

GANDHI MEMORIAL ACADEMY SOCIETY



A SHORT HISTORY

by

Chanan Singh

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OF THE
GANDHI MEMORIAL ACADEMY SOCIETY**

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CHANAN SINGH

Secretary of the Society.

A brief history of the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society written by the late Dr. R. K. Yajnik was given in the first Souvenir Volume on pages 45 to 55. It is proposed in this Note to bring that account up to date for the information of members who have not been in touch with the developments since Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan's visit.

I

Dr. Yajnik's account more or less fully covers the period between the visit of Professors Humayun Kabir and N. K. Siddhanta and the opening of the Gandhi Memorial Academy part of the Royal Technical College by Dr. Radhakrishnan. It is felt, however, that members will be interested to know some of the early history of the idea.

The absence of facilities for higher education had been felt for some years before the Second World War. In 1942 the matter came up for discussion at the Conference called by the East African Indian National Congress and the following resolution was passed:

“This Conference considers that time has now come for the Government of Kenya in consultation with the Governments of the neighbouring territories to devise ways and means for imparting higher academic, agricultural and technical education to the increasing number of students coming out successful year after year in the School Certificate and London Matriculation Examinations.”

II

Nothing worthy of note took place until the Technical Institute Committee was set up by the Government of Kenya in 1947 under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. P. Willoughby. This Committee submitted its report in March, 1949 recommending the establishment of an Institute for technical and commercial education. It should be remembered that the Willoughby Committee was appointed by the Kenya Government and the facilities it recommended were intended for the use of Kenya students.

When the scheme was submitted to the Colonial Office, a new idea emerged. The Secretary of State took advice from his technical advisers and decided that it would be better if the Kenya scheme were replaced by an East African one in view of the fact that the need for higher technical

and commercial education existed throughout the territories. He sent Dr. F. J. Harlow, his Assistant Educational Adviser for Technical Education to East Africa to make proposals for an expanded institution. The establishment of an inter-territorial Technical "College" instead of only a Kenya Technical "Institute" was recommended. The new proposal was approved by the Colonial Office.

An initial payment from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund of £150,000/- was approved. The Kenya Government promised to contribute £160,000/- and Uganda £100,000/-. These contributions made up the capital sum of £410,000/- required. A little later, the Tanganyika Government came forward with a donation of £50,000/-.

To complete this part of the story. The Governor of Kenya (Sir Philip Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C.,) granted to the institution under the name of the Royal Technical College on the 7th September, 1951, a Charter pending the enactment of law. The function of the College was described in the Charter as the provision of "facilities for vocational training in the main branches of engineering, in commerce and accountancy, in agricultural, medical and veterinary laboratory science, in industry, in domestic science, in arts and crafts, in sanitary science, in pharmacy, and in such other vocations as may be desirable." The needs of all "the East African Territories" were to be considered and the facilities provided by the College were to be available to all students "without distinction of race or creed."

The College having now become an East African institution the legislative list of the East African High Commission was amended by adding to it the entry, the Royal Technical College of East Africa.

III

Meantime, a horrible event had taken place in India. Mahatma Gandhi had been assassinated on the 30th January, 1948, and Indians of East Africa were actively thinking of erecting a memorial to him. Several suggestions were made. Many people thought the best form such a memorial could take would be an institution of higher academic education open to the children of all races in East Africa.

On the 6th February, the Standing Committee of the Congress decided to erect a memorial and instructed the

Executive Committee to take all necessary steps ("Kenya Daily Mail" 12.2.48). A sub-committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. S. G. Amin, D. D. Puri, K. V. Adalja, and J. D. Byramjee (convener) to decide the form of the memorial. It held its first meeting on the 13th April and decided to call a representative meeting of public workers.

Meantime, an association called the Gandhi Society had been formed in Mombasa (with the late P. D. Master as the Secretary). Its objects were conceived largely with the propagation of Gandhiji's ideas. The sub-committee wisely invited its co-operation, as indeed it invited the co-operation of every person who could assist in any way.

A meeting of public workers was held as decided and a Provisional Committee for Mahatma Gandhi Memorial of 11 persons was elected. Mr. S. G. Amin became the Chairman of this new Committee, Dr. K. V. Adalja the Treasurer, and Mr. J. D. Byramjee the Secretary. The Committee (appendix 'A') considered the matter and submitted the following recommendations:

1. There should be a central memorial for the whole of East Africa.
2. The memorial should be in the form of an institute for higher education capable of making a lasting contribution to the cultural development of the people of East Africa.
3. The institute should include a Chair for the study of Mahatma Gandhi's life and teachings.
4. As a first step, a permanent Committee with equal members for each territory should be formed and, for this purpose steps should be taken to contact Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.
("Kenya Daily Mail" 28/9/48).

Negotiations were opened with public bodies in Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. A considerable correspondence took place and the response was encouraging.

The landmark in the history of this subject was, however, the interview which Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta gave to the "Kenya Daily Mail" at the end of April, 1949 and which

was published (appendix 'B') in that paper on the 14th May, 1949. The main points made by him were these:

- (a) An East African University should be established in the memory of Mahatma Gandhi to provide education in arts and science and technical subjects.
- (b) The university should be open to the children of all races and all religious groups.
- (c) A sum of at least £500,000/- should be collected in the first instance.
- (d) Generous assistance and active sympathy of the Governments of East Africa should be sought.
- (e) It would also be reasonable to expect financial assistance from the Government of India and the Gandhi Memorial Fund in India.

This interview is of great importance in the history of higher education in East Africa and the relevant extract from the "Kenya Daily Mail" is included in this pamphlet as Appendix 'B'.

The next event of importance was the visit to East Africa of Professors Humayun Kabir and N. K. Siddhanta in December, 1949. Immediately on arrival they held discussions with local workers at a meeting called by the 'Gandhi Memorial Committee for East Africa'. The meeting was attended by Mr. Chanan Singh (in the Chair), Mr. D. D. Puri, Mr. J. M. Nazareth, Mr. Bachulal Gathani, Mr. J. D. Byramjee, Dr. K. V. Adalja, Mr. M. P. Shah, and Mr. F. A. Inamdar. Provisional estimates of income and expenses were prepared.

The Minutes of that meeting make interesting reading today. The essential figures for an Intermediate College for 400 students were these:

Capital cost (excluding land which it was believed the Government would provide free of charge)	£140,000
Recurrent costs per annum	£ 30,000
Less: Income from fees	£ 20,000
	<hr/>
	£ 10,000

This made everybody think. The capital cost could be met from once-for-all donations. But from what source was the deficit of £10,000 to be found every year.

Looking at the matter in retrospect, one cannot come to the conclusion other than that the decision to start a college to be financed in perpetuity by the Indian community of East Africa was a leap in the dark although we believed at the time the future was fully lighted. The facts as they have turned out are these. The college has not yet reached the state of full development. Still, the fixed assets (at cost) amounted at the end of June, 1960, to £1,264,562/-. The deficit in the Income and Expenditure Account for the year from 1st July, 1959 to 30th June, 1960 was £252,889/- and this was paid by the territorial governments.

The written report submitted by Professors Kabir and Siddhanta in March, 1950 gave much higher estimates, but even the revised figures are nowhere near the actual costs that had in due course to be met. The report stated: "As against a maximum recurring expenditure of £85,000/- there will be an expected income of £80,000/-, or, to be on the safe side, of £75,000/- when the college is at full strength". This, again, gave an annual deficit of £10,000/-. As regards capital expenditure, the conclusion was: "Since buildings, laboratories, etc., would cost about £300,000/-, while land would be free, the corpus of the fund required would be in all £500,000/-, of which the Government may be expected to contribute at least half." This figure included a capital sum of £200,000/- which invested at 5 per cent would produce £10,000/-, the amount of the estimated annual deficit.

The fact is that the Indian community was instrumental in collecting for the new college a total sum of a little over £500,000/- which included £107,000/- from the Colonial Office.

The report, however, confirmed the impression which most people connected with the Society had in regard to the expected Government contribution. In an early part of the report the two Professors recommended that the Indian community itself should collect £250,000/- "and ask from the Government for an equal amount". The penultimate paragraph of the report, referring to discussions with Sir Philip Mitchell, stated; "Our discussions with the President of the High Commission were extremely interesting and profitable. He welcomed the scheme and expressed his

strong personal support for a handsome Government grant, if an Intermediate College affiliated to London University was established to serve Africans, Asians and Europeans jointly. He also expressed his sympathy with the request that the Government should give a free grant of land in the highlands of about 150 acres. Sir Philip also made an extremely practical and helpful suggestion that he would grant a Charter to the Institution and press for a generous donation from the Colonial Government as soon as the members of the Gandhi National Memorial Committee had made a collection of £50,000/- or more”.

The report brought into being a new resolve to do something. It was decided to call a meeting of ‘the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee for East Africa’. Due to the untimely death of the Secretary of the Convening Committee Mr. Romesh C. Gautama, the task of consulting the wishes of the members in the various territories and of arranging a meeting was entrusted to Mr. J. M. Nazareth. The meeting was ultimately held at Kampala on the 12-13th May, 1950. The following delegates were present:

- KENYA:** The Hon. A. B. Patel, C.M.G.
Mr. Chanan Singh.
Mr. Shanti Pandit.
- ZANZIBAR:** Mr. Vallabhdas H. Kapadia.
Mr. Harikrishna Dwarkadas Morarji Shah.
- UGANDA:** Dr. M. M. Patel, O.B.E.
The Hon. C. K. Patel, M.B.E.
Mr. R. S. Shah.
Mrs. Shantabai A. Kati.
Mr. Muljibhai P. Madhvani, M.B.E.
Mr. R. J. Mehta.
Mr. Jinalal N. Mehta.
Mr. Kakubhai Kalidas.
Mr. C. B. Patel.
Mr. I. V. Patel.
Mr. V. M. Clerk.

A long discussion took place. Mr. A. B. Patel (who was in the Chair) argued in favour of the establishment of a University College and drew attention to the promise made by Sir Philip Mitchell that he would try and persuade the Colonial Office to make a pound-for-pound contribution up to a maximum of £250,000/- and also to consider granting

a Charter and 150 acres of land if it were decided to have the college in Kenya. Other speakers argued against the proposition. In the end, the following resolution (proposed by Dr. M. M. Patel and seconded by Mr. Chanan Singh) was passed unanimously:

“WHEREAS members from Kenya and Zanzibar are unreservedly of the opinion (and Tanganyika members are of the similar opinion according to information made available to this Committee) that the Gandhi Memorial should take the form of an East African Intermediate College open to all races AND WHEREAS Uganda members of the Committee are convinced that the scheme is impracticable generally and beyond the financial resources of Indians in East Africa particularly regarding the capital cost of the project and cost of education to the pupils; AND WHEREAS the Uganda members are not disposed to use their veto against the combined wishes of the members from the other three Territories, and in order to achieve the maximum measure of unanimity and a fair basis for starting work *it is hereby resolved* to adopt the scheme provisionally and to authorise the Honourable A. B. Patel and Mr. M. P. Shah to produce a list of about fifty donors whose contribution in the form of definite promises could amount to a sum of about Shillings Twenty Five Lakhs and after six months to meet again to examine the position in the light of the response gained.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED to appoint a Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. M. M. Patel, Mr. C. K. Patel, Mr. Chanan Singh, Mr. J. M. Nazareth, Mr. V. H. Kapadia and two members of Tanganyika (to be nominated by Tanganyika members) to scrutinise the financial position of the scheme embodied in the extracts of the report of Professor Humayun Kabir and Professor Siddhanta, and particularly to check the cost per pupil against the financial capacity of the majority of the Indians and to find out whether the facilities thus created would be utilised by sufficient members.

The difference of opinion as between the leaders of public opinion in Uganda and the leaders in other parts of East Africa had been known to exist for some time. Even Professors Kabir and Siddhanta mentioned it in their report and took it into account in making their recommendations. The resolution was a good compromise and the Uganda

Indians acceptance of it paved the way to further progress. Even in Kenya the opinion was never unanimous. As late as in 1954, a public worker of Mombasa, Dr. A. U. Sheth, published a 4-page pamphlet critical of the scheme.

At the same meeting, the following office-bearers were appointed:

- President:* The Hon. A. B. Patel, C.M.G.
- Vice-Presidents:* Mr. Muljibhai P. Madhvani, M.B.E.
Mr. Fazal Nasser Mawji.
Plus one from Uganda.
- Hon. Joint Secretaries:* } Mr. J. M. Nazareth.
 } Mr. Chanan Singh.
- Hon. Treasurer:* Mr. R. S. Shah.

IV

A few months later, Dr. F. J. Harlow of the Colonial Office arrived in East Africa. Through the initiative of Mr. Apa B. Pant, the Commissioner for India, contact was established with Dr. Harlow.

A preliminary meeting at Mr. Pant's house on Friday, the 10th November, 1950, was held to decide the line of approach. Thereafter, two meetings took place with Dr. Harlow at the same place on the 11th November, 1950, and the 5th January, 1951. These meetings were only exploratory and no decisions were taken but they seemed to stimulate thought.

Negotiations continued. Arrangements were taking time to finalise. The Report of the Royal Technical College for the period from the 7th September, 1951, to the 31st December, 1952, included the following paragraph: "A Gandhi Memorial College has been proposed. The Governing Council fearing that a further institution of higher education would be more than East African economy can digest for some years, endeavoured to secure co-operation with the sponsors of the Gandhi scheme by offering them the Faculty of Commerce in the Royal Technical College of East Africa as a separate memorial but the Gandhi Memorial Committee insisted upon complete independence" (p. 5).

Agreement was ultimately reached. The Royal Technical College of East Africa Act, 1954, passed by the Central Legislative Assembly of the East Africa High Commission contained the following as one of several recitals: "AND WHEREAS a Committee known as the Gandhi Memorial College Committee have raised or been promised certain funds for the purpose of the establishment of an educational institution as a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi and the said Committee have resolved that such purpose could best be achieved by placing such funds at the disposal of the said Governing Council to be used for the purposes of the said college and in particular for the purposes of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce (collectively to be known as the Gandhi Memorial Academy) of the said College".

Other relevant extracts from the Act were reproduced in the second Souvenir Volume.

The Royal Technical College was in due course opened. A prospectus was published and students were admitted into the various courses for overseas degrees and diplomas and for local diplomas.

It would be worthwhile summing up the position so far reached:

- (1) The Governments of East Africa had decided to set up an inter-territorial "technical college".
- (2) The Gandhi Memorial Academy Society had decided to set up a "university college" (also on an inter-territorial basis) to prepare students for the degrees of the University of London in Arts, Science, and Commerce.
- (3) The two colleges were later combined into one by the agreement of the promoters and the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society agreed to place certain sums which it was to collect at the disposal of the authorities of the new combined college.
- (4) The Society understood the arrangement to mean that the new college would undertake the whole work which the two colleges had previously intended to do, namely, to impart technical and professional education in addition to preparing students for the degrees (in Arts, Science and Commerce) of the University of London.

- (5) The combined college having been formally opened started on its planned work. Students had already been admitted and had been told that they would be able to read for the various professional and semi-professional examinations as well as for certain London degrees.
- (6) The Society thought their aim had been achieved and the authorities of the College thought they had fulfilled their obligations to the Society.

V

When teaching had started, it was found that a brick had been dropped. The discovery was made in an unexpected way.

In August, 1954, the Inter-University Council for Higher Education appointed, at the request of Makerere College, a delegation (headed by Dr. Eric Ashby, Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, Belfast) to assist it in preparing a five-year development plan. This delegation received, during the course of its investigations, representations for the appointment of a small committee to re-examine the existing blueprint for higher education in East Africa.

As a result, the Secretary of State appointed a Working Party consisting of Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, Sir David Lindsay Keir, Dr. F. J. Harlow and Professor E. Giffen whose report was received early in 1956. This was the Report which drew attention to the recommendations of the Asquith Commission of 1945. The latter Commission had stated that "An institution with the status of a university which does not command the respect of other universities brings no credit to the community which it serves" and had, therefore, recommended that overseas colleges should enter into "Special Relationship" with the University of London and prepare students for degrees "modified" to suit local conditions rather than for the usual "external" degrees of the University of London. The idea was to take account of local conditions and needs from the beginning of higher education so that a sound foundation might be laid for university education of the right sort. This would enable overseas colleges to be converted into a full-fledged university when the time came for taking such a step. (Paragraphs 12 to 17).

The Working Party also outlined the history of the Royal Technical College. The Willoughby Committee, the Working Party pointed out, had recommended the setting up of an institute to provide at first full-time and part-time instruction in "practical skills"; later, courses reading to the Higher National Certificate; and then, to "prepare matriculated students of all races by full-time study for university degrees in engineering and technological subjects". Dr. Harlow had, however, advised against providing courses for the external degrees of the University of London. (Paragraph 27). When the Kenya Government applied for assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, it stated that the idea was to train students "in the higher grades of technical skills." (Paragraph 28). It made no mention of teaching for degrees. (Paragraph 32).

The Working Party noted that the aim of the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society which was now part of the Royal Technical College was to provide teaching of degree standard in Arts, Science and Commerce. A statutory body called the Gandhi Memorial Board had been set up to advise the Governing Council of the College 'on all matters other than those of academic or administrative routine, relating to the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce' (Para. 30).

Another fact to which attention was drawn by the Working Party was: "when we were invited to visit East Africa we understood that the Royal Technical College would serve as a technological college". This understanding was based on Section 3 of the Royal Technical College of East Africa Act, 1954 which specified the aims of the College as the provision of (a) facilities for higher technological training, (b) facilities for professional training, (c) facilities for research, and (d) facilities for vocational training (Paragraph 32).

Now came the conclusion and the criticism. The Working Party stated:

"It was therefore a surprise to us when, shortly before our departure for East Africa, we received a copy of the prospectus of the College in which it is stated that the College will offer courses leading to the degree of B.Sc. (Econ.), to degrees in Engineering, and to the intermediate examination for the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. of the University of London" (Paragraph 32).

"It is clear from the prospectus and from conversations which we had with the authorities of the College that it is the intention to prepare students for the unmodified degrees of the University of London. It is therefore appropriate to recall . . . that Her Majesty's Government is committed to the building up of university colleges along the lines laid down in the Asquith Report . . . it is certainly unexpected to learn that a college instituted by legislation in a British territory and supported in a large part from public funds, proposes to undertake university work without previous consultation with the Inter-University Council and with the Advisory Committee on Colleges of Arts, Science and Technology" (Paragraph 84).

".....it will be necessary to consider what kind of institution should be provided and where it should be. In our view such an institution should be of a character and status which would enable it to stand alongside the universities of the British Commonwealth; we cannot believe that those who, in Kenya or in any other British territory, are ambitious for a University, desire a college which has no claim to be a member of the family of British universities. The plan of the Royal Technical College to prepare students for the unmodified London external degree would not give it a claim to that status Therefore, we recommend that thought be given to the foundation of a new university college" (Paragraph 90).

The reactions of the Governments of East Africa to the recommendation of the Working Party were contained in the White Paper entitled "Higher Education in East Africa". These are summarised below:

"... The Governments . . . accept fully the view of the Working Party that external degrees should be avoided and that degree work in the East African Colleges should be conducted only through the special relationship with London University described in the

Asquith Report . . . degree work, except possibly in technological subjects at a later stage, is not practicable. This effort was made in the light of the accepted obligation to the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society to supply such courses. It has now been agreed, however, that the obligation to the Society would be fully met if degree courses are provided as soon as practicable in Nairobi though not in the Royal Technical College" (Paragraph 20).

In addition, the White Paper stated:

"the Governments fully endorse the recommendations in the Working Party Report for the establishment of a University College in Nairobi" (Paragraph 8).

NOTE: The last sentence in the quotation from paragraph 20 above used the expression "It has now been agreed". This was at first misunderstood by the public to mean that the Society itself had accepted the new proposals. That was of course not so. Only the territorial governments had agreed.

VI

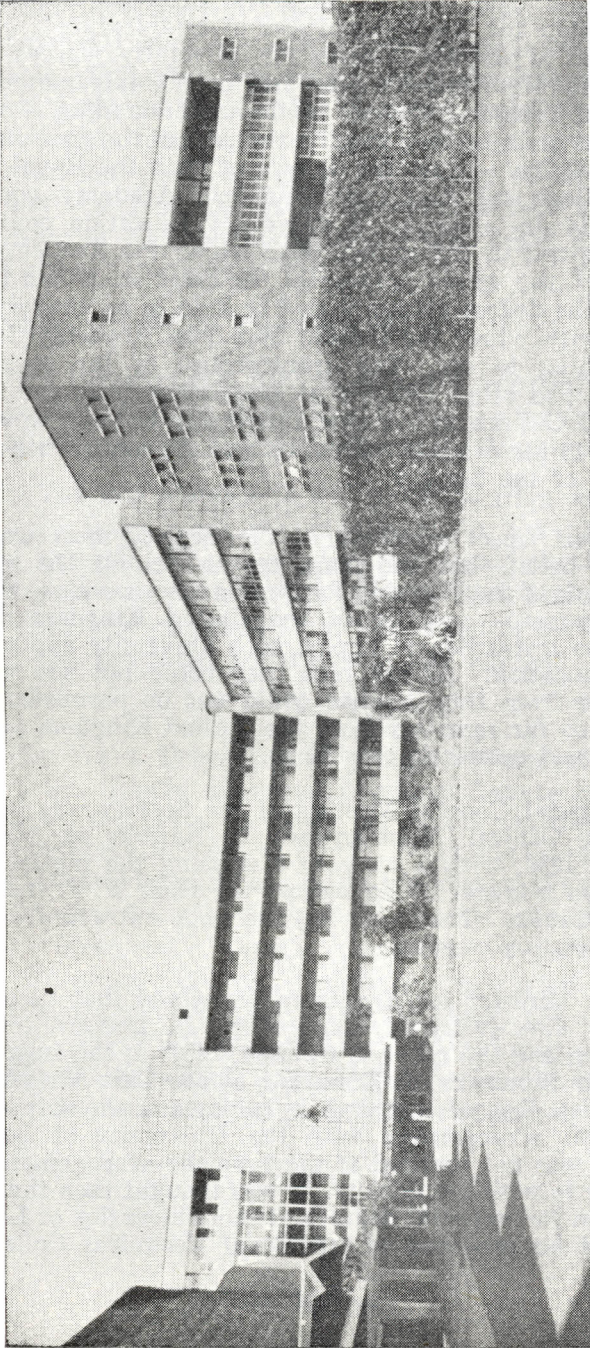
The White Paper caused a most widespread resentment in the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society circles in East Africa and India. Both the big donors and the general body of sympathisers felt let down. While the Governments of East Africa had now decided to establish in Nairobi two interterritorial Colleges instead of one, the position of the Gandhi "Memorial" became anomalous. A part of the Royal Technical College had been designated as the Gandhi Memorial Academy. This contained the statue of Gandhiji. Above all, this portion of the building had been opened by Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the Vice President of India who had travelled to East Africa specially for this purpose.

Again, the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society had been started for the sole purpose of establishing a college which was to prepare students for university degrees. And the Gandhi Memorial Academy had been amalgamated with the Royal Technical College on the understanding — which amounted to an undertaking on the part of the governments of East Africa — that the objects of both the Royal Technical College and the Gandhi Memorial Academy would be realised in one college. If university education could not now be given in the college with which the Academy was associated, the whole purpose of the association had failed, because the degree classes would be held in an entirely new college with which the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society had nothing to do. The transference of the statue of Gandhiji and other insignia of association from the Royal Technical College to the new University College would be contrary to the original intentions and the sentiments of the founders of the Society.

What upset members of the Society most was the common belief that the main reason behind the recommendations of the Working Party was the general — though not universal — practice in the United Kingdom not to allow one institution to impart both university and professional education. As lay men they could not see why a departure from this practice could not be permitted in a country so far removed from the United Kingdom in both distance and economic conditions.

A Special General Meeting of the Society was held at the Visa Oshwal Mahajanwadi in Nairobi on the 6th January, 1958, with a view to discussing the matter with the Kenya Minister of Education, the Hon. W. F. (now Sir Walter) Coutts. The following are some extracts from the Minutes of this meeting:

“The Minister for Education explained that there had been two full-scale conferences in London (one in March and the other in October, 1957) at the suggestion of the Ministers for Education of the East African Territories. Degree teaching in colonies could only be by special arrangement with the University of London. This was not realised at the time the arrangement was come to with the Society. It was thought then that education for external degrees of the University of London could be provided at the Royal Technical College of



"GANDHI" WING

East Africa. The delegations from East Africa emphasized that there was an obligation owed to the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society in this respect. The London University did not favour the introduction of external degrees on educational grounds but suggested that there might be established in Nairobi an extension of the Makerere College. This was found unworkable in practice”.

“In reply to questions, the Minister stated that there should be no difficulty in transferring the association of the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society from the Royal Technical College. If the Society wished, it could separate itself from the Royal Technical College and associate itself with the new University College to be set up in Nairobi which would be inter-territorial in character and would provide teaching for the London General Arts Degree in the first place and later on for other degrees, but the new University College, the London University insisted, must be housed in a separate building from the Royal Technical College.”

No specific “resolution” was passed at this meeting, but the views expressed by the members present were summarised in the Minutes as follows:

- (1) The Society is not in favour of putting an end to its association with the Royal Technical College, if this can be avoided.
- (2) The Society draws attention to the fact that it joined hands with the Royal Technical College on the clear understanding that education for London University degrees would be provided in Nairobi and it urges that arrangements should be made as early as possible to introduce courses for such degree examinations.
- (3) The Society realises the difficulties that have arisen in regard to the London B.Sc. (Econ.) degree and agrees that the introduction of courses for that degree may be deferred and that courses may be provided instead for the London B.A. General degree commencing in 1959 or in 1960 at the latest.
- (4) The Society prefers that degree courses be provided at the Royal Technical College, if necessary by setting apart a wing or wings for University studies. The

Society considers that renewed representations should be made to the University of London and that the Society should be associated with such representations.

- (5) In case such representations succeed, the plans for the setting up of a new University College in Kenya should be replaced by plans for the extension of the Royal Technical College. In case of failure, plans for the new College should be proceeded with and the Society given an opportunity to decide whether it wishes to continue its association with the Royal Technical College or to transfer to the new University College."

Friends and supporters of the Society were not satisfied by explanations or assurances received from official sources. The general feeling was that nothing short of the original scheme . . . under which university as well as professional education was to be given at the College with which the Gandhi Memorial Academy was amalgamated . . . would satisfy the members of the Society. Numerous meetings and interviews took place. A request was sent to the late Dr. R. K. Yajnik to come to East Africa again to help in preparing the Society's case. He readily agreed to come.

About this time the Society learned that there was some misunderstanding in the United Kingdom about the attitude of the Indian community of East Africa. Important circles seemed to believe that Indians were satisfied with the facilities available at Makerere and did not want an additional college. A letter was addressed to Miss Margery Perham of the Nuffield College, Oxford, on the 13th January, 1958, explaining the Society's position. This is reproduced in Appendix 'C'. Miss Perham's reply quoted the names of Indians from whom she had got the impression that there would be no objection to delaying the introduction of degree courses for a year or two "while expert opinion was obtained to sort out the whole complicated position." She added: "You have probably heard that a very *strong* Working Party of some of the most influential and experienced of our university leaders will be coming out in the summer to go into the whole question. I do not think you need fear they will not give a full place to the claims of the Gandhi element at the R.T.C." (i.e. Royal Technical College).

This incident is related to complete the story. It enabled the Society to explain its point of view to several people. There is no suggestion here, however, that either Miss Perham or any of the other persons whom she had consulted had acted other than in good faith.

VII

A second Working Party had now been appointed as a result of pressure from all quarters. The authorities of the Royal Technical College had, in securing the appointment, given full and unreserved co-operation and support.

The Working Party was headed by Dr. J. F. Lockwood, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, and contained as members, Sir David Lindsay Keir, Dame Lillian Penson, Professors E. Giffen and C. T. Ingold, and Mr. D. H. Alexander. It arrived in the beginning of July, 1958, and travelled throughout East Africa for a whole month taking evidence from numerous organisations and individuals both official and unofficial, professional and lay. The Governing Council, the Acting Principal (Dr. H. P. Gale), and the staff of the Royal Technical College strained every nerve to make the visit of the Working Party a success from the point of view of East Africa.

The special conditions and needs of these territories were emphasized to the Working Party by witness after witness. And Dr. Lockwood and his colleagues gave a remarkably patient and sympathetic hearing to deputations and individuals.

The Deputation of the Society which met the Working Party on the 19th July included the late Dr. R. K. Yajnik. It placed before the Party facts relating to the aims and establishment of the Society and its association with the Royal Technical College. The views of the Society had been expressed in the following resolution passed by the Administrative Body on the 18th July:

“That this Society views with great apprehension the conclusions embodied in the White Paper on Higher Education, in East Africa, issued jointly by the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and H. H. Govt. of Zanzibar, in so far as they affect the future of the Royal Technical College incorporating the Gandhi

Memorial Academy with special reference to the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce;

and having carefully studied the said conclusions the Administrative Body of the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society is of the opinion that if the said Government conclusions are put into effect, they will result in a breach of the understandings and the agreements (including the Agreement dated the 12th November, 1954) between the Royal Technical College and the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society;

and strongly urges the Governments concerned to make immediately a declaration of policy with a view to reassuring the members and donors of this Society that the conditions of the different donations, their purposes and objects will be scrupulously carried out by the Governments, and that full degree courses in Arts, Science and Commerce will be established at the Royal Technical College without undue delay."

These views were explained to the Working Party by the deputation.

When the Report of the Lockwood Working Party was received a few months later it was found to be very reasonably satisfactory. Its main conclusions were:

"An element of urgency in dealing with the development of university education in Kenya initially arises from the necessity to honour the pledge to the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society. The Governments of East Africa recognised this obligation in the White Paper." (Para 24).

"In examining the pattern of educational development in Kenya we have concentrated our attention especially on the relationship of academic and higher professional studies. It is our considered view, which we wish to state as forcibly as we can, that we see no valid reason why they should be dissociated as necessarily representing wholly different forms of higher education. In many universities of the world they exist and flourish side by side. Their objectives and general purposes are not essentially dissimilar. We are convinced that if an opportunity for their close and intimate linkage could present itself in Nairobi the consequences would be of

inestimable value to East Africa. We realise that the execution of such a proposal involves a departure from the conventional form of overseas University college, a most successful example of which East Africa already possesses in Makerere College. The time seems to us to have come to contemplate an adventurous experiment". (Paragraph 25).

"We feel that the only practical method of combining the full promotion of technological and professional studies with the due honouring of the pledge given to the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society and with the initiation of a university college is to adopt the bold plan of transforming the Royal Technical College into a college which will provide not only courses of training in technological and other professional subjects to the highest professional standards but also courses leading to university degrees." (Paragraph 27).

This was, in the view of the Working Party, a "radical solution of the problem" (paragraph 26) but the Working Party had no hesitation in recommending it. Other recommendations of the Report in so far as they related to the Society were as follows:

- (1) "We hope that, in the course of this expansion and rearrangement, the section of the building which is set aside as a Memorial to Mahatma Gandhi will suffer the least possible disturbance." (Paragraph 29).
- (2) "While the recognition of the College as a university college with Faculties of Arts and Science will appear to make unnecessary and inappropriate the special consultative position assigned to the Gandhi Memorial Board as a result of the original agreement with the Society, we recommend that the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society should continue to be represented on the Council of the College." (Paragraph 34).

NOTE: The Society had one representative on the Governing Council at that time.

- (3) "It would be a happy gesture if the name of Mahatma Gandhi were to be associated with the title of one of the . . . Professorships" (Para 40).

- (4) "We hope it may be thought proper to give the name of Mahatma Gandhi to part of the Library." (Paragraph 54).
- (5) "It will also involve a change of name. Here we suggest that a fitting and simple change might be to adopt the title of The Royal College, Nairobi." (Paragraph 30.)

VIII

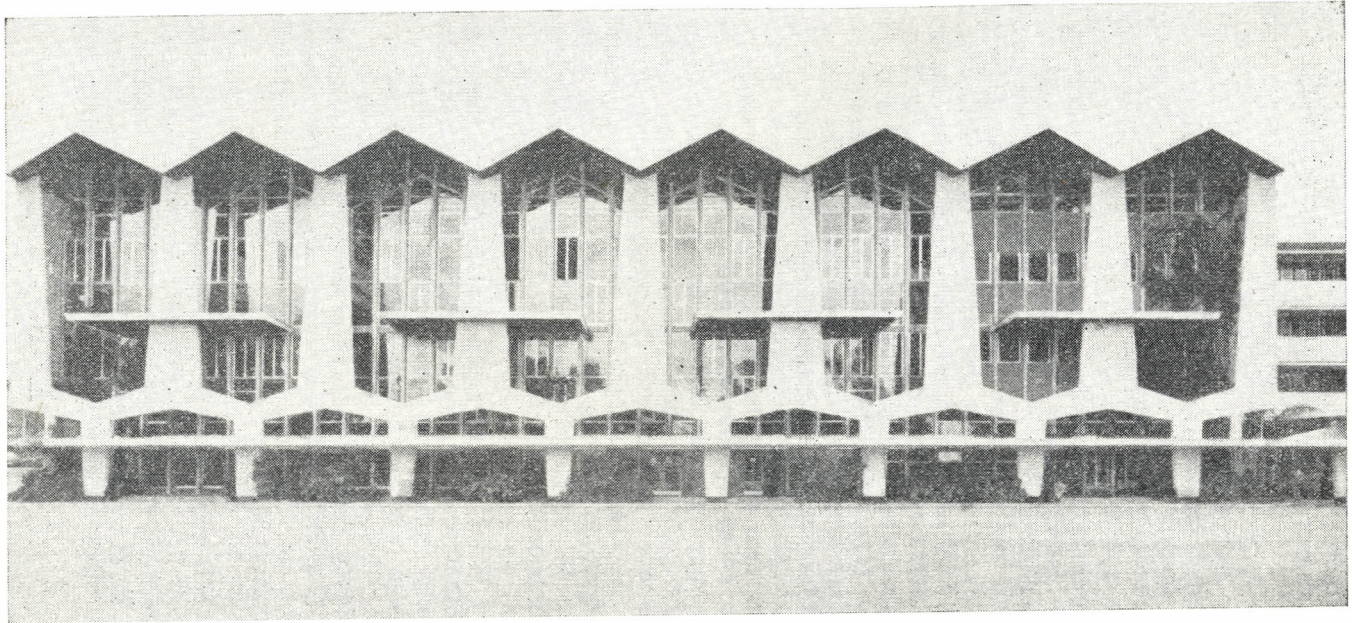
The report of the second Working Party concluded the most important phase in the history of the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society and its relationship with the College. The main principles of the recommendations, received universal approval but the members of the Society felt further negotiations were needed on certain relatively minor matters and on matters of detailed application of these principles.

It was felt, for example, that the new name of the College (namely "The Royal College, Nairobi") should, like the old name carry after it the additional words "Incorporating the Gandhi Memorial Academy". This suggestion was conveyed to and was accepted by the College authorities.

Members of the Society also thought the abolition of the Gandhi Memorial Board was not necessary. The Governing Council agreed after consideration to allow the Board to be reconstituted to perform modified functions.

It was also felt that the proposed representation of the Society on the Governing Council was inadequate because there would never be any room for a Society member from outside Nairobi. For this reason, a request was made to increase the representation to two members. This was agreed to by the Governing Council.

Another desirable modification was suggested. To name only a 'part' of the Library after Mahatma Gandhi was not considered enough. The matter was discussed with the College authorities and it was agreed to name the whole of the new Library after Mahatmaji.



MAHATMA GANDHI LIBRARY

Ultimately, the Governments of East Africa accepted the recommendations of the second Working Party and the terms of a new Bill to give effect to them were published. Certain further representations became necessary and were made to the various authorities concerned. The Bill was presented to the Central Assembly by the Administrator for second reading on the 3rd December, 1960. In moving the second reading, he made inter alia, the following comments:

“Sir, it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate at length the history of events leading to the erection of the Royal Technical College. Honourable Members will recall that at a time when the Territorial Governments were contemplating the provision of facilities for higher technical education in East Africa, the Indian community was minded to raise a Memorial in East Africa to that great man, Mahatma Gandhi, and their thoughts were turning to the erection of an academy for intermediate and later higher education in the arts, sciences and commerce. Through the wisdom and generous cooperation of all concerned, it was made possible for these two efforts to coalesce, and the result is to be seen today in the fine college buildings in Nairobi, catering for some 340 students. As the college takes its next step forward, it is well that we should again remember and record the very generous part played by the Gandhi Memorial Society which contributed £200,000 to the capital expenditure of the college, as well as very generous endowments.” (Column 565 of Hansard)”.

“The Working Party felt that in Kenya there was one additional reason for the early development of a university college in that while the Royal Technical College was providing technological education on an East African basis and technical education for Kenya students, there was still an undischarged obligation to the Gandhi Memorial Society to provide higher education in the arts and sciences to a degree level.” (Columns 566-7 of Hansard.)

The Bill was passed by the Assembly without opposition and is now law. A new agreement between the Society and the Governing Council of the College now became necessary. A draft was prepared and was approved and initialled by both sides with a view to execution when the new

Governing Council was appointed. A copy of this agreement is reproduced in Appendix "D".

IX

Members and sympathisers of the Society in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland inquired in 1957 whether students from their part of Africa would also be accepted by the College. The matter was taken up with the College authorities. There was no provision in the regulations at that time for the admission of students from outside East Africa. Later, the Government White Paper to which reference has been made dealt with this subject in the following terms:

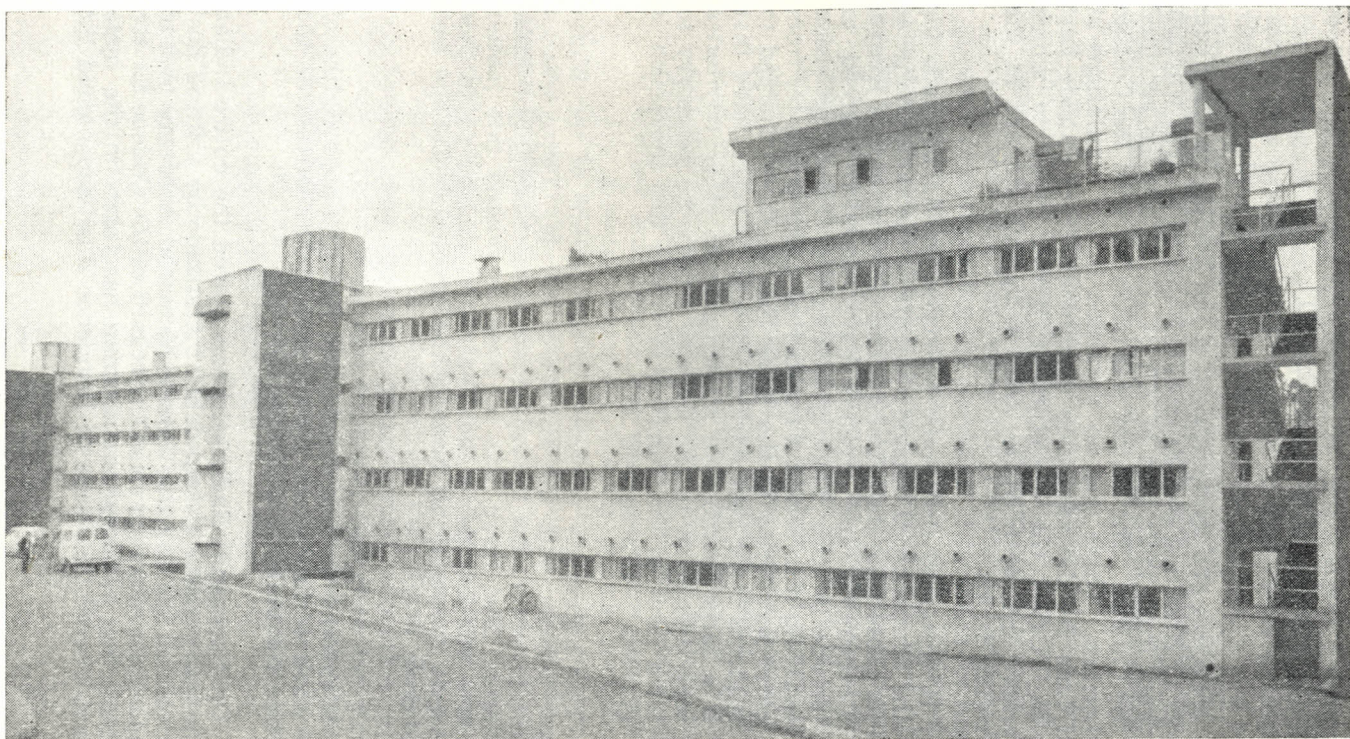
"It is agreed that some provision should be made for the admission of outside students at the same charge as for those from East Africa. The Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda have therefore agreed to include in their block grants to the College provision enabling it to accept a number of under-graduates from other territories at the same fees as those charged to students from East Africa. It will be appreciated that if a large number of students from other territories seek admission to the College it may be necessary to set a limit to the numbers to whom this concession is granted." (Paragraph 13.)

This paragraph appeared in the section of the White Paper dealing with the Makerere College. There was no doubt, however, that the ruling would have to apply to both Colleges. But there was no need to pursue this matter because our friends in the Federation showed no further interest may be, because the Rhodesian College was now open.

X

It remains only to express the Society's appreciation of the work of those who contributed to the success of the scheme for building a college.

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan placed the entire Indian community under a deep debt of gratitude by visiting East Africa and opening the Gandhi Memorial Academy part of the College. As a token of the regard of the College for the interest this philosopher-statesman has taken in the institution, one of the Halls of Residence has been named the



RADHAKRISHNAN HALL

Radhakrishnan Hall. A painting in oils of Dr. Radhakrishnan also hangs in the Library of the College.

A brief account is given below of the financial help rendered to The Royal College, Nairobi, by the Society:—

	£
(1) Total of cash paid from the collections made by the Society from various sources i.e. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, the Rhodesias, the Congo and India	300,000
(2) Donation obtained by the Society from the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi of India which forms the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Trust Fund.	97,894
(3) Grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund attracted by donations from the Society	107,000
	£504,894

The unspent balance is available to carry on the Society's work and to meet with its running expenses.

The main task which the Society set out to perform has now been completed. The University College is functioning. It is being used by the students of all races from all parts of Eastern Africa. The Society will now give consideration to carrying out some of its other objects.

As Appendix "D" shows, the total contribution to the College attributable to the Society is £504,894. Of this £200,000 was intended to be a contribution towards the cost of erecting and equipping the college buildings and it has been so used. A sum of £107,000 was paid by the Colonial Office direct to the College. A few comments may be made on the other amounts mentioned in the Agreement.

First it is necessary to draw the attention of readers to one special fact in connection with these collections. That fact is that the success that attended the task would not have been possible without the help and encouragement of the Government and the people of India.

The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi of India made a special donation of securities worth nearly 20 lac shillings. A sum of £97,894 was realised by the sale of these securities and this formed the basis of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Fund which is administered by trustees in Nairobi for the benefit of objects connected with the College.

This was a direct donation by India to Kenya for the benefit of the children of all races attending the College. The indirect assistance from India was also considerable.

Many of our bigger donors are the Indian business houses of Uganda which have their head offices or parent concerns in India. Approaches for donations were made to these concerns in India and the leaders inside and outside the Government there, were extremely helpful in this connection. Thus, a substantial part of the sum of £300,000 (that is, £200,000 being cash paid for the erection and equipping of buildings plus £100,000 being the Gandhi Memorial Endowment Fund) paid to the College by the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society itself is also attributable to the generosity of the Government and the people of India.

The "Gandhi Memorial Endowment Fund" (that is £100,000 already mentioned) is lying with and is at the full and free disposal of the College authorities. The Society was consulted in 1962 with regard to the use of the accumulated interest of this Fund and the Society expressed its complete approval of the use proposed by the College. A letter dated the 4th June, 1962 addressed by the Finance Officer of the College to the Trustees of the Fund is reproduced in Appendix "F". This will be of interest to readers.

The trustees of the "Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Fund" (£97,894) are empowered to use the income of it for certain specified objects. The income can be used for other objects with the consent of the Gandhi Memorial Academy Board. The following is a summary of the items on which the income of the Fund has been used to the end of 1962. All items represent expenditure incurred in furthering the education and welfare of the students of the College.

AWARDS:—

	Shs.	Cts.	Shs.	Cts.
Scholarships	18000	00		
Bursaries	79800	00		
Prizes	1300	00		
	<hr/>		99100	00

GRANTS:—

Israel Students' Seminar	16442	00		
Outward Bound Course ...	1500	00		
Practical training of student engineers	4360	00		
	<hr/>		22302	00

DONATIONS:—

Inter-collegiate sports ..	10015	49		
Boxing Rings	3400	00		
Basket Ball Posts	619	40		
Students' Library	3352	00		
Sports Equipment	6231	81		
Photographic Equipment ...	13700	00		
Other Equipment	1348	39		
	<hr/>		38667	09
			Total	<u>160069</u> <u>09</u>

The position of this trust fund at the end of 1962 was as follows:—

	Shs.	Cts.
Original Fund	1,957,878	00
Accumulated Surpluses ...	555,938	62
	<hr/>	
	2,513,816	62
	<hr/> <hr/>	

XI

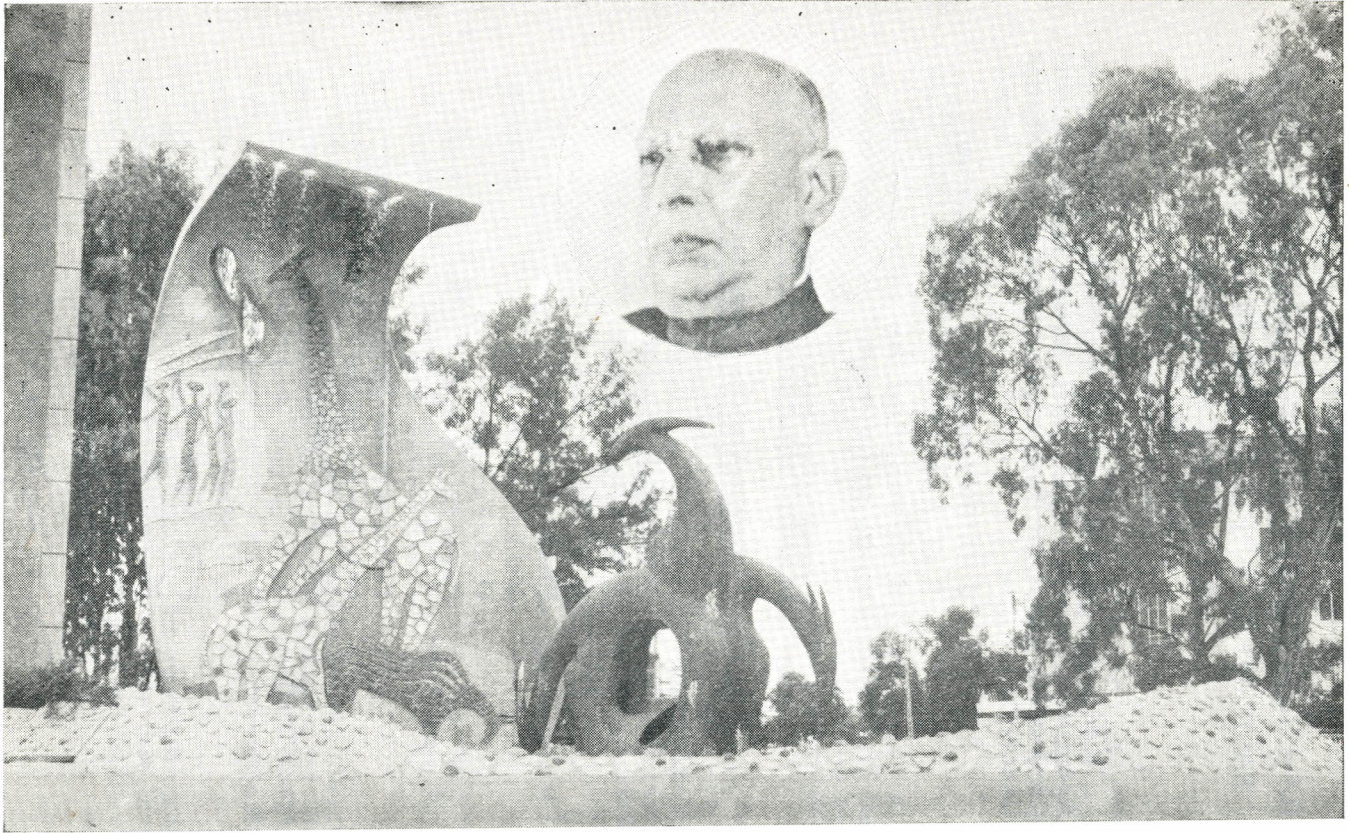
The persons who helped the Society in collecting funds and in other directions were very many. The debt of the Society to them was acknowledged in the Souvenir Volumes published at the time of the opening of the College. It is not easy to pick out names from a long list for special mention here. As is natural, the chief office-bearers in the early days bore a great deal of the burden of work. The present writer has no desire to be invidious but it is difficult to avoid mentioning the names of Mr. A. B. Patel, Seth Nanji Kalidas Mehta and Mr. M. P. Shah as those who were largely responsible for planning and organising collections.

Special mention must also be made here of the late Dr. R. K. Yajnik whose energy, ability and personal contacts were of enormous benefit to the Society. Dr. R. K Yajnik, M.A., Ph.D (Lond.), came to East Africa in 1952 to take up the post of Executive Officer and Joint Secretary of the Society. He was with us for four years. He travelled in this part of Africa from country to country, from town to town, and from house to house collecting donations for the setting up of a College. His old pupils and others who knew him before or who came to know him while he was here rallied to his call for help. His contacts in India proved very useful. The result was that the Society was able to collect and to pay over to the College the sums mentioned in Appendix "D". He also managed to collect an additional sum for the running of the Society.

Dr. Yajnik returned to India in 1956 but came back to East Africa twice to help with problems relating to the recognition of the College by the University of London. He accompanied missions to the United Kingdom for the same purpose. His persuasive tongue was always helpful.

He died of heart failure in Bombay, India on the 11th December, 1960. In recognition of his services to the Society and to the cause of higher education in East Africa, the Society has erected a memorial fountain at the College.

This final section cannot be closed without a reference to the work of Shri Apa B. Pant who was the first Commissioner for the Government of India. His home was the venue of many of the Society's early meetings and his interest and initiative were of great benefit, as was his personal influence here and in India. There were disappointments in the early days, but Mr. Pant was ready with advice and encouragement whenever interest seemed to flag or the tempo of work to fall.



“YAJNIK” FOUNTAIN

(APPENDIX 'A')

SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE
EAST AFRICAN INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.
27TH FEBRUARY, 1948.

A sub-committee of the following was appointed by the Executive Committee of the East African Indian National Congress to decide the form of the memorial to Mahatma Gandhi:

J. D. Byramjee, Esq. (Convener)
S. G. Amin, Esq.
D. D. Puri, Esq.
K. V. Adalja, Esq.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE

For Mahatma Gandhi Memorial.

Members:

S. G. Amin, Esq. (Chairman)
J. D. Byramjee, Esq. (Treasurer)
K. V. Adalja, Esq. (Secretary)
Premji Kanji, Esq.
Makhan Singh, Esq.
D. D. Puri, Esq.
Gopal Singh, Esq.
J. M. Nazareth, Esq.
T. Shankerdas, Esq.
Miss Savitri Vohra
Mrs. K. V. Adalja

CO-OPTED

Members:

A. U. Sheth, Esq.
P. D. Master, Esq.
M. U. Patel, Esq.
A. Pritam, Esq.
R. C. Gautama, Esq.

(APPENDIX 'B')

ARTICLE APPEARING IN 'THE KENYA DAILY MAIL'
OF 14TH MAY, 1949.

MEMORIAL FOR GANDHIJI
IN EAST AFRICA

In the Kenya Daily Mail's issue of 25th April appeared an interview with Sheth Nanjibhai Kalidas Mehta, the well-known and popular philanthropist of East Africa, who was at the time leaving for India after his short visit to East Africa.

MEMORIAL FOR GANDHIJI.

The interview was in connection with the need for a Gandhi Memorial Scheme in East Africa and the form and shape it should take. There have been discussions in the matter in the East African Territories and views have been expressed and some local efforts have been made.

Sheth Nanjibhai's interview was sought with a view to let the public know his ideas in the matter. Sheth Nanjibhai's love for education is well-known: much of his charities constitute large donations to educational institutions here and in India. Moreover, in India, Sheth Nanjibhai is building a Kirti Mandir in Porbunder, at the place where Mahatma Gandhi was born. He will be spending something like Shs. 600,000/- for this memorial to Gandhiji.

As a result of requests from our non-Gujarati readers, we are giving the substance of this interview in English.

NANJIBHAI'S SCHEME.

Sheth Nanjibhai said that my interest is centred mainly in education and therefore in my view provision for the higher education of boys and girls of all races in East Africa should be the most suitable and fitting memorial for a man like Mahatma Gandhi.

Children in East Africa could only be educated up to London Matric and Senior Cambridge and after that they have to be sent to India or England for higher education or any sort of technical education.

Not all, however, could send their boys or girls abroad for this purpose. Only few can and are doing so. Among those remaining there may be thousands who could equip themselves for leading a better and higher life if there were opportunities for them to do so. It should be the object of such a memorial to provide this opportunity.

OPEN FOR ALL.

Therefore, said Sheth Nanjibhai, my opinion is that we should go in for a scheme of East African University to commemorate the name of Mahatma Gandhi. The University should be such as to provide not only studies for arts but also for science and other technical subjects.

The University should of course be open for all classes and races. There could be no discrimination. Indians, Africans, Arabs, Europeans and in fact any person who calls himself or herself an East African citizen should have full freedom to avail of this facility for study and advancement in life.

Nor there could be any distinction of religion in such an institution. Funds may be contributed by any one who is in favour of such a scheme either for the sake of Mahatmaji or for the sake of the ideal of education itself. Its benefits must be free to all irrespective of any distinction of race or religion.

COST OF THE SCHEME.

Sheth Nanjibhai giving a broad outline of his view in the matter stated that at least ten million shillings or £500,000/- should be raised in the beginning to make it a success.

It was also quite evident that the success of any such scheme cannot be achieved without generous assistance and active sympathy of East African Governments in respect of land as well as fifty percent monetary contribution.

That should be the first step and if indication about this aid could be had the fifty per cent of the balance ought to be raised by the East African peoples themselves. It is not as difficult as it sounds if all sections and races of East Africa join together and put their heart and soul in it.

INDIA'S INTEREST.

Sheth Nanjibhai expressed the view that if once a scheme could take shape, it would be quite legitimate to approach the Government of India for assistance. It would also be quite legitimate to approach the Trustees of the Gandhi Memorial Fund in India for a contribution from that Fund to the Scheme of this sort here.

Gandhiji's interest in Indians overseas was well-known and as the University's benefits would be open to all races and religion, the Trustees would also be contributing towards African welfare incidentally. Same principle applies to the Government of India.

Although Indians residing abroad are citizens of the territories which they made their home, India cannot divest herself of her interest in their cultural, social and educational welfare. Thus on all these grounds he was of the opinion that both India Government and Gandhi Memorial Fund Trustees could be induced to help.

The balance should be raised locally by means of donations and in order to guide and help us in such a matter we could draw upon the valuable experience and knowledge of such men as Kaka Kalelker and Shree Kumaraappa. He was quite sure Congress would loan the services of these tried and eminent social workers for a scheme of this type.

APPEAL TO WORKERS.

Sheth Nanjibhai said that it would be futile to erect statues at several places for Gandhiji. All such efforts would be wasteful. If a memorial is to be created it should be of the type mentioned by him. He urged all workers of East Africa — social, educational, economic and political — to give their serious thought to the scheme outlined here briefly and then if they consider that it was workable, to get together and go into greater details.

It is my experience, concluded Sheth Nanjibhai, that sincere and honest workers for humanitarian objects have always found the money needed for them. So will be the case with this scheme if honest and sincere workers come out to work for it.

(APPENDIX "C")

THE HON. SECRETARY, MR. CHANAN SINGH'S
LETTER TO
MISS MARGERY PERHAM, C.B.E., OF NUFFIELD
COLLEGE, OXFORD.

P.O. Box 9598,
NAIROBI.
13th January, 1958.

Miss Margery Perham,
c/o Nuffield College,
OXFORD, ENGLAND.

Madam,

I have felt it necessary to write to you as I have been informed that you have made certain statements or expressed certain opinions which are of importance or concern to my Society.

2. This society was formed some years ago to start a college in memory of Mahatma Gandhi. The College was intended to provide education to students of all races for University Degrees in Arts, Science and Commerce. Later it was decided not to set up an independent college but to co-operate with the Governments of these territories in providing University and professional education. As a result, the name of the new College which the Governments were establishing was amended to read "The Royal Technical College (incorporating the Gandhi Memorial Academy)". A statutory board was set up to give advice to the College Council on matters concerning "The Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce".

3. It was always understood by us and by the College authorities that students would be prepared for degrees of the University of London. The first degree for which coaching was to be given was the B.Sc. (Econ.) degree. Studies for other degrees were to be introduced later as need arose.

4. Difficulties arose and it was not found possible to arrange courses for the B.Sc. (Econ.) degree. The position in this respect is still under review and we are unable to say what final arrangements for university education will be made.

5. These matters have been causing us grave concern. We are still thinking of ways and means of achieving our original objects in collaboration with the authorities of the Royal Technical College. There is little doubt in my mind that our members will regard as a breach of faith a decision to postpone indefinitely, or to give up, the original plan to start degree courses in Kenya. We realise, however, that some time must elapse before the necessary arrangements are made and the University authorities in the United Kingdom are persuaded to approve the arrangements.

6. While we were occupied with these difficulties and worries, the news reached us that you had expressed the view that the Asian communities of these territories were satisfied with the arrangements at Makerere and that they were not particularly anxious for the starting of degree courses in Nairobi. I can assure you that this came to us as a great surprise. The truth is the opposite of what you have stated.

7. We have nothing against Makerere, but the fact remains that we raised funds and paid them to the College authorities on the understanding that degree courses would be provided. I feel sure you have misunderstood some remarks by some Asian in this connection. Otherwise, I do not know any Asian of any standing in public life who thinks the existence of Makerere justifies the absence of arrangements for University education here.

8. It will be kind of you if you take early steps to correct the impression that your statement has made in London University circles. An opinion expressed by a person in your position, especially if it is stated to be supported by responsible Asian opinion in East Africa, cannot fail to do our cause great harm. I believe the authorities of the University of London are already attaching importance to your statement.

9. I need hardly say that I shall be pleased to furnish any information you may require. Meantime, I enclose an extra copy of this letter so that you may pass it on to the London University Senate committee dealing with the matter of University education here.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd.
CHANAN SINGH
Hon. Secretary.

(APPENDIX "D")

DRAFT OF AN
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GANDHI MEMORIAL
ACADEMY SOCIETY AND THE GOVERNING COUNCIL
OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE, NAIROBI.

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT made between the ROYAL COLLEGE COUNCIL under the Royal College Act 1960 (No. 4 of 1960) of the East Africa High Commission (hereinafter called "The Council") of the one part and the GANDHI MEMORIAL ACADEMY SOCIETY an unincorporated body registered under the Societies Ordinance of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and having its registered office at Nairobi in the said Colony (hereinafter called "the Society") of the other part.

WHEREAS an agreement was entered into on the Twelfth day of November One Thousand nine hundred and fifty four between the Governing Council of the Royal Technical College of East Africa of the one part and the Society of the other defining the position and the share of the Society in the establishment and administration of the Royal Technical College of East Africa (hereinafter called "the College").

AND WHEREAS the Society has provided or caused to be provided for the use of the Royal Technical College or for use in connection with the running of the College financial resources mentioned hereunder:

	£
(i) Cash paid for the erection and equipping of building	200,000
(ii) Cash paid which forms the Gandhi Memorial Endowment Fund	100,000
(iii) Donation obtained from the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi of India which forms the GANDHI SMARAK NIDHI FUND ...	97,894
(iv) Grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund attracted by donations from the Society	107,000
TOTAL ...	<u>£504,894</u>

AND WHEREAS the Royal Technical College has now been raised to the status of a University College and the Act which established it has been repealed and replaced by a new statute namely the said Royal College Act 1960.

AND WHEREAS it is now necessary in view, first, of the changed status of the College and, secondly, of the various decisions taken on the Report of the Working Party on Higher Education in East Africa July/August 1958 to redefine the position of the Society in relation to the College.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH AS follows:

- 1 The Council will arrange for
 - (a) the College library to be designated "the Gandhi Memorial Library";
 - (b) one of the professorships to be named after Mahatma Gandhi;
 - (c) the words "(incorporating the Gandhi Memorial Academy)" to be inserted immediately underneath the name of the College on all letter heads, calendars and reports, and such other publications as the Council may determine.
2. The statue of Mahatma Gandhi erected on the second floor of the present main College building shall not be removed from its present site without the consent of the Society by resolution of its Administrative Body.
3. The Council agrees to allow the photographs, name plates, boards and plaques commemorating the association between the College and the Society or donors of the Society to remain where they are now fixed or placed either in the tuition blocks or in the hostels of the College; provided, however, that the photographs and plaques now in the Library shall be transferred to the new College Library when the latter is completed.
4. The Council agrees to name parts of the College buildings or hostels substantially in accordance with the promises given to Donors by the Gandhi Memorial College Committee in its printed appeal for funds dated the ninth day of September one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two on a scale related to the Donors' proportionate contribution made through the Society to the establishment and support of the College.

5. It is hereby agreed and understood that the terms of this Agreement shall not in any way affect the administrative and academic unity of the College; that all facilities afforded by the College for tuition, residence and social life of Students and Staff shall continue to be available for all Students and members of the Staff irrespective of their race or creed, and that the Council shall remain the Supreme Authority in the affairs of the College.

6. The Council undertakes to arrange for the presentation of Annual Accounts of the College in such a manner as to show clearly the funds provided by, or through the efforts of, the Society and also the way, as far as possible, that they have been disbursed or otherwise dealt with.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

Initialled by

P. J. ROGERS.
Chairman-Governing Council of
The Royal College, Nairobi

Initialled by

J. M. NAZARETH.
Vice-President-Gandhi Memorial
Academy Society.

Initialled by

CHANAN SINGH.
Hon. Secretary-Gandhi Memorial
Academy Society.

27th June, 1960.

(APPENDIX "E")

PORTIONS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE, NAIROBI,
ACT, 1960.

ACT NO. 4 OF 1960.

An Act to make provision for the transformation of the Royal Technical College of East Africa into a University College to be called The Royal College, Nairobi, for the repeal of the Royal Technical College of East Africa Act, 1954, for the Government, Control and Administration of the Royal College Nairobi, and for other matters incidental thereto and connected therewith.

7. (1) Membership of the Council

The Council shall consist of the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, the Treasurer, two ex officio members and 26 other members appointed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

7. (4) (e) (ii)

Two members shall be appointed by the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society.

7. (5) (c)

The 12 members appointed under paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (4) shall hold office until the end of the year in which this Act commences and shall thereupon retire, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

8. (9) (a) Gandhi Memorial Academy Board.

The Council shall establish a committee thereof, to be known as the Gandhi Memorial Academy Board, which shall have the rights, powers and duties possessed by or imposed on the Gandhi Memorial Academy Board by the Trust Deed of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi Fund dated 27th April, 1955, and which shall, for such purposes, be deemed to be the successor of the Gandhi Memorial Academy Board established by section 14 of the Royal Technical College of East Africa Act, 1954.

(b) The Gandhi Memorial Academy Board shall consist of:

(i) a Chairman, who shall be appointed by the Council from among its members;

(ii) four members appointed by the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society.

(iii) two members appointed by the Council from among its members,

and each such member shall hold office for such period, not exceeding two years, as may be determined at the time of his appointment, but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS — 27-SCHEDULE (PARA 2)

So far as is consistent with the provisions of this Act there shall be transferred to, vested in and imposed on the Council all the rights, powers, liabilities and duties, whether arising under any law or by contract, which, immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, were vested in, imposed on or enforceable by or against the Governing Council of the Royal Technical College of East Africa.

Provided that the provisions of an agreement made on 12th November, 1954, between the Governing Council of the Royal Technical College of East Africa and the Gandhi Memorial Academy Society shall cease to have effect as from the date of the commencement of this Act if, within three months of such commencement, the Council and the said Society enter into an agreement in the terms, subject to such modifications as may be agreed between the Council and the said Society, of a draft copies of which have been deposited with the Chairman of the Governing Council of the Royal Technical College of East Africa and the President of the said Society and, for the purposes of identification, initialled on the 27th June, 1960, by the said Chairman, the Registrar of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, the said President and the Honorary Secretary of the said Society.

b. The first Chairman shall be P. J. Rogers, Esq, C.B.E., the first Principal shall be Dr. J. M. Hyslop, and the first Vice-Principal shall be Dr. H. P. Gale, O.B.E.; and each of such persons shall be deemed to have been appointed to his office in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(APPENDIX "F")

Copy of a letter received from
THE ROYAL COLLEGE, NAIROBI
Incorporating the Gandhi Memorial Academy

Our Ref. D. 3/18

P. O. Box 30197,
NAIROBI.
4th June, 1962.

The Trustees,
Gandhi Memorial Fund,
P. O. Box 9598,
NAIROBI.

Gentlemen,

CHIROMO.

You will recall that it was with the most generous assistance of your Board that we were able to purchase this magnificent estate for the extension of the College. I am therefore pleased to advise you of the financial position following completion of the transfer. The total cost was £59,940 including stamp duty and legal charges, of which £20,000 was provided from Colonial Development and Welfare sources, leaving £39,940 to be found from Gandhi Memorial interest.

The accrued interest standing to the credit of the fund in our books as at 30th June, 1961 was £26,825 and by 30th June, 1962 it is anticipated that a further £6,443 will have been received, including a small profit on the sale of investments in 1961.

By the end of June, 1962, therefore, £33,268 will have been provided from Gandhi funds, leaving a balance of £6,672 as a charge against future interest. This will all be found by the end of 1963.

The College Administration are extremely happy to communicate this position to you and to add our grateful thanks to the profound appreciation already expressed by the Council of the Royal College. I feel sure that the Trustees will also find some pleasure in the speed with which the debt will be extinguished.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd.
J. R. TOVELL,
Finance Officer.

GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE SOCIETY

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(6.9.1952 to 10.1.1954)

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