after the kind of work.

The District Commissioner left the whole responsibility to stop it, but it constantly re-ignited the vigilance of the local missionary is distracted only recently (November 1935) Mr. Macgregor has written to ... is ... from home, and that ... had ... away for 10 or 12 ... District ...

... but as an instance of ... abuse springs from illegal employment of women

IV. Particular Instances of Misapplication.

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VI. EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION IN BELGIAN CONGO

The Report of the Royal Commission of the Belgian Congo which was appointed before the war and completed its report in December 1919 (Rapport au Roi de la Commission Inst. le 3 par. collection des Indigènes) contains the following passage, which strongly emphasises the importance of the issues raised in our report and mine:

Considérant que la population du Congo, qui fut surestimée aux débuts de son total réel est, depuis le début de l'occupation européenne, en recul continu, par suite d'une forte mortalité causée principalement par une foule de maladies et par un manque de natalité normale due à ces mêmes maladies et à d'autres causes, notamment à l'immoralité, à tel point qu'il n'est pas exagéré de dire que, dans son ensemble, elle a été réduite de moitié;

Considérant que ces causes persistantes de diminution de la population sont renforcées par des maux nouveaux tels que la tuberculose; qu'ensemble elles opèrent de plus en plus sur le terrain favorable qui constitue la faiblesse organique du noir, son manque de résistance, sa prédisposition, ses conditions inférieures d'hygiène générale; qu'il est donc très urgent que non seulement ces maladies soient combattues, mais encore que l'on/

l'on conserve autant que possible à la population les conditions de sa vie normale :

Considérant que la flagrante opposition existant entre la nécessité de protéger cette vie normale et l'allure inquiète à l'extrême du pays, allures caractérisées par une immodération intense et immédiate, par une émigration par la multiplicité des entreprises nouvelles;

Considérant que cet état de choses ne saurait se maintenir en de telles proportions le développement de la population, exigeant d'elle par une certaine contrainte des sacrifices de santé, de bien-être, en provoquant l'abandon du milieu familial qui est le point de départ de la vie sociale en contre but de la vie après l'expédition au pays, augmente la mortalité, la constitution de mariages stériles et favorise le développement de maladies;

Considérant enfin, qu'au-delà bien que le nombre, l'immoralité est une cause profonde du déficit de natalité; qu'elle règne partout et gagne de jour en jour du terrain parmi les noirs qui ont quitté leur village pour s'installer dans les grands centres;

Considérant que le Gouvernement, fidèle au programme tracé par la Charte coloniale et solennellement rappelé par Sa Majesté dans le discours de Trône du 22 Octobre 1908, est résolu à s'imposer les sacrifices nécessaires pour assurer la protection et le bien-être moral et matériel des indigènes et à repousser les/

RECORD

Les sollicitations de nos... de... rec... sont des
... ex... de... de procurer une... d'œuvre
... avec... de la population;

La Commission... de son devoir de signaler d'une
... son attention... à la gravité et imminence
... les populations de la Colonie

...
...
...
...
... d'hygiène;

diriger l'effort de la colonisation
vers le développement de l'agriculture et des industries indigènes
entretenues par les pacifiques navigateurs de leurs navires;

De prohiber severement tout procede de nature a
les... de la colonisation et le recrutement
entre les principes de la...;

De faire... un esprit de moderation et de
... sur du domaine colonial et
... l'agrandissement de... entreprises.

6. De veiller... la lutte contre l'immoralité
... des grands besoins et d'assurer notamment une efficace
protection aux jeunes filles, en qui réside l'espoir de la
régénération de la race et du relèvement de la natalité.

No. 9.
1416/21 Capin

628

204

Ind

Cundobobob

DRAFT.

Mr. Noother
Mr. Keen &
1416/21

20 Jan 1911

MINUTE

- Mr. Brance 17 Jan
- Mr. Buttler 17/5 (25537)
- Mr. Grindle,
- Sir H. Lambert.
- Sir H. Read.
- Sir G. Fiddes.
- Col. Amery.
- Mr. Miller.

but ref to my copy
No. 1027 of the 23 July
& subsequent correspondence
regarding the natural
calorie question in
Newra I have the
honour to refer you
for enquiry & report
to the copy of a
memo on the subject

mt/ kb/ra ca.

DRAFT.

mt (late)

MINUTE.

Recd 1/15
Arthur 1/16

- Mr. Grindle.
- Sir H. Lambert.
- Sir H. Read.
- Sir G. Fiddes.
- Col. Amery.
- Mr. Churchill.

To Jan 18th 1917
UPPEROSUS WELL DOE.

haveri labour

desire to reply
DEPARTAME REMIDO

to archbishop
AMOR PIOSUS

reston as possible
SEWINGMIND clausch

Similar reports for verification for all subsequent years.

After all, if the purpose of these cards is mainly statistical, no useful purpose is likely to be served by turning them into pamphlets and partial records of disability, in which Keegan has usually been able to supply us with the requisite information for the purpose of assessing persons.

This sort of card is not to be used.

Although the Albany so far
further letter from
Col Beattie
Mr. Bottrayley

I am very averse from sending anything out to Keegan unless we are assured it is absolutely necessary; and it is pretty clear that they do not want us to do this. I am quite convinced that if we can supply the particulars required, it could only be in one or two isolated cases, which would be useless, and I do not think it is worth opening further time over it.

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Return all the cards in these lots - those marked A, those marked B, & W.A. C & D together; say that those in A appear to refer to the Indian Army personnel, & those in B to W.A. Regt., & to neither of which C.O. are concerned; express regret that those not returned as requested & receipt of them letter. Say that the remainder appear to be local forces, and a search has been made to check

It has been found impossible to find the records in this Dept which are referred to, and in any case only related to a small fraction of the personnel concerned. That the correct particulars of the two W.A.F.F. cases (which might be put separately, & called D) are

1. Hardie, ^{Temp.} Lieut. G.A., ^{1st} S.C. Regt., W.A.F.F. born 1894, service in W.A.F.F. 18/7/17 to 13/1/19.
2. Holan, ^{Temp.} Lieut. A.W., ^{General} Regt., W.A.F.F., born 1886, service in W.A.F.F. 7/9/17 to 4/12/18. [C.D.] 9.6.21.

8852/W.A.F.F.

801/WA

I agree as to proposed action
to the two W.A.S.S. Clubs.

I am sure that the
receipt of these cards for 1915,
does not mean that we here
shall to look forward to those
for 1916, 17, & 18.

and I
was

was 10/6/14

~~Ream/17~~

was 10/6/14

I agree as to proposed action
re the two W.A.S.S. Chas.

I sincerely trust that the
receipt of these cards for 1915,
does not mean that we here
shall to look forward to those
for 1916, D, & T8.

and I
Wes

Wes 10/6/14

~~Quon/17~~

will 22

WAR OFFICE MEDICAL STATISTICS

(Under War Office Order 100 (Circular) 1915 (A.V.D. 2)
of 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 Aug. 1915)

MEDICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

533

STATISTICAL BRANCH,

DISPATCH ROOM,

Dudley House
28 Radcliff St. W.C.2

MONTAGUE PLACE,

LONDON, W.C.

13.1.21 191

C O
2250
REC 14 JAN 21

JOHN BROWNE, M.D., B.Sc.

Staff Officer
J. C. MEIKLEJOHN, M.A.

The Under Secretary of State
Colonial Office,
Downing St. S.W.1.

Sir,

With reference to para. 3 of your letter 51680/1920 of
the information is required for the two-fold purpose
of the medical statistics of the War and of procuring
information which may satisfy all those who are
concerned with the work of tracing those
men whose names have been improperly entered in the hospitals
in which they were treated. It will involve considerable effort
but in view of the importance of the work I would beg to
allowed to request that this effort be made save in respect
of the cases which would have to be referred to East Africa.
Perhaps you would be good enough to return these names and
satisfy our enquiries about the remainder with the least
possible delay as we are being pressed to complete statistics
for 1915.

With reference to para. 4 all cards referring to the two
categories can be returned to me forthwith.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. C. Meiklejohn
Staff Officer,
M.R.C.

THE NAGADI SODA COMPANY, LIMITED.

M. SAMUEL & CO. MANAGERS.

GRAMS - SODASADI, LONDON.
PHONE - LONDON WALL 1883.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO
THE COMPANY

GMF/DCB.

Shell House

25 & 27, Bishopsgate.

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London, E.C. 13th January - 1921

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, reference ^{Govt} 63209/20, intimating to us that Viscount ~~Amherst~~ has not fixed the rate of exchange at which payments of the Nagadi Soda Company, Ltd. to the East Africa Railway Administration are to be made. The East Africa Railway Administration is to be repaid for the payments made subsequently to the 13th January 1921 at the current rate of exchange on the day of payment, and that the accounts between the parties are to be accordingly settled. Payments made prior to the 13th January 1921 are to be repaid at the rate of 15 Rupees to the £. I request that you will be good enough to inform me of the rate of exchange to be taken on the 13th January 1921.

- By the terms of the contract under which the Nagadi Soda Company is to supply soda water to the East Africa Railway Administration, the payments to be made to the Administration are to be made in Rupees.
- (2) For the convenience of all parties the payments to be made are to be made in Rupees.
 - (3) It was only owing to an oversight on the part of the Company's representative in the East Africa Protectorate that the rate of exchange was taken at 15 Rupees to the £. instead of at the rate of exchange ruling at the time.
 - (4) That these payments were not noticed by the Company's Manager in the Protectorate or by the Company's office in London primarily owing to the fact that the Company's chief officers in

13/1/1921.

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the Protectorate and the Directors in England who personally supervise the Company's financial matters were at the time of the payment serving in His Majesty's Army.

(5) The error thus came about by an oversight due to the officers responsible being engaged on His Majesty's service, and it is hoped that under these circumstances Viscount Milner will see his way to direct that the error may be rectified, and the accounts prior to 23rd April, 1914, adjusted on the basis of the rate of exchange ruling at the date of payment in accordance with contract.

As requested I enclose a statement showing the adjustments of payments made on 23rd April, 1919, and showing a balance due to the company of £1,000,000. I also enclose a statement in respect of the accounts prior to that date, showing a balance due to the company of £1,217,100.32, and I am instructed to express the hope that Viscount Milner may see fit to direct these payments to be made.

I am,

Yours faithfully,



Secretary.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

DR. to THE MAGADI SODA COMPANY LTD.

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Overpayments due to the Fluctuation of Exchange

Mo.	Amount Paid Rs. cts.	Exchange rate	Amounts Rupees Rs. cts.	Recoverable Sterling £. s. d.
January	1968. 22	1/4 ¹ / ₂	30. 12	2. 0. 9 ¹ / ₂
April	1018. .	"	15. 65	1. 1. 2 ¹ / ₂
May	4662. .	1/4 ⁵ / ₁₆	87. 11	59. 9. 11
June	2152. 50	"	2. 37	28. 0. 6 ¹ / ₂
July	1669. 60	"	1. 23	2. . .
August	4143. 50	"	13	10. 1
September	5074. 26	"	4	15. 17. 3 ¹ / ₂
October	6122. 54	" ⁵ / ₁₆	381.	27. 2. 1
November	178. 90	" ³ / ₁₆	102.	7. . . 4
December	7778. 12	" ³ / ₁₅	527.	38. 9. 7
			1291. 48	92. 16. 5 ¹ / ₂
January			1889. 12	143. 15. 2 ¹ / ₂
February			2212. 85	166. 8. .
March			1. 30	12. . . .
April	16031			
May	2104. 1			
June	13005. 4			67. . . .
July	21082. 3			225. 17. 0 ¹ / ₂
August	30002. .	" ¹ / ₆		289. 17. 2 ¹ / ₂
September	27716. 0	"	4707. 31	359. 3. 7
October	37526. 91	1/6 ³ / ₁₆	4549. 57	344. 15. 5 ¹ / ₂
November	23621. 30	1/6 ¹ / ₂	2912. 34	221. 9. 2
December	30069. 17	1/6 ³ / ₁₆	4338. 21	328. 15. 1
January	53264. 20	1/6 ⁷ / ₃₂	6486. 72	492. 8. 4
February	34048. 11	"	4146. 49	314. 15. 4
March	22793. 47	1/6 ³ / ₁₆	2741. 49	207. 15. 1
Carried Fwd.	428444. 55		50618. 60	3777. 16. 1 ¹ / ₂

	Amount Paid Rs. etc.	Exchange rate	Amounts Rupees Rs. etc.	Recoverable Sterling £. s. d.
Brought Forward	428444. 85		80018. 60	3777. 16. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
April	6552. 45	1/8 $\frac{1}{16}$	1361. 48	114. 10. 8
	435007. 75		51379. 08	3892. 6. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

ROYALTIES

6 Jly. to Decr.	2856. 59	1/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	44. 00	2. 19. 7.
7 Janry. to June	927. 91	1/5 $\frac{1}{16}$	57. 73	4. 2. 1.
July to Decr.	2848. 45	1/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	351. 23	26. 14. 2.
8 Janry. to June	10526. 55	1/6 $\frac{3}{16}$	1272. 63	94. . . .
July to June 1919	11192. 82	1/8 $\frac{3}{16}$	2317. 72	194. 14. 1
	28333. 11		4043. 31	325. 3. 9

Total Freight & Royalties

55422. 39 £4,217. 10. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE UGANDA RAILWAY

DR. to THE KISUMU SODA COMPANY LTD.

Statements due to the Fluctuation of Exchange

Mo.	Amount Paid Rs. cts.	Exchange Rate	Amounts Rupees Rs. cts.	Recoverable Sterling £ s. d.
May	14783. 71	1/8 $\frac{3}{16}$	3666. 60	257. 18. 11.
June	24710. 34	"	5125. 64	431. 2. 10.
July	11629. 77	1/10 $\frac{3}{16}$	3243. 22	299. 16. 7
August	478. 22	2/0 $\frac{3}{16}$	160. 87	16. 4. 3
October	121. 40	2/3	45... ..	5. 1. 3
November	741. 91	2/4	317. 92	37. 1. 10
December	85	2/4	. 32	- - 9
January	515. 88	2/2	197. 30	21. 7. 6.
February	1743. 36	2/0	422. 30	42. 13. 5
	54218. 44		3666. 17	2111. 7. 4.

(on the assumption which I have made) rate of 1d per ton mile. The interests of the Government require that the rate should be increased during the next few years, during which working expenses will be especially high, and it would apparently be worth while, in order to secure this, to accept some postponement of the date of operation of the full 1d rate. It would not, however, in my view be possible to aim at an increase of the existing rate with retrospective effect, and my estimate of position is based on the assumption that any increase in the rate would apply from the 1st of April next.

DRAFT.

7. My suggestion is that the rate should be increased to 1d and should be continued for 3 years and 3 months. The Government would receive the 1d rate for 4 months, the 9/16d rate for three years, and the 1d rate for the remaining 29 months, or in all £1,067,708.6.8.

Under my tentative suggestion the Government would receive the 1d rate for the full period of 69 months from the 1st of April 1921 to the 31st of December 1926. The receipts would therefore be £1,067,708.6.8 or £10,416,134. more than under the first alternative. In view of this balance you might be willing to agree to the payment of the sum of £4,217.10.3d for which the Company ask in respect of past rates if on their side they are willing to agree to the

MINUTE.

H. Fidler
 Amer.
 Milner.

ton mile for 160,000	
carried per annum 375	
£230,000 per annum.	

4 months =	41,666 2/3
3 years =	421,875
29 months =	604,166 2/3
(a)	<u>£1,067,708 6/8</u>
69 months =	<u>£1,078,125</u>
(b)	
(d) for 3 months	<u>15,625</u>
(c) (See next)	

the modification of the lease in this and other respects.

8 As I have said, these calculations have been made entirely on assumptions made as to the amount carried and as to the probability that under the contract the Government would be in a position to claim the advantage of the 1d rate at the earliest possible date. The Company would necessarily have to be informed on what date the latter assumption can be justified, and it is important that if possible I should have information which will enable me to substantiate it. As regards the former assumption, the position of the Government could be safeguarded by fixing a later date for the period of the 1d rate with an advantage (on the whole) to the Government of 1/2d per ton per quarter of each quarter by which the

9 I will be glad that you would advise me of your observations on my suggestion by telegraph if you are able to do so, in my case shall be glad if you will give consideration to it as soon as possible, as the Company will be in doubt as to the completion of the lease.

10. You will, I doubt not at the same time furnish me with your observations on other points arising out of the draft lease, on which I take this opportunity to offer the following comments:-

CLAUSE 8. I do not consider that it would be possible to give effect to the Committee's suggestion that the Lessees must bear the cost of completing the equipment of the Magadi Railway so as to carry 180,000 tons per annum. At the same time, the Government

(see on 4913 for all the

Government is certainly not liable for the expenditure involved and it must be assumed that the Company will in their own interests complete the line for any traffic which it might be required to bear. The expenditure involved would of course be included in the appropriation price of the railway.

CLAUSE 12. The clause will be amended to meet the observations of the Committee.

CLAUSE 13. The question of date will be considered if it is possible to adopt the recommendation that Clause 5 should be omitted.

CLAUSE 18 and 19. should be omitted.

CLAUSE 21. I do not consider that importance need be attached to the Committee's objection on this point. There is nothing to prevent the Government from selling the railway at the end of the quarter of the year if the Company or anyone else. If it were found that such sale were desirable it would be possible under the terms of the clause, and the Masai could be consulted without any provision for such consultation being contained in the draft lease.

CLAUSES 22 and 32. The Committee's contrast between the objects of these two clauses is not altogether clear to me, since in both cases there is provision for inclusion in the expropriation cost. At the same time, an amendment of clause 32 may be necessary since it only provides for inclusion of the expenditure contemplated where the amount is settled as a result

DRAFT.

MINUTE.

- H. Lambert
- H. Reid
- A. Rhodes
- A. Amery
- A. Milner

CLAUSE 30. has been sufficiently dealt with in the earlier part of this despatch.

CLAUSE 30a. This is on the same footing as Clause 25, except that it deals with the expenditure on improvements to the main line to meet the Magadi traffic. After the 1st of 1900, the cost shall be included the cost of improvements to its main line made by the Uganda Railway Administration before the date of these presents for carrying the Lessees' raw soda, soda, soda products and manufactured soda".

CLAUSE 33. I am satisfied that it will not be possible to claim a higher rate of interest on arrears of payment due by the Company than that proposed in my previous despatch, and that proposal will be pressed on the Company when the negotiations for the lease can be resumed.

CLAUSE 34. I agree with the Committee that the sum of £30 mentioned in Clause 4 of the Construction Contract should now be taken to represent 400 florins. The point is on a different footing from that of the freight charges. I fear however, that it will not be possible to give effect to the suggestion of the Committee that half losses should be born by the Lessees. It is an entirely new point not contemplated in the Construction Contract, and the Colony cannot now insist on its insertion.

CLAUSE 43. The proposal of the Company shall be rejected.

// 10. These proposals leave out of a...

DRAFT.

MINUTE.

Mr. Prindle.
Mr. H. Lambert.
Mr. H. Redd.
Mr. G. Fiddes.
Mr. Amery.
Lord Milner.

any question of the rate of royalty to be paid
by the Company on its products. The question
of royalty does not arise out of the lease of
the Railway and I fear that the provisions of the
original lease of the Company's property must be
strictly adhered to.

I have, etc.

~~Lord~~ MILNER

2811/21 Kenya.

646

DRAFT.

ROWN AGENTS
THE COLONIES.

Downing Street,

27 January, 1921.

MINUTE.

24/1/21
Gentlemen,

I am etc., to transmit to you the
accompanying copy of correspondence
with the Uganda Soda Company Limited
regarding the rate of exchange
which payments of freight due from the
Company by the Uganda Railway will be
made, and to inform you that the approval
of you paying to the Company from
Kenya funds the sum of 21,000 pending
final settlement as to the amount
actually due to the Company.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) J. G. G. G.

Lord Milner

13 Jan

Tom

off account

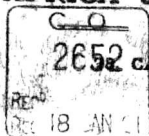
38/15

ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS
of
EAST AFRICA & UGANDA.

649

Secretary
H. JOWERS.

Telephone No.
GERRARD 6429



CARLTON HOUSE,
REGENT STREET,
(Near Waterloo Place).

LONDON, S.W. 17th Jan. 1921.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street,
S.W.

Sir,

On 27 February, 1920, an announcement from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was published in the East African Standard. The latter part of Clause 2 was worded as follows:

"It is therefore necessary in interests of Protectorates to secure and maintain stable exchange with United Kingdom at lower rate, and the rate of 2s sterling to the rupee has been adopted for that purpose."

A part of Clause 6 was worded as follows:

"At the expiration of the transitional period British Currency notes will be legal tender at rs.10 of the new currency to the £1 sterling."

So long as U.K. Bank of England and Treasury Notes were legal tender in Kenya and Uganda it was realised that the two currencies were linked in such a manner that no exchange difficulties could arise as between the East African florin and sterling, but the Proclamation dated October 7th, 1920, which declares that Bank of England and Treasury Notes are to be no longer legal tender in Kenya severs the link which had systematically secured stability of the exchange ratio between the two currencies, and, according to information received, it appears that the task of maintaining the ratio of exchange is left to be done with the East African Currency Board.

It is understood that it is the intention of the Currency Board to maintain stability of exchange, and that certain arrangements have been made with the Banks through the medium of which exchange operations will be effected. If the Currency Board is successful in maintaining the exchange by the methods they propose, the position will be satisfactory as under the arrangements which made Bank of England and Treasury Notes tender in Kenya and Uganda. If, however, the Board is unable to guarantee the stability of the Exchange ratio. If that is the case the position of the U.K. investor in Kenya and Uganda is, we submit, unsatisfactory. If he remits £1000 to either country his credit there will be payable in florins, the intrinsic value of which is, at the present market value of silver, between 25% and 30% of its intrinsic denomination in terms of sterling; if his credit may be payable in notes which, in the absence of a metallic reserve, will have no assured value at all.

We note that the "coin" is to be called "standard coin" of the Protectorate. In view of its composition we suggest that "money of account" or "coin of account" would more accurately describe it.

As the contraction of the intrinsic value of the East African currency as compared with the denominational value has been imposed upon the colony by the British Government, it appears to us that an exchange value of the new currency, with U.K. currency, should be definitely and unmistakably guaranteed by the British Government.

Unless there is a guarantee of redemption of East African Currency into Sterling at the ratio of Exchange as sterling is convertible into Kenya Currency it appears to us that the investment of Capital in Kenya and Uganda may be seriously checked as we know at the present time of Capital in this country, the remittance of which to Kenya is awaiting satisfactory assurance on this point.

It is felt that the carrying out of the intention of the Currency Board under all conditions of favourable and unfavourable balance of trade and under variations in the expansion and contraction of credit, must depend upon its

resources and the support of ample reserves. We have no information as to the resources of the Currency Board, and, even if they appeared to be ample, we feel that only a guarantee of the British Government will be adequate to create and maintain that confidence which is necessary in the interests of the progressive development of the Colony.

We are,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

THE ASSOCIATED PRODUCERS OF EAST AFRICA & UGANDA

Harold Jones

SECRETARY

E. AFRICA

3331

3331

INDIAN
NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION

1921

REQUISIT

Physical Paper

POSITION OF INDIANS

Treaty of Commerce between E.A. Indian National Congress and the Government together with copy of Resolution of Congress referred to.

256/21
mms

Mr. + Mrs.

The look & lines of the resolution are by carefully drawn them and had some probably an amendment.

As regards the details of the Conference, with Mr. E.A. in the Chair, has been approved.

? Feb. 1921.

W.A. 20.1.21

at once

[Handwritten signature]

Subsequent Paper.

759/21

Indians Overseas Association

653

3331
RECORDED
INDEXED

Kaloph, Strand, London.
Kaloph, London.
Central Office.

47-48 Danes Inn House,
265, Strand, London, W.C.2.

January 19th 1931.

The Under Secretary of State
Colonial Office, S.W.1.

S i r,

I am desired to transmit to you for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies a copy of correspondence between the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress and the Governor of the Kenya Colony, together with a copy of the Resolution therein referred to and passed at the third session of the Congress held at Mombasa on the 4th, 5th and 6th ultimo.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your obedient Servant,

Hon. Secretary.

ENCLs.

A RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EASTERN AFRICA INDIAN
NATIONAL CONGRESS HELD AT MOMBASA ON 4th, 5th & 6th DECEMBER 1920.

654

Whereas in spite of repeated representations from His Majesty's Indian Subjects in East Africa and from all possible other sources the Government of India from time to time to accord equal treatment to them in all respects based on the principle of equality of status for the Indians within the Empire in general and in Crown Colonies in particular His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies influenced by the pressure of a class of European Settlers full of racial animosity and trade jealousy has accorded a humiliating treatment to the trusted deputation of the Indians of East Africa headed by the President of the third Session of the Congress Mr. A.M. Inevanji, and has declared in his speech delivered in the House of Lords on the 14th July 1920 and subsequently announced by His Excellency the Governor the administrative policy to be adopted as regards the Indians residing therein with regard to Franchise, segregation of races and Ownership of land a policy which is absolutely unjust and disappointing and such as completely violates all the acknowledged principles of civilized Government and is detrimental to the future prosperity of the Colony and the interests of the Empire this Congress humbly and respectfully appeals to His Majesty in Council to issue instructions to His responsible Ministers to recognize the principle and practice of complete equality of status for the Indians in Eastern Africa.

- (a) By immediately removing all disabilities resulting from the

community is considered to say that the situation has now become
 not, as it were, unbearable.

In all fairness it will be admitted that my Community has
 very patient in the past except making representations we have
 nothing to alienate the sympathy of any reasonable and right think-
 person and when things we have arrived at the stage when we are
 led to adopt the principle of non-cooperation and to pass the
 public refer above, we have no desire to take any hasty steps
 which embarrass the Government in any way whatsoever.

Our only desire is that a solution satisfactory to all parties
 should be arrived at and towards that end the Congress will be willing
 to render every assistance that could be rendered.

We shall be prepared to meet Your Excellency if an opportunity
 is given us and discuss all the questions involved.

Naturally we should be, as we really are anxious to bring
 about a satisfactory solution of this problem and therefore I would wish
 with Your Excellency's permission suggest that the members of the Executive
 Council the representatives of the Government of Assam and of the
 Indian National Congress meet with Your Excellency as Chairman de jure in a
 conference and discuss the different questions involved and try to bring
 about a solution thereof.

In the end I would reiterate what has been so often said that
 we are not out for demanding any aggressive rights and privileges, we
 simply desire for what in our opinion are our just dues and what
 we are reasonably entitled to. So reasonable a minister as the Secretary

3.

of State for the Colonies is reported to have said that we had stated our claim but the Congress after carefully and dispassionately reconsidering the claims put forward in view of the consideration that nowhere have we exaggerated our claims and that there was no room for such charge.

We respectfully submit that we are willing to convince or to be convinced and therefore it is that we have now bold to suggest the conference above mentioned and I would earnestly appeal to Your Excellency to favourably consider the suggestion.

Your Excellency's very first speech on your landing here and the subsequent statements that were made by you immediately after had very much heartened us.

I would therefore appeal to Your Excellency to help bring about a satisfactory end to this problem and I have leave to assure Your Excellency that by doing so you will earn the everlasting gratitude of my community.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) G.M. Dalal

Honorary General Secretary.

3321/21 *6/2/21*

659

465

[Handwritten signature]

DRAFT

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten name]

Indians Overseas Association

MINUTE

25 January 1921

Mr. *[Handwritten name]*

Mr. *[Handwritten name]*

Mr

Mr. Grindle

Sir H. Lambert

Sir H. Read

Sir G. Fiddes

Col. Amery

Lord Milner

[Handwritten initials]

I am to advise the result of your letter of the 14th of Jan forwarding a copy of corres. between the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress & the Gov of Kenya relating to the position of Indians

was then laid together with a copy
of the Resolution, referred to the

KENYA
3653

3653
REC
JAN 22

PROTESTANT SOCIETIES

1921

LUTHERAN MISSION OF LEIPZIG
PURCHASE BY AFRICA INLAND MISSION

1st JANUARY

Previous Paper.

Suggests may not be in accordance with Peace Treaty, but matter would seem to be one entirely for S. of S. Heads of Africa Inland Mission have at present no information and it would seem desirable to defer action until they can make a definite statement of their intentions.

3653

Walter...

Alfred...

True reply promised to...

will cover...

MEA

Reply expected tomorrow...

See [unclear] 4959

4959

CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES
IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

3653

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman
Rev. J. H. SIMON, D.D.

J. ANNIE LITTLE, M.D.
Rev. F. ARTHUR
Rev. H. C. BIRNBY
Rev. J. B. BUCKLEY
Rev. J. H. GIBSON
Miss G. A. HOLLAND (ex-officio)
Rev. W. LOUIS
J. H. BARNES
Rev. J. HODGKIN, M.B.

H. G. JONES, C.B.E.
Rev. J. H. SIMON, D.D.
Rev. J. H. GIBSON
Rev. H. B. BUCKLEY
Miss E. MARSHALL
Miss HAYES (ex-officio)
Rev. J. H. GIBSON, D.D.
The Bishop of Winchester
WALTER D. BODAN
JAMES SYDNEY
Rev. GEORGE THORNTON, D.D.

Col. ...
The Bishop of Winchester

Hon. Treasurer
S. H. GRADSTONE

Secretaries
J. H. GIBSON
HELEN M. WALKERMAN

EDMUNDS HOUSE

2, EATON GATE, LONDON, S.W. 1
(Two minutes from Sloane Square (S) (S))

21st January 1941.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
London,
S.W. 1.

Sir,

I enclose you letter of January 10th addressed
to Mr ... reference ^{Govt} 55962/1940.

With reference to the suggestion contained in the
letter of the Acting Governor of Kenya dated 22nd April 1940
that the stations of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission of
Leipzig located at Ikatha and Mulanga in the Vitai District
should be purchased by the Africa Inland Mission direct
from the Leipzig Society, it appears to me to suggest that
such a procedure might hardly be in accordance with Article
438 of the Peace Treaty which states that the property shall
be held in trust. Doubtless, however, the Acting Governor
and the Secretary of State have considered this point and
it/

5087/w

Under Secretary of State
Colonial Office

it would seem to be entirely a matter for them as to whether they should consent to the suggested sale.

I should add, however, that we have communicated with the Secretary of the Africa Inland Mission in London who is without explicit information of the intention or desire of their representatives in the field, and in any case it would seem to be advisable to defer action until the headquarters of the Mission here are able to make a definite statement with regard to their intention. In the meantime I do not think the situation is in any way prejudiced by the fact that the Africa Inland Mission is in occupation of the Malango station.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. J. Hunter

KENYA

4144

26 JAN 1951

H144

MATERIAL INST

PAPER MAKING FROM BAMBOOS

1921

WANDAWA

Previous Page

Sends letter for tr. to Govt reporting on results of trials together with specimen of paper produced. Further particulars are required and information re: supplies should be regarded as confidential for present.

53020/2

In Reply

*Interesting in view of the
paper market. In view of the
the Govt will have had
all they can do, that, at this
stage, it is good for him to know.*

*? Copy of report, with one of the
samples, to Govt, ^{enclosure} explaining as to
(confidentially)*

53020 as above.

*Good
26.1.51*

at once.

*H. V. R.
26/1/51*

Subsequent Paper

*James
R. R.*

664

C/O
4144
664

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA

11/21
any to be destroyed
of.
E. Institute.
Mrs KENNEDY,
London, S.W. 7.
No number quoted.
It should be confined
to one subject.

311.
... 53020/20 of the
... Institute
... for favour of
...
... making trials
... the
... attached with the letter.

... the letter that
... required in connection with the
... industry and the
... that the ... supplied ... should be
regarded as confidential for the present.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Winston Churchill

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
S.W. 1.

5/21
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

605
SOUTH KENSINGTON,
LONDON, S.W. 7.

25th January, 1921.

Sir,

I have the honour to furnish the following observations on the results of the tests of bamboos (Arundinaria alpina) from Kenya Colony as a paper making material.

The consignment was forwarded to the Imperial Institute by the Conservator of Forests and is referred to in his letter No. 500/20 of the 26th March 1920. It was stated that bamboos cover large areas of the mountains of the Colony, and that in view of the quantities available and the abundant water supply the question of their utilisation for the production of paper pulp should receive consideration. It was therefore desired to ascertain the value of the material for this purpose, and the consignment (of about 1½ tons) was forwarded to the Imperial Institute so that tests and paper-making trials on a manufacturing scale might be carried out in the United Kingdom.

A sample drawn from the consignment was examined in the laboratories of the Imperial Institute. When treated with solution of caustic soda under conditions similar to those employed on the manufacturing scale, the bamboo was found to yield about 37 per cent of air-dry pulp (containing 10 per cent of moisture) expressed on the air-dry

HIS EXCELLENCY,

bamboo

THE GOVERNOR,
KENYA COLONY.

bamboo also containing 10 per cent of moisture. Tests showed that the pulp was capable of producing a good strong paper suitable for writing purposes. The yield of pulp, however, is somewhat low as compared with that obtainable from certain other species of bamboo, such as Bambusa Tulda from India which was found to yield about 52 per cent of pulp when treated in the same way and under the same conditions.

The manufacturing trials were carried out at the request of the Institute by a firm of paper manufacturers who have the necessary plant. The bamboos were treated by the soda process, and furnished a pulp which bleached satisfactorily and yielded white paper of good quality. Although the knots were not removed from the bamboos the boiling and bleaching were effectively carried out and the pulp was converted into a pale tinted paper, the yield of which (including loading and size) amounted to 41.23 per cent of the weight of bamboos treated, which is considered satisfactory. The paper (a specimen of which is attached) is somewhat soft, but could have been improved by longer beating.

The paper makers regard this East African bamboo as a promising material, and consider that some improvement would result from selecting the stems and keeping those of different ages separate from one another. The cost of treating the material in this country is considerable owing to the present high prices of chemicals and labour. If the bamboos were converted into pulp in East

Africa

Africa and the pulp exported the cost of freight on the bamboos would be reduced and the cost of manufacture would probably be less.

On the whole the results obtained in the trials are encouraging and indicate that the manufacture of bamboo pulp in the Kenya Colony on a commercial scale is well worth consideration. Before any decision can be definitely arrived at full information will be required on a number of points, particularly those set out in the attached list. If these particulars can be furnished by the Forest Department the Imperial Institute will be glad to report further on the commercial possibilities of the question.

The general question of the practicability of making paper pulp from bamboo in the tropics with a view to its export from this country for the manufacture of paper is under consideration at the present time by several important departments in communication with the Imperial Institute. It would appear undesirable to grant any concessions or licences for the manufacture of pulp in Kenya at present, at any rate until the information referred to has been obtained and considered in relation to the best method of proceeding. Premature action in the matter might prejudice the case with those who are likely to be in a position to deal with it successfully. For this reason also it is suggested that the information now supplied should be regarded as confidential for the present.

There

(South Kensington, London, S.W.7.)

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH
THE PROPOSAL TO MANUFACTURE PAPER
PULP FROM BAMBOO IN THE KENYA
COLONY.

Information is required on the following points with reference to the working of the bamboo forests for the manufacture of paper pulp. The information should be accurate and complete and based on actual surveys and the results of experiments made in the forest.

- (1) (a) Total area of bamboo forest in the Colony.
- (b) Areas alienated.
- (c) Areas reserved to the Government.
- (2) Areas which are the subject of concessions already granted (including the sugar concessions) and definitely promised.
- (3) Areas available for further exploitation:-
 - (a) Within easy access of the line of the Uganda Railway.
 - (b) Which could be tapped from the Railway without any great difficulty.
 - (c) Within easy access of extensions to the Railway to be built in the immediate future.
 - (d) Which could be tapped from such extensions without any great difficulty.
- (4) Areas which are at present inaccessible.

- (5) Distance by rail from the various areas to the Port of Mombasa, and cost of transport of pulp in each case.
- (6) The average number of culms per acre the average length and diameter of the culms.
- (7) The average weight of the culms, e.g. the average number per ton of air-dry culms.
- (8) Supplies of wood fuel in the bamboo forests and in the forests contiguous to them. The average output of fuel per acre and the possibility of increasing the output by the formation of plantations of fast-growing exotics and indigenous trees.
- (9) (a) The cost of cutting (clear-felling) and carrying the bamboos for a distance of say half a mile.
- (b) The cost of cutting, carrying and stacking firewood (The estimate of cost to be based on the current rate of wages for unskilled labour and including recruiting fees, rations, clothing, etc. etc.).
- (10) Any other information which would be of practical and material interest to anyone interested in exploiting the bamboo forests for the manufacture of paper pulp.
- (11) A topographical map showing areas of bamboo forest and existing and proposed railway lines and roads.

25th January, 1931.

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