

EAST AFR. PROT.
No. 37569

37569
15-11-08

Serial No. 467
1908
Sept 5
Paper

(Subject.)

Education of Natives

Submits scheme for industrial education by determining
Locations needed by Govt grants to cover cost of buildings etc for
the general education of the sons of Chiefs, Headmen, etc

(Minutes.)

Mr Ellis

I presume that this should be
dealt with in the first instance by
the Fin. Dept, who appear to have
dealt with previous papers, & that
the Minutes minute re sold only
applies to the financial aspect.

But if an answer from
India is to be sent, would
had better be deferred pending
the receipt of his comprehensive
proposals, if as appears from
let. in 3447, who will advise on
the education of natives also

for 37570
Education of
Natives
See now
10/22/10
HAC
15/21/10
1/11

well as of forness & Indians
J. after 4/3 R
9/10

Governor's Office,
Nairobi,

September 15th 1908.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

No. 487

(Incl. 1)

37569

15 OCT 08

My Lord,

I have the honour to address Your Lordship on the subject of the Education, ordinary and technical, of the Natives in this Protectorate. This has so far been left in the hands of the various Missionary Societies as has been done in Uganda, but for several reasons, principally owing to the backward condition of our native races as compared with those in the sister Protectorate, but little progress has been made.

2. The education of the natives in East Africa will still have to be left mainly in the hands of the Missionary Societies; but it is now time to consider some general scheme to be adopted in each Province whereby Government aid should be given, without which those Societies will be able to make but little headway.

3. The matter is not an easy one to deal with as the conditions vary in the different Provinces, the large mass of the natives as yet do not understand the object of education, and we have to be careful to avoid denominational jealousies. But the main point

H.M. PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR THE COLONIES,

DEVING STREET,

LONDON, E.C.

Mr. Ainsworth
Jul. 7th

(2)

point is that if a commencement is to be made with a more systematic plan of education than has hitherto been possible, we must come to the assistance of the Missionaries.

4. Early this year the Rev. J. Willis of the Church Missionary Society at Maseno in the Kavirondo Province, and Mr. Seville, the Manager of an Industrial Farm connected with the Church Missionary Society, approached Mr. Ainsworth with a view to start an Industrial School and to take in hand the education of the sons of Chiefs. Some correspondence ensued and the matter culminated in the proposals put forward in Mr. Ainsworth's Memorandum of the 7th July, a copy of which is attached. I have considered these proposals with Mr. Ainsworth and the two gentlemen above mentioned, and subject to certain modifications I agree with the views expressed.

5. Instead of paying for the initial cost of buildings I should prefer to allow a percentage, of say 10%, on the value of the buildings erected up to a construction limit of £300 so long as the buildings are kept in proper repair and used for the purposes specified to the satisfaction of the Government who would depute an Inspector of Schools or other official to report thereon.

6. As regards initial cost of tools and part salary of artizans, I see no need to enter into detailed accounts with the Mission. I would propose to give them a grant of £60 a year for two years, after which further Government aid, beyond the percentage

(5)

percentage on the buildings, could properly take the form of a Capitation Grant in aid by results, up to a maximum of, say, £75 per annum.

7. Such a system could not be well introduced at once, as we cannot expect the results to immediately reach a standard that can be appraised. The fixing of the standard, both for ordinary and technical education and the curriculum, will be the business of the Inspector of Schools whose immediate appointment I have already recommended.

8. It will be observed that ordinary and technical education will run concurrently. An important part of the school is the education of the sons of the Chiefs, who will be the future rulers of their people, and the training of youths who will later on succeed to the posts of Village Headmen under the Headman's Ordinance. Here we are much handicapped by an utter absence of educated men, and the training of these youths, some of whom will be entrusted with minor judicial powers is rightly looked upon as of primary importance. The Chiefs and Sub-Chiefs will be induced to avail themselves of the facilities for education thus afforded and though we cannot bar succession to the chieftainship on the grounds of want of education, the fact that a youth can read and write would naturally influence his selection for the exercise of communal and magisterial duties.

9. Several of the Chiefs have already intimated their willingness to partly pay the Mission for the education of their sons, but the amount they will contribute will not meet all their expenses. It may

be remembered that the education of the sons of Chiefs occupied my attention in Uganda and that Government allowed a contribution to the Church Missionary Society for the building of a house for the sons of the Busoga Chiefs in the High School at Namirembe, a measure which has been productive of much good.

10. The cost of thus assisting the Church Missionary Society will be for the first two years:

10% per annum on buildings valued at £500	... ..	£50
Annual Grant	... ..	£60
		<u>£110</u>

After two years the cost will be increased by £15/-, the difference between the annual grant of £60 and the maximum Capitation Grant proposed of £75. This assistance offered to the Church Missionary Society would propose to also offer to one Roman Catholic Mission and one other Mission of another Denomination, provided they will undertake the ordinary and technical education of the natives on similar lines. It is, however, thought best that we should hold ourselves aloof from selecting any particular Mission or denomination for the sons of Chiefs and others to attend, and to leave this entirely to the Missions and the people themselves.

11. Taking three Missions as availing themselves in Kavirondo of these terms we get that the Government contribution would come to for the first two years £270 per annum. Afterwards, assuming that the full Capitation Grant was earned and granted to three Missions

(5)

Missions, the cost would be £315 per annum.

12. The principles as above I would propose to extend gradually to the other Provinces. Assuming that, in time, three such schools were established in the Ukamba, Kenya and Seyidie Provinces, and one each in the Naivasha and Tanaland Provinces and that all schools earned the Capitation Grant in full, we should have an annual expenditure of £5,910 for a comprehensive system of grants in aid for Native Education throughout the Protectorate, excluding Jubaland. I do not think this an excessive sum to spend on the education of the large native population in the settled districts in view of the contribution they pay towards the Revenue of the Protectorate in the form of Hut Tax, and the important advantages that will be derived from the scheme.

13. Needless to say it will be some time before all the schools suggested are established. But I am very anxious to make a start at once in Kavirondo; doubtless experience will suggest alterations and improvements in the scheme, but the lines indicated are those which, generally, I propose to adopt. I may add that the matter has been carefully considered by the Executive Council and approved.

14. I have in a previous despatch pointed out the necessity for the appointment of an Inspector of Schools to deal with educational questions, both European and Native, in the Protectorate and suggest

the

(6)

the selection of a gentleman who will later on be capable of taking up the appointment of Director of Education.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

humble servant,

W. J. ...

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

MEMORANDUM re EDUCATIONAL PROPOSALS FOR KISUMU PROVINCE.

---000000---

The basis of any arrangement to be some scheme of Industrial Education.

A proposal has been made by the C.M.S. Clergymen and Mr. Swift at Mombasa that either the Mission or some friends of the Mission should "put up" the necessary money with which to build workshops etc., on the condition that the Government would undertake to refund over a term of years the money so advanced. The Mission to be prepared to put in vouchers etc., to prove the expenditure. The proposal takes the following form:-

Maximum amount to be spent on workshops - £300,
distributed over two years which means say £200 for the first year and £100 for the second year. The Government to agree to pay this amount in ten years. The Government to further agree to pay to each Industrial School at least half of the wages of an English Carpenter and also to make an initial grant for tools. For one such Institution the cost would work out as follows:-

	1st. year	2nd. year	3rd. year	4th. year	5th. year	6th. year	7th. year	8th. year	9th. year	10th. year
Government	20	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	40
Print	30	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salary	60	50	40	30	20	10	-	-	-	-
Artizan	110	35	30	20	50	40	30	30	30	40

Total - 2565 distributed over ten years.

This arrangement would be made to apply as follows with regard to the different Missions in the country.

Recognize

Recognize three principal denominations as regards Missions, i.e.

- (1) Church of England.
- (2) Free Churches.
- (3) Roman Catholic Churches.

and allow each of these denominations to choose a centre in the Province which would be recognized by the Government as an Educational Centre under the control of the particular denomination. This in Kavirondo would mean 3 centres. Now supposing that each of the three denominations would be willing to follow the scheme as herein laid down, and put up the buildings required, they would be entitled to the same money grant or refund. Thus the Province would require under the scheme £1,005 spread over ten years, truly not a large sum.

The Provincial Commissioner recommends the acceptance of such a scheme or one similar to it. If carried out with zeal there is no doubt in his mind but that considerable benefit would accrue to the country generally in a year or two after its initiation. The Provincial Commissioner thinks that some form of indenture might be allowed so that youths entering on an industrial course might be under some control.

There now comes the question of general education. The Provincial Commissioner recommends that in so far as the Government is concerned it be left to the Missions concerned to do what they consider best at the start to initiate a general scheme of education and that such a scheme might very well be combined with the industrial system.

The Provincial Commissioner thinks that each Chief or Headman might be induced by the Government to send his son, sons, or any other youths considered suitable to one of the schools, to be educated in reading, writing and

Swahili.

The ultimate idea as far as the Administration is concerned is that such youths might be used in assisting to carry on the Native Civil Administration. The Chiefs etc. would be required to pay for such education at the rate of, not exceeding, Rs. 10 a year, inclusive of food, clothing and education, per boy.

Mr. Ellis considers that four years should be considered the minimum period for a purely educational course; in this the Provincial Commissioner concurs.

The Provincial Commissioner considers that it would be quite reasonable for the Administration to arrange with the Chiefs &c. where necessary to pay the educational fees out of the hut tax commission due to them, but so that any deduction under such a head should not exceed 2% of the amount due, and in the event of it being decided eventually to pay salaries to Chiefs, it be arranged that at least the school fees for one son be paid out of the salary.

In each case the choice of school to be left to the Chief but in the event of the Chief leaving the selection to the Provincial Commissioner, the process to be that pupils be sent either singly or in twos or more to schools in rotation order.

Eventually when any general educational scheme is put in force in the Protectorate, a general standard of education should be made compulsory in all schools receiving any assistance from the Government either by money through an industrial scheme, or through selection for the education of Chiefs' sons.

Eventually if any scheme of a capitation grant be brought into operation and inspection made necessary, the Inspectors can then work on similar lines all through.

In conclusion I have to say that with the approval of His Excellency, the Provincial Commissioner would insert in his Annual Estimates the money necessary for carrying out the educational scheme. It would mean as follows:-

1st. year	.....	£830
2nd. "	.....	£285
3rd "	.....	£240
4th "	.....	£180
5th "	.....	£150
6th "	.....	£120
7th "	.....	£ 90
8th "	.....	£ 90
9th "	.....	£ 90
10th "	.....	£120

Providing for three centres.

Sd/- J. Minworth

Provincial Commissioner.

Kisumu, July 7th 1903.