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EAST AFR. PROT

62508.

SAC
Covering 101
Conf

PAW BONUS

Report fully on question and views and reasons which led him to pursue matter with persistence.

Successor Paper.

Mr. Robinsa Subj Recd

Mr. Gattanley

This history of the case would have been useful to Sir A. Davall ^{if it had} arrived before he left. As it is it does not add very much to our knowledge beyond the extraordinary strength of the ^{initial} ~~initial~~ feeling which it reveals, and which caused Mr. Cowring to press for the acceptance of the Commissioner's recommendations as they stood.

With regard to the last two papers, the Special Commissioner's terms of reference are sufficiently wide to cover the higher paid officials as well as the

Next subsequent Paper.

situation is
the situation is
in all respects
to be avoided

the following
policy
will be
advised
as to the
best
of the arrangements which have
been made
for the protection of the Chinese has
been decided
and it was decided
that the Chinese
should be
engaged in
all
and that in
addition
to the
Chinese
there
should be
a
large
body
of
Chinese
police
and
that
the
Chinese
police
should
be
employed
in
the
protection
of
the
Chinese
population
as
of
its
own
peculiar
concern
it will not be an
easy
matter.

Opinions can find by

645. 7. 1. 18

Yours, B. S. C. B. Secretary, Protection Office

THE TIGA PROTECTORATE.

WALTER H. LONG, P.C.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

6250

21 October, 1916.

Sir,

RE:

RE:

I have the honor to refer to the correspondence
ending with my confidential despatch No. 100 of August
20th, on the subject of the proposed war loan to the
State of the Prussian.

2. Owing partly to the present uncertainty in
the mail service between East Africa and England under
present day conditions and partly to what I considered
to be the extreme gravity of the case, the greater
part of the agreed Service on the subject has been
of short duration. But I fear desire to set forth
at greater length the views which I hold on the subject
and the reasons which induce me to press those
views on you with so much insistence. It may have considered
more persistence. It will also be convenient for me
to record and repeat certain claims which were
being filed against me in respect of the my former
proposals throughout which I was in
communication with you on this subject.

3. Even though after considerable dissatisfaction
existed with the rate of remuneration and the
general conditions of service. Comparisons were
drawn with the position of the employees in local
commercial concerns and the manifestly increasing
prosperity.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WALTER H. LONG, P.C.,

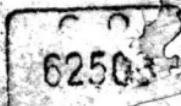
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S.W.

PRIMA PROTECTORATE.

180A



22] 10th October, 1916.

Sir,

RE:

RE:

I have the honor to refer to my correspondence
ending with my despatch dated 29th August no. 146 of August
1916, on the subject of the payment of a war bonus to the
staff of this Protectorate.

2. Owing partly to the great uncertainty in
the mail service between East Africa and England under
present day conditions, and partly to what I consider'd
to be the extreme gravity of the case, the greater
urgency of the subject, since the subject has been
of late materials, I now desire to set forth
in greater length the views which I hold on the subject
and the reasons which induce me to press those
views on you with such insistence. You may have considered
my persistence. It will also be convenient for me
to record and reiterate certain claims which were
being filed to me by the staff of the war bonus
proposals throughout the Empire of which I was in
communication with you on the subject.

3. Even at the time of my considerable dissatisfaction
existed with the state of employment and the
general conditions of service. Comparisons were
drawn with the position of the employees in local
commercial concerns and the manifestly increasing
prosperity.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WALTER H. LONG, P.M.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, S.W.

prosperity of the general public gave rise to much discontent especially among the II grade European staff. The many opportunities open to the general public for augmenting their incomes by the judicious investment of any small capital or savings are denied to our civil servant since you are permitted to take any steps towards making for himself locally a home where he can settle down on final retirement from the service. He is not allowed to have a private station in the country, and I believe that these restrictions are not only the cause of the loss to the community but would be a valuable type of welfare benefit to our staff between the official and settler classes, so easy to friction and which is not unrepresented by the former. There are many instances after having devoted his best years of service to the service under the Crown in this part of the world have necessarily cut themselves off from their native land. It will on retirement be compelled to go again to a foreign country without having saved sufficient money or sufficient reason to enable them to do so again in another country.

To a staff already discontented the inevitable news of the war came as a rude shock. As time went on and the cost of living correspondingly increased those who had been able to save money saw their savings gradually disappearing, and those, and there are many of them, who were living up to the full amount of their income, began to get into debt. Matters came to a head in June last year when petitions for the amelioration of their position were received from the Uganda

prosperity of the general public gave rise to much discontent especially among the II grade European staff. The many opportunities open to the general public for augmenting their incomes by the judicious investment of any small capital or savings are denied to the civil servant who is not even permitted to take any steps towards making for himself locally a home where he can settle down on final retirement from the service. He is not allowed to have a private staff in the country, and I believe that these restrictions are not only the cause of the loss to the community but would be a valuable type of殖民ist buyout of the war between the official and settler classes, so easy to friction and which is not unrepresented by the former. There are many cases after having devoted the best years of their lives to serving under the Crown in this country and who have necessarily cut themselves off from their will on retirement be compelled to live amongst uncongenial and unfamiliar surroundings without having saved sufficient money or sufficient pension to enable them to start again in another country.

To a staff already discontented the inevitable effects of the war came as a rude shock. As time went on and the cost of living correspondingly increased those who had been able to save money saw their savings gradually disappearing, and those, and there are many of them, who were living up to the full amount of their income, began to get into debt. Matters came to a head in June last year when petitions for the amelioration of their position were received from the Uganda.

Uganda Railway staff and a further petition on similar lines was being organised by the rest of the civil service. This latter petition was eventually received by me on January 21st, and transmitted to you under cover of my despatch No. 271 of April 22nd, in which I explained the reasons why it had been held up for 3 months. At the same time the Hon. P. H. Clarke gave notice of a resolution which he desired to put in the Legislative Council. These circumstances were reported to you by my Confidential despatch No. 115 of 6th June, 1917, with the result that you authorised the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the whole question. Before, however, the Commission could be appointed, matters appeared to me to be going from bad to worse. All Government Departments had become seriously understaffed. Individuals were overworked and overdue for leave and the steadily increasing living expenses were becoming a very acute source of irritation. I accordingly telegraphed to you on January 28th that I proposed to instruct the Commission to make special recommendations for war bonuses or allowances quite apart from the general question of the amelioration of the conditions of service.

5. It was more particularly the discontent amongst employees of the Uganda Railway, which was causing Mr. Eastwood, the General Manager, considerable misgivings, that induced me to seek sanction to announce that the principle of the grant of a war bonus was accepted by you. We have in the past had long periods of railway strikes and under present conditions, even of passive obstruction on the part of the railway staff,

I have filed very serious consequences.

I received your approval of my proposal, which was communicated to the staff in a Ministerial circular dated [redacted] and, in my opening address to the Legislative Council on the 18th idem, I gave the further opportunity of referring to Mr.

I have had the pleasure of referring to your motion, to repeal the law you were in sympathy with me in this matter, and the suggested method of alleviating special hardships suffered by the staff as a result of war conditions. These staff difficulties, together with the prompt appointment of a Commission which took place the next day, did much to keep the movement throughout the service.

The Circular, dated March 4th, was issued at the end of the month.

On the following day, the first of April, the special members I permitted to return, although no direct recommendations of the Ministerial circular, subject to the advice of the members that the proposals were included in the Circular, were liberal, except perhaps in the case of stations such as Nairobi and Mombasa. As far as the Asiatic staff the situation was more difficult. On March 14th

the Executive Council, with the support of Mr. G. S. S. of the 18th idem, adopted a resolution, suggested by the Minister, to the effect that adoption, so far as possible, of European officials and all available staff, those being the classes which in my opinion were in the greatest need of immediate relief.

... filed very serious consequences.
I received your approval of my
proposal, which was communicated to the staff in a
Circular circular dated ... and, in my opening
speech to the Legislative Council on the 18th idem, I
gave the further opportunity for referring to Mr.
[redacted] motion, to repeal [redacted] you were in sympathy
with the suggested method of alleviating special hardships
arisen as a result of war conditions. These
changes, together with the prompt appointment of
a Commission which took place the next day, did much to
keep up interest throughout the service. The
Commission, appointed March 4th, was
composed of [redacted]. On the following
day, the 5th, the [redacted] members I permitted
to speak had no direct
recommendations of the
Government, subject to the
members that the proposals
suggested included in the
Circular were liberal, except perhaps
in the case of stations such as Nairobi
whereas the Asiatic staff the
[redacted] Mr. Leigh. On March 14th
the [redacted] in Executive Council, with
the [redacted] of the 18th idem
and suggested by the
[redacted] their adoption, so far as
[redacted] European officials and all
[redacted] staff, these being the classes which in my
opinion were in the greatest need of immediate relief.

I received your approval of my
 proposal which I communicated to the staff in a
 [redacted] circular dated [redacted] and, in my opening
 speech to the Legislative Council on the 18th idem, I
 gave the further opportunity of referring to Mr.
 [redacted]'s motion, to repeat [redacted] you were in sympathy
 [redacted] suggested method of alleviating special hardships
 [redacted] arisen as a result of war conditions. These
 [redacted] difficulties, together with the prompt appointment of
 [redacted] Commission which took place the next day, did much to
 [redacted] acceptance throughout the service.

The [redacted] [redacted] dated March 4th, was
 [redacted] On the following day the [redacted]
 [redacted] [redacted] members I submitted
 [redacted] though no direct
 [redacted] recommendations of the
 [redacted] specially, subject to the
 [redacted] members that the proposals
 [redacted] officers included in the
 [redacted] being liberal, except perhaps
 [redacted] situations such as Nairobi.
 [redacted] As the Asiatic staff the
 [redacted] if enough. On March 14th
 [redacted] in Executive Council, with
 [redacted] paper 30. Some of the 18th idem
 [redacted] [redacted] suggested by the
 [redacted] [redacted] their adoption, so far as
 [redacted] concerned European officials and all
 [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] staff, these being the classes which in my
 [redacted] were in the greatest need of immediate relief.

I received your approval of my suggestion, which was communicated to the staff in a ~~secretariat~~ circular dated 2nd March, and in my opening address to the Legislative Council on the 18th idem, I gave the further opportunity you were referring to for.

I have given your motion, to repeal ~~the~~ you were in sympathy with my suggested method of alleviating special hardships suffered by the staff as a result of war conditions. These difficulties, together with the prompt appointment of a Commission which took place the next day, did much to restore confidence throughout the service. The Circular, dated March 4th, was

On the following day, 5th March, I met the special members I permitted to attend, through no direct communication with the Executive Council, and explained the foundations of the proposal, generally, subject to the consideration of the members that the proposals were liberal, except perhaps in the case of the European officials included in the same. In the case of the Asiatic staff the proposal was to be left to the Executive Council. On March 14th I again met the special members in Executive Council, with the Circular of 30. 3/23 of the 18th idem regarding the relief suggested by the

Government, and the same was adopted, so far as the European officials and all other removable staff, these being the classes which in my opinion were in the greatest need of immediate relief.

I wired at the same time that I proposed to consider further the case of other classes of civil servants, and I expressed the opinion that it might be necessary to increase the allowances payable to Asiatics, suggested that the cost of the war bonus should be debited to "War Expenses".

7. Having considered the Commission's proposals further, I telegraphed on March 23rd, recommending their adoption also in the case of all 1 Class European members, residing in Nairobi or Mombasa, and stated therefrom that back to the Commission the suggestion concerning members of this category who were stationed elsewhere referred also to the case of 4th Grade members, all of whom have, by reason of the fact that the privilege of private practice, & every opportunity, facilities for increasing their emoluments, maximum annual salary for which a bonus was intended.

On the 25th I received the following communication from the Uganda Division of the service:-

(a) A protest from the 1.A.C.Y.C.M.G., Kenya's African League on behalf of the Commandant, against the recommendation contained in the 2nd part of paragraph 14 of the Commission's report to the effect that civil servants bound for military duty should not be considered as eligible for a bonus while so engaged.

(b) A further similar protest dated March 14th from the Commandant.

(c) A communication dated March 15th from the "Non-European Civil Service Association" and the "Uganda Railway Asiatic Staff Association", in the form of a resolution passed unanimously at a mass meeting held on the

It was at the same time that I proposed to consider further the case of other classes of civil servants, and I expressed the opinion that it might be necessary to increase the allowances payable to Asiatics, suggested that the cost of the war bonus should be debited to "War Expenses".

7. Having considered the Commission's proposals further, I telegraphed on March 23rd, recommending that their awarding also in the case of all 1 CLASS & any European members residing in Nairobi or Mombasa, and stated that according to me back to the Commission the suggestion contained in the report of this category who were stationed in Uganda be deferred also to the case of African members, some of whom have, by reason of the fact that they (Africans) privilege of private practice, & enjoyed opportunities for increasing their emoluments beyond the salary for which a bonus was recommended.

On the 23rd day of March I received the following communication from your Honorable colleague of the service:-

(a) A telegram from the A.A.C. & M.G., Kenya African Legion on behalf of the Commandant, against the recommendation contained in the P. 14 part of paragraph 14 of the Commission's report to the effect that civil servants bound for military duty should not be considered as eligible for a bonus while so bound.

(b) A further similar protest dated March 14th from the Commandant.

(c) A communication dated March 15th from the "Non-European Civil Service Association" and the "Uganda Railway Asiatic Staff Association", in the form of a resolution passed unanimously at a mass meeting held on the

the previous day protesting against the inadequacy of the relief recommended by the Commission for the Asiatic staff. At their request this resolution was subsequently transmitted to you in my letter No. 629 of May 11th.

(d) A letter dated March 20th from the Chairman of the Civil Service Committee which had organised the petition of January 21st, referring to "the grave dissatisfaction existing amongst Civil Servants", and stating that that dissatisfaction had been "greatly accentuated during the last few days." The causes of the increased dissatisfaction were summarized in this letter under six distinct heads of which (a) and (b) dealt with specific recommendations of the European Commission which were considered inadequate, while others expressed apprehensions that the recommendations to be disregarded or circumvented. In the concluding paragraph of this communication, however, it was stated that the European Civil Service was in a state of the most unsettled state and that an early settlement of the bonus proposals was essential in the interests of the administration of the Protectorate.

On March 30th and April 6th, I received your reply to my telegrams of March 18th and 23rd. You informed me that you were unable to approve the scale proposed for Europeans because you considered them excessive, that the limit of the salary for the grant of the bonus for both married and single men should not exceed £500, that the bonus should be extended to officials in stations other than Mombasa and Nairobi, and that Medical Officers should be included unless their private practice had increased owing to the war.

You

You considered ~~considered~~ that, while the rates for the Asiatic staff, which might be approved, did not discriminate, discrimination was done in the case of the European staff, and you objected to the proposal to introduce a bonus because it did not give the men the same as the existing salary. You however approved of the date of introduction of the bonus, and, subject to certain special comments, of the general conditions under which it was to be granted. You asked me to consider whether with a lower scale for the European staff the cost could not be brought into balance and surplus balances.

On April 14th, I forwarded copies of the Commission's Report and referred to the recommendations I had made therein in my two telegrams of March 18th and 23rd. On the 16th of April 1931, after you referred your objections back to the Commission and discussed them with my Executive Council together with the Commission comments thereon, I telegraphed to you to effect that I regretted I was quite unable to suggest any more moderate or bonus which would at all meet the existing requirements. I stated that discrimination between European and Asiatic men was considered essential locally and intended this to refer to the maximum eligible salary as well as to the amount of bonus. I explained further that the formula which, on the principle of "no discrimination", would get away with the necessity of some discrimination between true European and Asiatic scales and between the European scales and those given in the Asiatic scales. I suggested the personnel in order to bring the Asiatic scales into line with a modified European scale, it

unofficial majority, and I quoted in extenso a paragraph from their report to which they attached particular importance. I agreed that all European officials should be included in the scheme regardless of residence. I reported the recommendations concerning the female staff. I asked for discretion in dealing with a few isolated cases in which it would be unnecessary to grant the full bonus. I urged approval of my recommendations and recorded my opinion that conditions had changed for the worse, and mentioned that I regarded with grave apprehension the general and increasing discontent throughout the service because of the delay in affording relief.

342
18322 11. In your reply dated April 2nd, you repeated your objections to my proposals and suggested a lower scale for Europeans. You considered that the maximum eligible salaries should be the same for both married and single officials and that the lowest salaries should have the highest bonus even if Europeans, and Arabs, and natives, were to receive large spouses. You approved the proposals regarding female employees and suggested that, up to a reasonable period, a minimum salary for Europeans of £200 per annum as a temporary measure. You mentioned that it was essential that the war bonus should be treated as distinct from the question of the improvement of civil service conditions generally. I referred this telegram to the Commission for comment, and on 25th April received a reply from the Chairman in the course of which he stated that the want of confidence shown in their endeavours to assist the Government had caused them to consider whether it would be in the interests of the public service that they

16222
not quite clear as to the
power of France to satisfy you for the non-European
part of your telegrams of April 2nd, and I accordingly
asked for instructions in my telegram No. 608 of May
13th. In order, however, to obtain the figures you
required with as little delay as possible, I caused a
circular to be issued on my letter calling upon Heads of
Departments to give me an estimate of the cost of the
Commissioner Proprietary. Receipt of your telegram
of April 2nd, for the preliminary figures,
and also of the one you proposed for the
war bonus received on May 9th, in
which you informed me that my
recommendation was to pay in excess of any awards in
the way of bonus that had been made in any part of the
Protectorate, and to pay only step preliminary to the
final award. You expressed
your consideration of the
amount which had been paid to the Protectorate as to which you
expressed dissatisfaction
but did not dare to estimate the amount
which had been paid. I must explain that my
views were that the war bonus should be
reciprocal to ordinary war expenditure. I have therefore
never considered it as being in any way dependent on the
present financial position of the Protectorate, but as a liability
which would have to be met in the same way as any other
special war expenses with which the Protectorate would be
charged. In addition, the 1st our entailed in working
out the cost of the Commissioner Proposals would have
been very considerable, and raising possibly false
hopes a to what would be granted. I had, however,
ascertained

16222
sists. It is not quite clear as to the
date of Tannia's proposal by you for the non-European
army in our telegram of April 22nd, and I accordingly
asked for instructions in my telegram No. 606 of May

13th. In order, however, to obtain the figures you
required with as little delay as possible, I caused a
circular to be issued on May 16th calling upon Heads of

Departments to give me an estimate of the cost of the

Commissioner's proposals. On receipt of your telegram
of May 21st, I gave you the figures.

On the 21st of April, 1918, you informed me

that the circular was issued on June

21st of April with no alternative figures.

Conditions were granted in excess of any

award that had been made in any

reply to any of your telegrams. You informed me that my

recommendation was to grant in excess of any awards in

any bonus that might be considered

in the way of bonus that had been made in any portion of the

Protectorate.

You expressed your dissatisfaction in consideration of the

conditions that had been made in the Protectorate as to which you

expressed dissatisfaction.

It is my desire that you be able to estimate the amount

of the war bonus that must be given.

I must explain that my

recommendation was clear that the war bonus should be

reduced secondary her expenditure. I have therefore

never offered it as being in any way dependent on the

financial position of the Protectorate, but as a liability

which would have to be met in the same way as any other

special war expenses with which the Protectorate would be

charged. In addition, the loss entailed in working

out the cost of the Commissioner's proposals would have

been very considerable, thus, raising possibly false

hopes of a large sum to be granted. I had, however,

ascertained

16222
not quite clear as to the
matter of sending you for the non-European
staff in my telegram of April 22nd, and I accordingly
asked for instructions in my telegram No. 600 of May

13th. In order, however, to obtain the figures you
required with as little delay as possible, I caused a
circular to be issued very ~~soon~~ calling upon Heads of

Departments to state ~~as soon as possible~~ the cost of the
~~and a Committee~~ circular was issued on receipt of your telegram

desirous for such ~~as possible~~ figures.
In reply to your telegram received on the
14th of May, another circular was issued on June

5th of April 1919, you informed me that
the figures were ~~given~~ in excess of any

figures given in your telegram received on May 9th in
that because that had been made in a

reply to your telegram you informed me that my
idea that a necessary step preliminary
to consideration of the war bonus in excess of any awards in

any bonus must be the consideration
in the way of bonus that had been made in any part of the

proposals of the Protectorate
as a necessary step preliminary to the
consideration of the war bonus.

You expressed in consideration of the
proposals had been made to the Protectorate as to which you

expressed dissatisfaction
but had not yet been able to estimate the amount
of necessary expenditure. You must explain that my

ideas were clear that the war bonus should be
entitled to be reduced ~~as necessary~~ war expenditure. I have therefore

not ~~entitled~~ it as being in any way dependent on the
current financial position of the Protectorate, but as a liability

which would have to be met in the same way as any other
special war expenses with which the Protectorate would be

charged. In addition, the 1^o our entailed in working
out the cost of the ~~proposals~~ ~~proposals~~ would have

been very considerable, ~~but~~, ~~but~~, raising possibly false
hopes a, to be granted. I had, however,

ascertained/

1622 I was not quite clear as to the
order of march proposed by you for the non-European
armies in our telegrams of April 20th, and I accordingly
asked for instructions in my telegram No. 1008 of May
13th. In order, however, to obtain the figures you
required with as little delay as possible, I caused a
circular to be issued on May 1st calling upon Heads of
Departments to estimate the cost of the
proposed march. Circular was received on
May 2nd, and you informed me
what you proposed for the
march. Your telegram received on
May 10th, in which another circular was issued on June
3rd, has informed me
of the estimated figures.
Estimations were given in excess of any
figures that had been made in any
circular issued by me, and it is evident that my
recommendation was that there should be no bonus in
any way or shape that could be made in any part of the
Protectorate. The Protectorate was preliminary to the
war, and the war was preliminary to the
Protectorate. You expressed your consideration of the
matter, and it was decided to make no award in
any way or shape. I have expressed dissatisfaction
with the amount of the war bonus, but I have been unable to estimate the amount
because of the lack of information. I must explain that my
recommendation was that the war bonus should be
based on necessary war expenditure. I have therefore
never offered it as being in any way dependent on the
amount of liability of the Protectorate, but as a liability
which would have to be met in the same way as any other
special war expenses with which the Protectorate would be
charged. In addition, the last war entailed in working
out the cost of the occupation. Proposals would have
been very undesirable, raising possibly false
hopes & to be granted. I had, however,
ascertained

16522
I do not quite clear as to the
matter of asking you for the non-European
part of your telegram of April 22nd, and I accordingly
asked for instructions in my telegram No. 600 of May
13th. In order, however, to obtain the figures you
required with as little delay as possible, I caused a
circular to be issued on my behalf calling upon Heads of

Departments to give me an estimate of the cost of the

non-European part of the proposed budget. On receipt of your telegram

asking for the non-European figures, I sent you what you proposed for the

European part. This circular was issued on June

8th of April 1931, you informed me.

Estimates were received in excess of any

figures which had been taken up on May 9th in

so far as that had been made in a reply to your April 22nd. You informed me that my

estimate was necessary after preliminary

recommendation had been made by experts of my awards in

the bonus fund, & that the consideration of the

proposals had been made in the Protectorate

before the final recommendations were made.

You expressed dissatisfaction with the

proposals, and asked for consideration of the

amount of war bonus to be paid to the Protectorate

as had been made to the Protectorate as to which you

expressed dissatisfaction.

I have now endeavoured to estimate the amount

of war bonus to be paid to the Protectorate.

I must explain that my

original proposal was that the war bonus should be

based on secondary war expenditure. I have therefore

arranged it as being in any way dependent on the

financial position of the Protectorate, but as a liability

which would have to be met in the same way as any other

special war expense with which the Protectorate would be

charged. In addition, the war entailed in working

out the cost of the Co-operation proposals would have

been very considerable, so as to raise possibly false

hopes to be granted. I had, however,

ascertained

ascertained from the Treasurer that the expenditure in question would be about £7500 per mensem. I mentioned this figure in my cypher telegram of May 14th in which I also suggested, as a possible reason for the high rate of bonus recommended for the East Africa Protectorate, that the salaries previously paid were insufficient to provide a margin to meet the increased cost of living arising from causes due to the war. The necessity for the immediate appointment of a Commission to enquire into the conditions of service generally appeared to be sufficient evidence of the urgent necessity of improving the position of the local civil servants. At the same time I estimated the estimated balance of assets over liabilities on March 31st which figures at £274,821 or an excess of £165,000 over the estimate forwarded to you in my confidential despatch No. 54 of March 20th.

In the meantime I have received no further local communications which caused me uneasiness. The cause of these was a request from the Non-European Staff that the resolution of March 17th, to which I have already referred, should be transmitted to you by telegram. This request was received in a letter dated April 29th which stated:- "At a mass meeting convened yesterday by the Protectorate and the Uganda Railway Asiatic Staff, the following resolution was passed unanimously:-

"This Mass Meeting of the Protectorate and the Railway Asiatic Staff unanimously resolves as follows:- As the delay in the grant of War Bonus is causing great anxiety in view of the fact that the necessities of life are very exorbitant and daily/

"daily show a tendency to rise, we therefore respectfully beg His Excellency the Acting Governor to be so good as to cable our Resolution of the 17th March 1918 to the Secretary of State "at our cost to expedite matters".

Govt
The earlier resolution was in due course transmitted
to you in my telegram No. 629 of May 11th.

The second factor was a further communication from stated the Chairman of the Commission dated May 7th, which was as follows the following effectuated by a resolution of his adequate "The Commissioners after considering Your consequence Excellency's letter to the question, have passed a resolution to the following resolution:

permanent and while anxious it is going to pass a resolution

Another telegram their signifies relating to the Panama Canal. We understand the general opinion they feel that the is now sufficient reason to postpone it address

and to the Royal Military Commissioner of the Colony

they believe to themselves that it would
be preferable to postpone their sittings until
the decision of the Colonial Office is received
with regard to the War Bonus, and as this may
be expected shortly they feel that it would be
better that they should await its arrival before
proceeding with the main part of their work.

'At the same time the Commissioners desire to
inform your Excellency that though the public
sittings are suspended, the work is still
continuing in private on the information already
procured, and to assure Your Excellency that they
hope that the reply from the Colonial Office will
be such as to enable them to proceed with their
public enquiry without further postponement.'

After/

his previous communication of April 25th I informed you for the information of paragraph 11, I had discussed the matter with the Chairman and begged him to use his influence with the Commissioners to keep the Commission in being because of the very serious effect which I feared any general resignation by the members would have upon the welfare of the civil service.

Departmental to submit estimates of the cost of quite realized the position and the Commission's proposita. Your letter of your reply had been received of myself which was definitely agreeing to suspend the next sitting of his Commission. No reply having been sent.

On the 25th of April 1888 I caused an official acknowledgement to be made of your communication of April 25th to be sent to him to the effect:-

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt the way of your memorandum of the 25th ultimo addressed to require, through His Excellency the Acting Governor, and with regard to the conclusion of the same of the same to say that His Excellency has addressed the Secretary of State by despatch support of the recommendations of the Commission, but has so far received no reply.

I am to express His Excellency's hope that the members of the Commission will reconsider their resolution to suspend their sittings in view of the fact that the Secretary of State has not yet had time had time for the purpose of seeing their Interim Report but has decided to rely on the necessarily meagre information available by telegram.

In my confidential despatch No. 88 of May 23rd,

I quoted the comments of the Commission on various criticisms to which their scheme had been subjected both locally and by yourself. I readily admit that under a simple system of recommendations, adapted to meet the very peculiar circumstances of the Protectorate Civil Service, individual cases of undue liberality as well as of special hardship are bound to occur. But, unless every single case were to be dealt with on its merits, I do not see how this could be avoided, and after mature consideration it appears to me, further, that any attempt at a compromise such as by differentiating between various stations or by further subdividing the different classes of officials into smaller groups would have immediately involved the Commissioners in a most elaborate series of recommendations which would have necessitated a very detailed and protracted enquiry, and would, even so, probably have been liable to considerable objection. Some differentiation between stations very naturally appeals to the mind because of the admittedly higher cost of living in some of the larger centres, and, as you are aware, I at first had doubts on this point as regards the higher paid officials, as intimated in my telegram of March 23rd, but, on further consideration, I abandoned this view because of the difficulty in suggesting alternative proposals, the comparatively small number of officials affected and the large amount of work which would be entailed in dealing with the cases of officials transferred from time to time. I gathered also from your telegram of April 6th that you were in favour of an uniform scale regardless of station of residence.

17. In this despatch I reported that the case of the rank and file of the Police, Prisons and Customs Departments as/

I quoted the comments of the Commission on various criticisms to which their scheme had been subjected both locally and by yourself. I readily admit that under a simple system of recommendations, adopted to meet the very peculiar circumstances of the Protectorate Civil Service, individual cases of undue liberality as well as of special hardship are bound to occur. But, unless every single case were to be dealt with on its merits, I do not see how this could be avoided, and after mature consideration it appears to me further that any attempt at a compromise such as by differentiating between various stations or by further subdividing the different classes of officials into smaller groups would have inevitably involved the Commission in a long-winded series of recommendations which would have necessitated a very tedious and protracted enquiry, would even so probably have been liable to ~~objection~~ detailed ~~objection~~ objections. The differentiation between stations very naturally appeals to the critic because the admittedly higher cost of living in some of the larger centres, and, as you are aware, I at first had doubts on this point as regards the higher paid officials, as intimated in my telegram of March 23rd, but, on further consideration, I abandoned this view because of the difficulty in suggesting alternative proposals, the comparatively small number of officials affected and the large amount of work which would be entailed in dealing with the cases of officials transferred from time to time. I gathered also from your telegram of April 5th that you were in favour of an uniform scale regardless of station of residence.

17. In this despatch I reported that the case of the rank and file of the Police, Prisons and Customs Departments as/

an additional 47% of miscellaneous employees was still
undesignated. I referred to the correspondence
between the Acting Governor and the Governor of Uganda and
the comparison drawn between the
proposals and the bonus approved
in your telegram of April
27th. In view of the Chairman's notes
and the recommendations of the
members together with
I again urged an
early decision in the matter and referred to the dis-

patch No. 103 of June
27th, in which I recommended to you
that the War Bonus Commission be the
body to be charged with the preparation of
recommendations for the reduction of war bonuses.
In view of the representations made by the
Acting Governor and the members of
the Executive Council concerning the
eligibility of officers seconded for service with
the K.A.R., I have now submitted to you in the
enclosed a draft despatch for your consideration
in accordance with the recommendations
of the War Bonus Commission. I had
recommended for
your consideration this to you in the
despatch No. 368 of March 18th.

In view of the representations made by the
Secretary of State concerning the subject of the eligibility for
war bonuses of officers seconded for service with
the K.A.R., as a result of the consideration of his
representations in Executive Council, I addressed you in
my confidential despatch No. 104 of June 27th supporting
his application subject to the reduction of any war bonus
by/

302
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the negotiations between the Government and the Association of Miscellaneous Employees was still under way. I referred to the correspondence between the Acting Chairman and the Governor of Uganda and the comparison drawn between the recommendations of the former's proposals and the bonus approved by the Executive Council. There is your telegram of April 27th, and also a copy of the Chairman's notes on the subject. I again urged you to consider the matter together with the other members of the Executive Council.

In my despatch No. 103 of June 27th, I recommended to you that the Acting Chairman be granted a war bonus of three to five months' pay. I am now furnished with his application and I have written to the Secretary of State for War asking him to consider it. On May 3rd, I had a conference with the Secretary of State and recommended for his consideration the application. I reported this to you in the despatch of June 27th, along with the recommendations contained in your despatch No. 368 of March 18th.

On the 28th, the Commandant of the K.A.R. wrote to me concerning the subject of the eligibility for war bonuses of Civil Officers seconded for service with the K.A.R. As a result of the consideration of his representations in Executive Council, I addressed you in my confidential despatch No. 104 of June 27th supporting his application subject to the reduction of any war bonus by

30%
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the number of [redacted] of miscellaneous employees was still
under consideration by the [redacted] I referred to the correspondence
of [redacted] and [redacted] to the Governor of Uganda and
[redacted] the comparison drawn between the
proposals and the bonus approved
in your telegram of April
[redacted] of the Chairman's notes
[redacted] appears together with
[redacted] I again urged on
[redacted] and referred to the dis-
[redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] despatch No. 105 of June
[redacted] [redacted] session of the
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] you
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] careful.
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] members that
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] Asiatic members
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] of three to
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] furnished with
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] to the
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] of May 3rd, I had
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] recommended for
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] reported this to you in the
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] with the recommendations
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] No. 368 of March 18th.
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] the Secretary
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] the subject of the eligibility for
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] members of [redacted] officers seconded for service with
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] K.A.R. As a result of the consideration of his
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] representations in Executive Council, I addressed you in
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] my confidential despatch No. 104 of June 27th supporting
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] his application subject to the reduction of any war bonus
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] by/
302
4142

the number of miscellaneous employees was still
 I referred to the correspondence
 between the Governor of Uganda and
 the Chairman of the Commission. The comparison drawn between the
 pay of the officers and the bonus approved
 by the Executive Council is made in your telegram of April
 10th. In view of the Chairman's notes
 I again urged an
 early decision and referred to the dis-

patch No. 103 of June
 27th, in which I recommended to the
 Commission that you telegraph to me
 at once the date when the
 recommendations of the
 Acting Secretary General
 of three to
 four months be furnished with
 regard to the
 application of the
 recommendations of the Executive Council of May 3rd, I had
 recommended for
 consideration this to you in the
 despatch No. 368 of March 18th.

30v
41+2

In view of the representations of the Secretary General of the K.A.R.
 concerning the subject of the eligibility for
 war bonuses of officers seconded for service with
 the K.A.R., as a result of the consideration of his
 representations in Executive Council, I addressed you in
 my confidential despatch No. 104 of June 27th supporting
 his application subject to the reduction of any war bonus
 by/

28. On July 5th I received the deputation of the Civil Service Association referred to above. To my astonishment, however, I had received from the Chairman two days previously a request to forward to you the following telegram:

Colonial Civil Service at General Meetings
in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Lamu,
recommend financial relief limited
to ex-servicemen & totally inadequate
for ex-servicewomen. They urge immediate
action on the various proposals but in
reference to the report they submit
for your kind consideration
the following resolutions. Bonus all married
men £100 single men £50 equivalent \$415
in England. Extra Bonus for children. NC
distinction between sexes. Civilians serving
with force to be unprivileged. Bonus regulations
to be interpreted locally with generous spirit.
Pending approval by Government some proposals they
recommend that you contain Section 18
of the Bill to you dated January 7th. Since that
date has passed further 25% telegraph
expenses for overseas passages greatly
increased.

As a result of meeting the delegation I was, however,
inclined to call upon them to withdraw their request for
amendment of the telegram which I informed them I
considered would do more harm than good to their case.
I informed them that the formation of an Association such
as theirs was something quite novel in my experience of
over 28 years connection with the Colonial Civil Service,
and I expressed the hope that their activities would be
carried

carried out with dignity and proper respect to the local Government and to the Colonial Office. They assured me that it was not the intention of the Association to be in any way obstructive or to tolerate anything which might be subversive of discipline. In a subsequent circular to members, the objects of the Association are defined as follows:-

1. The promotion of the interests and welfare of civil servants of B.E.A. & its locality.
2. The elevation and improvement of the Service.
3. The promotion of sympathy and understanding between the civilian and military.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that had I seen no other necessary or considerable body of European civil servants to leave themselves together as an association charged me such a body as I intended to me to be an additional indication of the intense discontent with which the service was saturated. Even after making every allowance for the existing conditions under which the majority of the staff were present carrying on its duties, I could not overlook the condition of the local service as very definitely unsatisfactory, and I have been in constant fear lest some rash and unadvised action should gravely embarrass the administration of the Protectorate. As is customary in S.E.A., the local press has made use of the position to criticise adversely the policy of Government and to endeavour to stir up strife between Government and its servants. I fear that however well-intentioned the Committee of the Association may be, they will not be able to restrain individual members from giving publicity to their views and grievances by indirect methods. In this connection I will quote the following postscript to the/

carried out with dignity and proper respect to the local Government and to the Colonial Office. They assured me that it was not the intention of the Association to be in any way obstructive or to tolerate anything which might be subversive of discipline.

In a subsequent circular to members, the objects of the Association are defined as follows:

1. The promotion of the interests and welfare of civil servants of B.E.A.S. at locality.
2. The elevation and improvement of the service.
3. The promotion of sympathy and understanding between the civilian and military.

Nevertheless, the fact that it had been considered necessary by a considerable body of European civil servants to league themselves together as an association boded me much alarm. It appeared to me to be an additional indication of the intense discontent with which the service was saturated. Even after making every allowance for the existing conditions under which the majority of the staff were present carrying on its duties, I could not regard the condition of the local service as generally, if not unsatisfactory, and I have been in constant fear lest some rash and unadvised action should gravely embarrass the administration of the Protectorate. As is customary in S.E.A., the local press has made use of the position to criticise adversely the policy of Government and to endeavour to stir up strife between Government and its servants. I fear that however well-intentioned the Committee of the Association may be, they will not be able to restrain individual members from giving publicity to their views and grievances by indirect methods. In this connection I will quote the following postscript to the /

the Association's letter of
already referred to

"Since the local
"drafted instructions to the
"the proceeds
"of the local
"the wishes of the Committee, clearly
"expressed and fully understood, that any information
"regarding the Association or its actions should be
"communicated to the latter and it is greatly
"regretted that these views should have been
"disregarded in this decision."

On July 21 I submitted your telegram concerning
the Oxfam People's War Bonus proposals subject to the
restriction of 40% increase in salaries for Europeans. You
will be informed at the earliest opportunity because of
the fact that the financial position, revenue being
uncertain and there being a possibility of large permanent
charges for increased salaries apart from the incidence
of war expenses. You are aware that the cost of the
Bonus should be charged to war expenses. I accordingly
convened a meeting of my Executive Council at which I
invited the Acting General Officer of the Uganda Railway
and Mr. F. G. Hamilton, the Chairman of the European
Civil Service Association, to attend. I considered it
necessary to consult these officers because I was anxious
to obtain their opinion on the manner in which the
announcement of the approved scales of bonus would be
accepted by the European staff. This meeting confirmed
the opinion I had formed that an unqualified endorsement
of the approval of the reduced war bonus would be received
with the utmost dissatisfaction, with results which might
be very detrimental to the efficiency of the administration
and/

the Association's letter of
already referred:-

"Since the meeting
"drafted in
"the proceedings
"of the local
"the wishes of the Committee etc.
"pressed and fully understood, that any information
"regarding the Association or its actions should be
"communicated to the Association it is greatly
"regretted that these views should have been
disregarded in this session."

On 2nd July I received your telegram suggesting
the Uganda's war bonus proposals subject to the
reduction of 40% in the same for Europeans. You
will be interested to know that I considered it
unnecessary because of
the fact that the war bonus, revenue being
undetermined there being no possibility of large permanent
charges for increased salaries apart from the incidence
of war expenses. You agreed that the cost of the
bonus should be charged to war expenses.

I convened a meeting of the Executive Council at which I
invited the Acting General Manager of the Uganda Railway
and Mr. F. G. Hamilton, the chairman of the European
Civil Service Association to attend. I considered it
necessary to consult these officers because I was anxious
to obtain their opinion on the manner in which the
announcement of the approved scales of bonus would be
accepted by the European staff. This meeting confirmed
the opinion I had formed that an unqualified disagreement
of the approval of the reduced war bonus would be received
with the utmost dissatisfaction, with results which might
be very detrimental to the efficiency of the administration
and

and the welfare of the country. On the recommendation of my Executive Council I accordingly despatched my cypher telegram of July 8th in which I recorded my apprehensions on the subject, and again urged that the Commission's recommendations should be accepted in full. I said that if that were impossible, I might be induced to believe that it was possible that a reduction in salaries would be antedated and should run on pari with the war bonus. I thought that the reference to permanent charges on account of increased expenditure occurred in your telegram of July 6th and left such a possibility, and I was of opinion that a movement to that effect might serve to allay the discontent which I was certain would be caused when the decision became known. At the end of July the Zanzibar Civil Service Association addressed Government notice of the transmission to you of another telegram to the effect that the civil service would decline to accept any smaller bonus than that recommended by the Commission. Although I was again able to secure the withdrawal of this request, I felt that the situation was rapidly becoming out of hand and that it would soon be difficult to restrain the staff in spite of the friendly advice I had received throughout the negotiations from the heads of the various Departments. I accordingly despatched my further cypher telegram of July 31st in which I recorded my anxiety regarding the situation.

*Govt
64816*

25. I received your reply on August 2nd and as already reported in my Confidential Despatch No. 148 of 27th August, communicated your decision to the service by means of two circulars. I also informed the Chairman of the Commission of your decision to send out a special Commissioner to report on the necessity for increasing the scale.

of bonus approved by you for the European staff expressed the hope that the Commission would resume its sittings. Sir Robert Hamilton convened a meeting of his Commission on August 12th at which it was decided that they should continue their work as regards the permanent conditions of service, "in view of the fact that the reduction of 40% in their proposed scale of pay for Europeans is not final but is left open for consideration in accordance with representations made by the various associations".

On August 19th received a communication from Mr. the Chairman of the European Civil Service Association informing him that in view of the letter of Secretariat Circular 50, i.e., the circular announcing your decision for the immediate grant of a bonus of 60% of the amount recommended by the Commission and for the despatch of a Special Commissioner, it had been decided to accept the bonus now offered "under protest and without prejudice".

On August 23rd, the following resolution adopted by the Non-European Civil Service Association and the Railway Asiatic Staff Association was resubmitted to Government:

"This Mass Meeting of the Protectorate and the Railway Asiatic Staff convened to-day, the 22nd August, 1918, to discuss the question of War Bonus respecting the previous assurance given by the Secretary of State to the local Government that he will give the matter his most sympathetic consideration should the Special Commissioner to be appointed recommend an increase in the scale now approved - to accept the War Bonus as now offered as it is stated that its acceptance will not in any way prejudice the future, and requests the Chairman and the Secretary of to-day's meeting to make early representations to the/

*See Local Government.

In my Circular Letter dated 1st August 1917, I mentioned by
451. Besides the above, and also I was looking for
the payment of the bonus of £100 per month to be recommended
I reported a slight increase in the amount of the miscellaneous
sitions I had previously recommended to me by the
Circular Letter of the Comptroller and Auditor General confirming the
amount of the grant of war bonus to all members of
staff who had left the service for any reason since
the 1st of January 1917, the date from which the bonus
is generally payable. The position therefore is that
the staff in being are generally on the scale
of pay approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General
and the memory of the service is still under consideration.

It will be seen that the scale of the Special Commissioner
is higher than that usually adopted by those who have protested
against the Comptroller and Auditor General being called to be the head of the
Inquiry. The belief prevails
that the inquiry will be conducted in accordance with the
provisions of the Act.

16. I now close this document referring
to a class of civil servant for whom no special
allowance is made to the Comptroller and Auditor General.
The class of the highest paid officers, i.e.,
those who are married and have children.

Referring to the rewards for travelling
abroad or foreign service in India, the establishments
with their wives and the other ordinary separation allowances.
In spite of the increased cost of living itself, it has been
possible for them to reduce local expenses by giving up
their house and messing or clubbing together, but the
necessary facilities for such arrangements do not exist
everywhere. On the other hand, the married man with
his family with him is hit very hard by the great rise in
the cost of all commodities. It must be remembered that
the/

~~the local Government~~

~~for instance. In my Circular dated 1st August~~

~~1917, I advised the Government that I was acting for~~

~~the payment of gratuities to members of the Army mentioned by~~

~~I reported a slight increase in the amount of the gratuity recommended~~

~~and the amount of the gratuity was increased by the Government. The recommendations were made to me by the~~

~~Chairman of the Committee of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.~~

~~Amounts of the grant of war bonus to all members of~~

~~the Army who had left the service for any reason since~~

~~1st January 1917, the date from which the bonus~~

~~was first paid to the Army.~~

~~The position therefore is that~~

~~the amount is being paid at a generally uniform scale~~

~~to all members of the Army.~~

~~Consequently the members of the service are given equal consideration.~~

~~It is true that the scale of the special commissioner~~

~~is higher than that paid by those who have protested~~

~~against the payment of the bonus.~~

~~It is also true that the special commissioner's~~

~~scale is higher than that paid by the general staff.~~

~~It is also true that the scale is higher than that paid by the~~

~~general staff.~~

~~It is also true that the scale is higher than that paid by the~~

~~general staff.~~

~~It is also true that the scale is higher than that paid by the~~

~~general staff.~~

~~It is also true that the scale is higher than that paid by the~~

~~general staff.~~

~~It is also true that the scale is higher than that paid by the~~

~~general staff.~~

~~It is also true that the scale is higher than that paid by the~~

~~general staff.~~

~~It is also true that the scale is higher than that paid by the~~

~~general staff.~~

The local government.

In my Office, dated 27th August 1917, I was writing for payment of a gratuity to a man mentioned by

I reported a slight mistake in the recommendation of the various miscellaneous

allowances previously made by the

Local Government of the Com

amount of the grant of war bonus to all members of

staff who had left the service for any reason since

the 1st January 1917, the date from which the bonus

is no longer payable. The position therefore is that

the whole is being paid generally on the scale

of one month's pay, though certain details relating

to the length of time of service are still under consideration.

At the same time the scale of the special commissioner

is being specially raised by those who have protested

against the original scale which was taken to be the adequacy of the

official provided.

18. I would close this memorandum referring

to a class of wife without son, who may be paid

according to her wife and son, or even at all.

The adequacy of the higher paid officers of course

especially those who are married, is also to be considered.

19. As the restriction on travelling

expenses has been removed in establishments

and hospitals and the like, ordinary separation allowances.

In some cases, notably in Madras itself, it has been

possible for them to reduce local expenses by giving up

their house and messing or clubbing together, but the

necessary facilities for such arrangements do not exist

everywhere. On the other hand, the married man whose

family with him is hit very hard by the great rise in

the cost of all commodities. It must be remembered that

the

the markets created for local produce by the presence of a considerable number of European troops at the principal centres of European activity have naturally resulted in an undue inflation of prices which will not subside until some time after local hostilities end and the depots, hospitals and convalescent establishments have become demobilized. In the meantime, the supply is not equal to the demand, with inevitable results.

29. I trust therefore that the terms of reference of the Special Commissioner will be sufficiently comprehensive as to enable him to enquire into the case of the Civil Service instead of confining investigations to that of the classes dealt with in the Interim (or bonus) Report of the local Civil Service Commission.

I have the honour to say,
Sir,

Your humble, obedient servant,

A. M. Socum
ACTING GOVERNOR.