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STRY CHAIBERS,

WHITEHALL, S.W.

26 January 1911.

My dear Butler,

I understand that you have been dealing with Prisons and Police in East Africa Protectorate (your 39170/1910). As you want to get the thing through quickly perhaps it will save time if I put the points that occur to me unofficially.

In the case of several appointments you wish to give the appointees a big jump in their scale of salary.

The appointments are

## Assistant Commissioner of Police

Present salary as Superintendent £400 proposed salary £400 - 20 - 500 + £40 duty allowance. You propose that he should start at £460.

Is Browne at present drawing the allowance of £100 as Staff

Staff Officer and will this allowance cease in future?
If this is the case in both respects I do not think
we shall raise any objections to your proposals; otherwise I think you are treating him too well.

Quarter Master Present salary as Assistant Pay and Quartermaster (on scale of £250 - 10 - £400) £280; you propose salary of £300 - 15 - £400 with duty allowance of £30 and another duty allowance of the same amount for acting as Quarter Master of Prisons.

Yet you recommend that he should enter the new scale at £330, which, as I calculate, is an increase of £100 on what he would have drawn.

Lastly, with regard to the <u>Inspector of Prisons</u>, Gray at present gets £300, yet you propose to start him in the scale of £300 - 15 - £400 at £345, though he will draw a duty allowance of £30.

Speaking generally I think that in a case where the minimum emoluments of a new post exceed those which

the

the candidate has been drawing in his old he has no claim to a jump in the new scale. Do you agree or are there reasons which I have overlooked?

- 2. As regards the Quartermaster's Department you talk of "handing back the pay section to the Treasiry". What increase will this involve in the cost of the latter Department?
- 3. As regards the Prisons you give us rather meagre information. You seem to have reduced the cost, of which we naturally no not complain, but as far as I can make out you have at the same time given increases of salary rather freely.

Thus at present the best paid Gaclers appear to be as follows

(a) The Assistant Superintendent at Mombasa (If he can be regarded as a Gaoler. Apparently he has disappeared - what has happened to him?) with salary (unpensionable) of \$180 \$ \$240.

Dalary

No-abdition

(b) Mombasa 2 European Warders f120 + £40 messing allowance

(c) Nairobi \*Gacler

£120 - £180

Assistant "

a.z...

(d) <u>Kisumu</u> Gaoler

£160

(e) Naivaska

£120

\* pensionable

In place of these seven you propose six, all pensionable, with salaries as follows 1 at \$240, three at £180, two at £150. If these salaries are to be regarded as fixed and not as maxima they are surely too high?

Then as regards your native Warders, you propose

2 at £80 per annum

5 " \$60

7 " £28

I suppose these people take the place of the Minor Gaolers but the 2 highest of these latter appear to be in the provinces of Kenya and Tanaland and they only get £68 and £75 respectively while all the rest as far as I can see draw much smaller salaries.

All these increases seem to me rather dangerous. In the first place would not it be better to have scales of salary for the Chief Warders rather than fixed salaries. e.g. £80 per annum fixed seems much too high compared to what we give already.

Then I assume that these increases of pay have been possible only by reduction of numbers.

But suppose you find later that you have reduced your numbers too far and have to increase them, you will never be able to reduce the salaries.

Lastly will not it invite comparison from Uganda, where the Head Gaoler gets £200 fixed and the Chief Warders only £32.

But the Estimate is so changed that I find it very difficult to analyse what has been done. Could you tell me therefore whether you have carried out your increases of salary right down through all the grades or have confined it to the upper grades leaving the lower much as they were. Could you also say how particularly the economy has been effected and whether it is principally by reduction in numbers.

I am sorry to ask so many questions but I think we ought to be careful how we agree to a seeming economy which may let us in for increased expenditure hereafter.

Williams

(b)

Demin Street

Pobracry, 1911.

My dear Behrens.

I have been looking into the points raised in your letter of the 25th of January about the Police and Prisons re-organisation in the East Africa Protectorate, and if there were not so much pressing work of importance I would have replied sooner to your enquiries. I will take them in order.

1. Assistant Commissioner of Pelice. Wr.
Browne, to whom we proposed to offer this appointment, draws 2400 as a Superintendent but not the 2100 allowance as Staff Officer. It is true that our suggestion that he should start on 2460 gives him an increase of 2100, if you include the 240 duty allowance to be drawn while in the Protectorate; but,

when the matter was discussed here with Sir Percy directly, it was felt that a substantial increase in Mr. Browne's emoluments would be quite justified in view of the duties which he would undertake as Assistant Commissioner. I am still of this opinion. But I fear that you and I take rather different views of this police question.

The Colonial Office offers you a scheme which involves a reduction of £3000 on police (with more to follow) and £2000 on prisons, and the only thanks you give us is to raise all these small points about the salaries of this or that officer, and to worry over intricate details of the prisons staff. I hope you wont think me querulous or restive under Treasury financial centrel; but, seriously, your letter did astonish me, as it seems to lose sight of the main question and to go off into details which surely might be left to us here or even to the Protectorate Government to look after.

And

And so when you speak of the "meagrences" of the imformation about the prisons, I cannot agree that we did not send you enough information on which to consider the estimate from the spoint of view of a controlling department". It might of course be different if the Colonial Office were just a subdepartment of the Treasury.

And now, having unburdened my heart to this extent, I will go on with your other points. Quarter Master.

It is quite true that our proposals involve an increase of £100, but surely this is reasonable. You can't expect to cut down staff without adding work of some sort to the remnant which carries on the duties. We have cut out a whole European efficer at an even higher salary.

## Inspector of Prisons.

It is just the same here. Mr. Gray, new Deputy Superintendent of the Mombasa Gael, is to become head of all the prisons to all intents and purposes purposes. Captain Edwards, as Inspector General of Police and Frisens, will emercise no executive functions. When yet start your prisons on a new contralised feeting, I do feel that it is fair to allow a decent increase in the emeluments which the head of the prisons is to draw.

## C. Quartermaster's Department.

You will see from the estimate which we sent you that the £244 provided in 1910-11 for the Pay Office clerk etc. is said in footnote (5) to be transferred to followers etc. As a matter of fact, only £70 is added to "followers, etc". This leaves us £174 to the good. Captain Edwards reckened that he would effect a saving of £305 on the European salaries of the Quartermaster's Department as reorganised. The actual saving is £345. Although it had not been so stated, I assumed that, as the saving was thus considerably in excess of what was originally anticipated,

anticipated, the excess or some part of it would be utilised in the provision of additional Treasury clerks. When, however, I came to examine the Estimates, there was nothing to show that provision had been made for extra clerks in the Treasury and I therefore concluded that they were trying to carry on with the present staff.

I do not suppose you want me to go into the reasons in detail for transferring the pay section to the Treasury. They are quite sound, but would add to this letter which is growing too long already.

3. As regards the Prisons, it is very difficult to know what further information to give you. But there is one fact which I can make quite clear. The reduction on the prisons has not been effected by a reduction in the numbers of prison officials; but rather by a reduction in the cost of upkeep. which has been rendered possible by centralisation. The way in which the prison estimates have been prepared.

prepared up till this year - each prisen being worked by the Administrative officer in whose province it lay - makes it hard to show the changes: but the tetal decrease on upkeep, i.e. feed, clothing etc. etc. is under the new scheme approximately £2500.

The idea is to have prisons of various "classes" - let, 2nd, and 3rd class prisons and if necessary special prisons. There will be probably two of the 1st class, five of the 2nd and twenty of the 3rd. If it will be of any value to you - though from a financial point of view it seems unlikely - I will explain the distinction.

First Class Prisons. Populations to be employed on a percentage basis in Agriculture, tailoring, carpentry, tin smithing, brick making, quarrying and stone breaking, and should it be deemed advisable in road construction, and any large work being undertaken by Government. At Mairobi a section of the Asintic and African population of the Prison could be taught compositing, book binding etc. in the Government Printing Office, while other sections of these

Classes

oblighten enals by this far Parland lights in the Railway.

need Class Prisons. Populations to be employed on a percentage basis in cultivating their prison gardens, brick making, quarrying and stone breaking keeping up station roads, and undertaking all the general fatigue work of the Station. If within the vicinity of the Railway line might be employed in maintaining a section of it, or in the event of any buildings being run up in Stations perform all the labourers work.

3rd Class Prisons. Populations to be employed in sultivating their prison gardens; keeping up station reads and undertaking all the conservancy and general fatigue work of the station.

Special Prisons. Populations to be employed in read construction or any other large government undertaking.

As to staff, to which you refer specifi-

cally

specifically, I fear that I am not in a position to discuss whether or not the fixed salaries of the six gastate (including Mr. Hill, new Assistant Superintendent at Hembasa) should be replaced by incremental scales. Captain Edwards is generally very keen on fixed salaries for his police and prisons efficers, and the present scheme has received the Secretary of State's approval. If, therefore, you feel that we are too generous - though I have not yet found that that was ever our faulti - I think you had better raise the point officially. Of course that all means more delay, as we shall have to consult the local Government.

As to the native warders, honestly I do not think you can regard it as dangerous to give a warder £28 per annum or even a Chief Warder £80! These Warders will be parcelled out among the lat, 2nd and "rd class prisons according to their grade, and when you remember that the capacity of the lat, 2nd, and

3-4

Srd.elass prisent will be from 100 upwards, from 20 to 99, and from 1 to 19 respectively, the pay for the Chief Warder class does not seem to be excessive Yours

2 B

P.S. I see that your points are not yet exhausted after all. I doubt whether any effective comparison can be made with Uganda as you suggest. For one thing, I don't suppose there is anyone here who could tell you exactly whatwork is done by any particular prisons official in Uganda: and in the second place, as we have teld you on the Uganda estimates, we propose to instruct Captain Edwards to report on the Uganda prisons, so that we may consider the advisability of bringing the prisons systems of the two Protectorates into line with one another.

nearl 2.701 Eab. on spartos for my se na faire DRAFT. h. E. Behreus, Sy 3 Jel January 1911. MINUTE. My tear Betweens.
Melaclimin 34/1 have been looking into the Mr. Portle Jel / points raised in your letter of the Mr. Fiddes. 6-3. 21 th of annaly what the Police Prison worganization in Mr. Just. the sal and purposes were Mr. Cox. Sir C. Lucas. of importance fould have Col. Seely. Mr. Harcourt. uphed some to the you Engaines. I will take them in over. 1. Moistant Commer of Police W Brown, town we pushon of this appointment. mais traso is a Superintender

this small points about salari of this or that free, is south officer to so the - Wwany or I we with that an suggestion that he Jepan 7 the prisons and she that in \$400 gives How you want think him and wants of to vov. for yours or response of your melude the town more many primary July Marance the Fram control , but , amounts. will in the Phi; but, when you little did estnish the matter was viscosped here m. as it sums to line with his Percy Gromand, it sight of the main presting was felt that a substantial to go of into a details increase in W. Browne's and unents would be grote which surely might be left pistified a ring the drities to us here monto the pt Shich he would undertake Gar. to look after - and say as Mistant Commispioner. when you speak of the JUKM thent the same I sake refer maganet the ing But from that went out former this potent to prime & secret said afra that we did not seen you wingthe wint " on which Tha pur you a scheme Thick involves a which in follow) to enjoye the estimets from the print I your of a controlling Sipledyment of the of 12000 in prisons consider different 4 the my thands we you (Anout office the give us is to raise all

proper that it is fair to the a security are in how my anturened in ware in the und amin such the Read of the my beaut to the cuturt, prisms is to dear. hard go on with your this parits. 2. tat Runtuma steis dept. Quarter master. you will see from the estimate It is guite true that our which we sent you that DRAFT. proposals misolve an the £ 2 4 4 provided in in ruen of \$100, but surely 1910- u for the Pay office this is reasonable. You can't club ell. is said in foot. expect to cut own staff note (5) to be transferred to without adding work Jame followers ite. de a water soft to the parment Mr. Fuldes. which carries on the Sates. Where we have cut at their salking officer more than the salking the salki Mr. Just. Mont. only 470 is Mr. Cox. cept Edwards ruckned that Sir C. Lucas. the manne have Col. Seely. W. gray, was owner Link of he would effect saring Mr. Harcourt. \$ \$305 m the Churche marters the members good, is whereme head of the prisons to all witherts alting of 345 that the distance purposes. Capt Edwards, as hispector Consider of Police been so taked. I aprumed obison, will exercise we that the difference between wenter functions while rengide to the one of the you start your pooling iginally ansuposed, the new centralised forting,

3. In represent the Prisons. in the provision of a literatural is is trung wife will the further in to prove traning class. This your pound 32 affer 15 th been not great great whaten , wifter fact out in west. you we pro 27 often each without in themany that cotton to hard your But there is one then will fact which faming. When, however, beame to seamine the Estimates, there was withing to show The resiction on the primes that water provision has we not been effect by a remotion in the wearthers bun made for extra dutes in the Treasury, of hum of wal but retter by a nemetin in the of therefore construction that they were trying ent of what I have to amy m with) very in which the plants the sunt state for weath entender how been perpen up tell the your - cook the principle that the present the principle that the thing are the principle that the pr wise surely by the the wond of an in which 194 - mais had to at to this letter which show the changer white the that decrease on uphrips print a too laythery.

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