

1000

UNYA

SECRET

600
Ceylon Jan 1941

6th Oct, 1941

NOV 23

UNYA

Unrest in Ceylon
Conference

See with observations
on matter of the conference

600
Ceylon Jan 1941

MINUTES

The following
Have asked this - I have just
to be in was not but in R
Complaints letter (1941) was in
with his 1st reply 1941, which
has been odd to 10

The Board should see the paper
that was 1941

W. J. Jones

I received a letter
of course, and I think
one on occasion of the
(any of the 1941
conflict) was Conference
minutes.

I take it that it is by law
to be to be rightly after
of regard to the
to be to be

Little
garden

Intercepted Page

in the camp. Has
pl. return to Dept. so
that we can perform
our annual 15th points
at leisure.

Wed 2/21/27.

Sir S. G. G. G.

As far as the conference
is concerned it is too
late to do anything
in this.

A. G. G.
2.11

G. G. G.

2.14.27

S. G. G. G.

on the ramp. Also
the water is 2 ft. 10
inches from bottom
and average 15 ft. from
-the sea.

Wed 2/11/05.

Sir G. G. G.

As far as the Conference
is concerned it is too
late to do anything
in this.

Yours
2.11

Yours

2.11.27

S. A. G. G.

21st October, 1948

52949

My Lord Duke,

With reference to your letter of 10th Sept 48

Confidential Circular of the 21st July, and
Confidential Dispatch of 25th July, regarding
matters to be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial
Economic Conference, I have the honor to refer to
my telegram No. 273 of the 21st September, and to
attach the following explanatory comments regarding
the suggestions to which this Government has invited
special attention to the hope that it may be possible
to discuss them at the forthcoming Economic
Conference.

(a). Great obligations and Imperial Preference.

The terms of the Convention of St.
Bernardine-en-Laye, 1838, preclude the extension of
any preferential treatment in Imports from other
parts of the Empire into East Africa. This disability
is in direct conflict with the principle of Imperial
preference, which has been accepted by Great Britain
and her Dominions. It is a fact that this Colony
at present enjoys preference in the United Kingdom
upon coffee of local origin and it is hoped that
similar privileges may be extended in future to
other articles such as wheat and flour. Any
standardized

GRACE
THE DUKE OF INVERMURCH, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

standardized volume of Imperial Preference in equity should be based upon reciprocal concessions and inability to grant such assistance is likely to prejudice the Empire's trade relations with the Dominions.

(b). Trade relations with French Africa.

In illustration of the difficulties contemplated there, reference is invited to the proposal contained on pages 8-12 of the Report of the South African Trade Delegation.

My views on the question are known to have been from separate correspondence, and, as I understand that the question will be brought up at the conference by the Union Representatives, it is unnecessary to elaborate the argument here.

(c). Methods of Preference for Colonial Raw Materials by United Kingdom.

(1). It is obviously desirable for Imperial purposes to encourage the utilization of colonial products by British Manufacturers. In this connection I may note that I understand that Japanese Merchants are taking interest in the cotton crop from Uganda. Efforts to stimulate this industry in the Empire country are being made and, as the British Cotton Growers Association operates in Uganda, I submit that it is reasonable to take steps to secure the cotton crop from East Africa for British mills particularly in view of the fact that the American source of supply is now uncertain. Some form of preferential tariff appears to be a consideration in attaining this object both in the case of cotton and other raw materials particularly on account of the heavy ocean freight on exports from these territories.

(ii). A very large part of the increase in the export trade of raw materials from semi-developed areas such as this colony is due to the importance of what may be termed the United Kingdom's benevolent role as an export distributor; if therefore some practical means of encouraging the distribution of raw materials to the ultimate consumer through the Agency of the Home re-exporter could be instituted, the benefit would be actual to both the Empire dependencies and the Mother Country, both by stimulating the demand and efficiency of handling from the colony and increasing the re-export trade of the United Kingdom. This object might be secured on each line as those suggested by the Trade Commissioner in the Report, which I understand he has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade dealing with this question.

(iii). Tax of Empire materials in government contracts e.g. reinforced concrete for the Empire.

(c). Uniform Rates and Uniform Railway Policy in Dominions Areas.

Your Grace may consider this question to be one of local policy in which the Empire as a whole is insufficiently interested to merit reference to the Imperial Economic Conference. It is a subject to which I have already invited Your Grace's attention. My despatch confidential No. 18 of the 5th January, gave an account of the history of the negotiations with adjoining Governments and referred to the importance of establishing free trade between the East African Colonies and Dependencies as a step towards their closer administration with common advantages to them all. The adoption of an uniform railway policy and possibly the ultimate amalgamation of the Tanganyika and Uganda Railway system is an

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The return to 20. 10
that we can perform
in answer to the points
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Let 2/11/05.

Sir G. G. G.

As far as the Conference
is concerned it is too
late to do anything
in this

G. G. G.
2.11

G. G. G.
2.11.27

G. G. G.

on the 1st Kemp. Has
pl. return to Dept. so
that we can perform
our duties at the points
-Hiscan.

Wes 2/11/05.

Sir S. G. G. G.

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is concerned it is for
us to do anything
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S. G. G. G.

on the camp. Has
the return to 20
that we can perform
in answer to the points
- please

Feb 2/11/05

Sir George

As far as the Conference
is concerned it is too
late to do anything
in this

Yours
2.11

Yours

2.11.27

S. A. G. Dept

KENYA
No. 200.
CONFIDENTIAL



GOVERNMENT OF KENYA
Nairobi

6th October, 1964

52949

My Lord Duke,

With reference to your circular
Confidential Circular of the 6th July, and
Confidential Dispatch of 28th July, regarding
matters to be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial
Economic Conference, I have the honor to refer to
my telegram No. 273 of the 29th September, and to
submit the following explanatory comments regarding
the suggestions to which this Government has invited
special attention. It is my hope that it may be possible
to discuss them at the forthcoming Economic
Conference.

(a). TARIFF DISCRIMINATION AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The terms of the convention of St.
Germain-en-Laye, 1919, preclude the concession of
any preferential treatment to imports from other
parts of the Empire into West Africa. This disability
is in direct conflict with the principle of Imperial
preference, which has been accepted by Great Britain
and her Dominions. It is a fact that this Colony
at present enjoys preference in the United Kingdom
upon coffee of local origin and it is hoped that
similar privileges may be extended in future to
other articles such as sisal and flax. Any
standardized

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., F.R.S., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

standardized standards of Imperial Preference in equity should be based upon reciprocal concessions and inability to grant such assistance is likely to prejudice the Empire's trade relations with the Dominions.

(N). Trade Relations with Dominions

In illustration of the difficulties contemplated above, reference is invited to the proposal contained on pages 8-12 of the Report of the South African Trade Delegation.

My views on the question are known to have been from separate correspondence, and, as I understand that the question will be brought up at the conference by the Union representatives, it is not necessary to elaborate the argument here.

(O). Methods of Preference for Colonial Raw Materials by United Kingdom

(i). It is obviously desirable for Imperial purposes to encourage the utilization of colonial products by British Manufacturers. In this connection I may note that I understand that Japanese Merchants are taking interest in the cotton crop from Uganda. Efforts to stimulate this industry in the East African country are being made and, as the British Cotton Growers Association operates in Uganda, I submit that it is reasonable to take steps to secure the cotton crop from East Africa for British mills particularly in view of the fact that the American source of supply is now uncertain. Some form of preferential tariff appears to be a desideratum in attaining this object both in the case of cotton and other raw materials particularly on account of the heavy ocean freight on exports from these territories.

(ii). A very large part of the increase in the export trade of raw materials from semi-developed areas such as this being is due to the importance of what may be termed the United Kingdom's 'intermediate role' as an export distributor; if therefore some practical means of encouraging the distribution of raw materials to the ultimate consumer through the agency of the time re-exporter could be instituted, the benefit would be equal to both the Empire exporting and the United Kingdom, both by stimulating the demand and efficiency of handling from the latter and increasing the re-export trade of the United Kingdom. This object might be secured to such extent as those suggested by the Trade Commission in the Report, which I understand has been forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade dealing with this question.

(iii). Use of Empire materials in government contracts e.g. armoured vessels for the Empire.

(4). Uniform Gauge and Uniform Railway Policy in British Africa.

Your Grace may consider this question to be one of local policy in which the Empire as a whole is insufficiently interested to merit reference to the Imperial Economic Conference. It is a subject to which I have already invited Your Grace's attention. My despatch confidential No. 18 of the 25th January, gave an account of the history of the negotiations with adjoining Governments and referred to the importance of establishing free trade between the East African Colonies and Dependencies as a step towards their closer administration with common advantages to them all. The adoption of an uniform railway policy and possibly the ultimate amalgamation of the Tanganyika and Uganda Railway system is an

object

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object to be kept absolutely in view, which I trust that the efforts now being made to reduce the importing side in the Tar-Quota item will further promote. It is in the interests of economy as well as trade to provide and simplify the main outlet ports for the East coast trade with up to date appliances rather than create a number of competing harbours with only moderate facilities. The Member's Committee generally prefer a few large harbours of trade to a number of minor ports of call, while the bulk of trade, uniform customs duties and greater efficiency of the lines of communication will tend to reduce the charges for the producers.

(c). Common Commercial Legislation.

The need for uniform Empire legislation and the collection of Empire statistics has been demonstrated by the Empire Statistical Conference of 1928, the Empire Patent Conference of 1928, and legislation in regard to the enforcement of judgment orders. The complete standardization of Empire Commercial legislation may not be practicable, but there should be little difficulty in securing uniformity in grouped areas such as the East African Dependencies to the great advantage of the trade from and between these territories.

A Bankruptcy Bill following the lines of the English law with the necessary local adaptations is in course of drafting by the Acting Attorney General.

A provisional Bill dealing with Patents on the principles recommended by the Empire Patents Conference accompanied by despatch No. 1420 of the 22nd September. In this connection it is desired to invite attention to the possibility of introducing an uniform system of weights and measures throughout the Empire and of stabilizing exchange rates between a group of Colonies such as those in East Africa.

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(f). Development Loans

The urgency and importance of pushing on works of development in this colony are admitted.

In view, too, of its abundant potentialities and resources, which only require to be worked and exploited, the raising of a loan for such purposes is justifiable. In account of its past history the raising of such loans on behalf of this colony must be necessarily limited to its capacity to provide for sinking fund and interest in the future. I am addressing you at length in regard to this matter.

I venture here to invite Your Grace's special attention to, and consideration of, the case of this colony as being one where a loan might be granted on an Imperial account without interest being charged on the colony providing sinking fund charges. I would refer to my letter of July 1934 to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, ^{and} emphasize the importance of granting Imperial assistance to young Colonies which are capable of producing raw materials in large quantities, by some form of guarantee for development loans.

In submitting such a proposal I believe I am only putting forward a suggestion which has already received favourable consideration. I understand from Press Articles that it was adopted as a concrete suggestion by the Wood Committee in 1932.

(g). Shipping

There is great need for a regular service to East African Ports and of low and stable rates of freight for local produce. With this end in view I have invited both the Governments and commercial communities of the neighbouring Administrations to a Conference at Nairobi towards the end of this month ~~discussing~~ the visit of the Governor of Uganda. The formation of a permanent Shipping

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[Handwritten notes]

Shipping Committee will be then considered which it is proposed should follow, though on different lines, the suggestion advanced by Sir Charles Murray in his despatch No. 1128 of the 20th July. It is considered that this Committee should maintain a regular correspondence with a London organization such as the A.S. the early formed East African Board. I would support the recommendation made by the Imperial Shipping Committee in one of their interim Reports for the establishment of a permanent Imperial Shipping Board, at which the principal Dominions and Dependencies would be afforded direct representation.

In this connection I enclose copy of a confidential despatch No. 404 of 14th August, 1922, from the Acting High Commissioner, Senegal, and request the proposals therein to Your Grace's sympathetic consideration. I share Mr. Sinclair's view that the time has arrived for further negotiation with the shipping lines serving these waters, but I realize that in every weight, concerted action with other Administrations is essential.

(k). Mail Services and Wireless.

The former item is partly covered by the observations under head (g) above, and I can only suggest that the possibility of a mail air service via the Egypt and Sudan might be discussed with advantage. The principle of wireless installations by private enterprise has been approved by this Government subject to Your Grace being able to conclude satisfactory negotiations with any firm willing to undertake the erection of a wireless station in this Colony.

2. It is regretted that pressure of work on my return to the Colony has prevented the earlier preparation of this despatch. I desire to acknowledge the assistance I have received from Colonel Franklin, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner

enclosed, in the directions indicated therein.

I take this opportunity to suggest the addition of the name of Mr. G. Kemp to the list of persons communicated to the Under Secretary of State by my letter of the 21st July as suitable for consultation by the Officer who will represent East Africa at the Imperial Economic Conference. Mr. Kemp has worked in the Trade Commissioner's Office in Nairobi for the last three years and for 13 months of that period acted for General Franklin. He is proceeding to England by the S.S. "Gloucester Castle" on the 21st instant; his address can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade.

I have the honor to be,

My Dear Sir,

Your Obedient and most devoted
and most obedient servant,

R. T. Compton

GOVERNOR.



THE RESIDENCY,
LAHORE.

14th August, 1923.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the Memorandum of the Confidential arrangement between the Director of Transport and Land Drainage, Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental and the British India Steam Navigation Companies, forwarded to this Government under cover of the Secretary of State's despatch dated the 29th of October, 1922, regarding the rebate granted on the cost of passages booked by Government.

1. This arrangement, made when steamer sailings were irregular and passenger fares high, has probably operated with advantage to the Governments concerned but now that more normal conditions obtain and competitive lines are offering better facilities it would appear desirable that some revision should be effected.

2. I do not suggest that the arrangements with the two BRITISH Lines concerned should necessarily be terminated but that having regard to the improved conditions better terms ought

THE GOVERNMENT
KENYA COLONY, NAIROBI.

to be stipulated.

4. In view of the extent of East African Government shipping business which probably amounts to at least 2500,000 per annum it might for instance be possible to secure a special annual agreement with the Union Castle and British India Steamship Companies regarding freight and passenger rates, the latter extending to wives and families of officials to and from the United Kingdom and the East African Dependencies and also between East African ports, South Africa and India under which the Companies' obligations as to the regularity of sailings, the type of accommodation to be made available and other important details could be definitely laid down.

5. If Your Excellency agrees that some revision of existing arrangements is desirable I venture to hope that Your Excellency will make representations to the Secretary of State.

6. A copy of this despatch has been addressed to the Governors of Tanganyika Territory, Uganda and Nyasaland.

I have, &c.,
SD/- John H. Sinclair,
ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER.

FOREIGN OFFICE AND BOARD OF TRADE

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE
DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTIGATION
10, OLD QUEEN STREET

G.P.O.

22nd October, 1932.

Handwritten notes:
A.C. [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

Dear Grindle,

I enclose an extract from a letter which we have received from Colonel Franklin, the Trade Commissioner in East Africa, in case it may be of any interest to you.

Colonel Franklin's letter has, of course, been written with no intention of butting in on questions which may not directly concern him, but is in answer to a letter which we sent to Trade Commissioners generally, inviting their observations on any matters of commercial interest which, in their opinion, might perhaps come up during the proceedings at the Economic Conference.

Yours sincerely,

P. W. Matthews

Silbert Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Colonial Office,
S.W.1.

Extract from letter from H. H. Isaacs, Commissioner to West Africa
dated 14th September, 1930

3. From the information I have from the Press and your circular, the question of tariff preferences seems bound to be brought up before the Conference, and if this Area could join in giving an Empire preference I should welcome it, but before anything could be done in this particular the present Treaty would have to be amended.

4. As far as this Area is concerned, this question I think will be brought up by the South African Government as I know Sir Ernest Chappel, who was head of the Mission from South Africa, has been instructed by General Smuts to accompany him in order to advise on the question of a reciprocal trade agreement between this Country and South Africa. A copy of Sir Ernest Chappel's report is in your Department.

5. At present East Africa enjoys a preference in the United Kingdom in regard to coffee shipped from here, but would be benefited by any scheme which would give her an advantage in regard to other raw materials, such as steel, flax, maize, and cotton, but I do not think one is likely to get this unless under some form of reciprocal concession, and a revision of the present Treaty would be necessary to enable this to be done.

6. I do not know whether the needs of individual areas will come up for discussion, but I should think it very likely and so I have included in my list of what I think is necessary for the development here, the questions of full customs union in the whole of East Africa, the unification so far as possible of various departments, such as the necessity of one railway policy for the East African Group under possibly one General Manager - Medical, Agricultural,

Public/

Public Works and Judicial Departments in all the territories might all be with advantage each brought under one head. There is also the question that I have always felt is very vital, that is the unification of all laws dealing with commercial matters.

7. At present most of the laws are based on those in use in India, and in every way I think it is necessary that these should be changed and be based on English and Colonial codes.

8. Whilst it may be impracticable to obtain complete standardisation of Empire legislation, it might be possible to obtain uniformity in grouped areas, such as West Africa, more particularly in regard to bankruptcy laws, weights and measures and general commercial legislation.

9. There are many avenues of development in West Africa if funds were available, and I understand that The Hume Committee in 1928 considered the inauguration of such development works from the point of view of relieving unemployment in the United Kingdom - The financial basis being that loans should be granted for this purpose, the Colony to provide the sinking fund but no interest on the capital of such loans.

10. From the point of view of the increase in the production of raw material for the use of United Kingdom manufacturers and the development of this area so that British capital may be invested with profit here, it would appear to be a sound investment for the future. Such development loans could be advantageously expended in the promotion of Branch Railways, the improvement of roads to act as motor transport feeders to the railways in areas where the traffic is not sufficient to warrant a branch railway - the full development of the Harbour works in Kilibini which, I think, with the present increase of exports will

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be quite a vital matter in the next two or three years -
the erection of up-to-date grain elevators and cold storage
plant at Ellenton - central co-operation, either Government
owned, or helped, throughout the Highlands for the full
development of the dairy industry for export - the opening
of the route between London and Mexico the wireless
communications, telegrams and mail - the Egypt - Sudan to
East Africa. This route should be made so that produce
from the Eastern coast and Eastern Uganda can be sent
through Port Sudan. This should mean an easier and more
regular mail service and also that the present dependence
on the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable would be curtailed
11. I have been going into the question of the ultimate
destination of the cotton grown in Uganda and am rather
amazed at the small portion which eventually reaches
Manchester - every year an increasing amount is going to
Japan. It would seem to me that the question of the Empire
retaining the use of the raw material grown in the Empire
more particularly such a vital crop as cotton should be
right very well come up for discussion at the Conference