

EAST AFR. PROT

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REC  
JAN 23 1919

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1919

FLAY GROWING

Previous Paper.

Encloses memo.

6046

*Michael...*

The scheme and certainly  
 will be run through the...  
 on going to start a flour mill  
 Co. it will be a private act to...  
 Sir...  
 One does not know how much this is  
 inspired by Col Hedges proposals  
 whether it is intended as a  
 local scheme.

Previous Paper.

6163

Every case seems likely to  
 make this report...

Mr. G. P.

Copy 366 of the B.P.S. for his  
news.

is so making with thanks

Wm. P. K. G.

Yes. was in 1819.  
at once

FA/TH

FROM HINDLEY & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1882

22 BUCKINGHAM STREET, E.C. 3.

LONDON,

22nd January 1919

4992

REC<sup>d</sup>

REC 23 JAN 19

386

WHITEHALL, S. W. 1.

The Under Secretary of State,  
COLONIAL OFFICE,

Downing Street,

Dear Sir,

We are enclosing you memorandum referring to East  
African PLAX.

The initial efforts in connection with this enterprise  
have been so satisfactory that we wish to do everything we can  
to assist the industry and shall be glad to render any further  
information that you may desire to receive from us in connection  
with this.

Yours sincerely,

Your obedient servants,

*J. Hindley*

We have been consulted by several of our <sup>Recd</sup> friends on the subject of flax production in East Africa, on <sup>12/23/49</sup> and to submit the following for your consideration.

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The facts that flax growing in East Africa is in its infancy and that large scale trials have demonstrated the possibility of East Africa as a flax growing country suggest that it is advisable to develop this industry on a broad scale.

To do this will require (1) the training of officers and (2) the provision of a nucleus of a flax growing station in East Africa.

Regarding the formation of such a flax station, the first step should be to raise a flax station for the purpose of training the trainees in technical aspects in growing, preparing and marketing the produce. The Company could either act as a nucleus body of such association with the Government through a special office. In the latter case, flax should be grown, but on the other hand, flax should be obtained or example in providing money for maintenance during training of officers who elect to take up their career.

Subsidized grants are available for ex-officers who wish to train for the purpose of taking up agriculture in this country.

Having founded an organization, e.g. the East African Flax Development Society or Society, a nucleus of technical experts should be appointed (i.e. three or four). Their duties should be the training of men in flax growing, etc., but the kind of these experts should be a good match with experience of East Africa. The Company should be consulted with whether the training should be given in this country or in East Africa. On the whole, and the recommendation, it is probable that the practical training should be given in this country. Presently a flax station in East Africa will be taken in East Africa and the flax station there.

That station will also develop into an advisory board and will be responsible for advice on suitable land and selection of seeds, developing the technique of flax preparation such as clearing, planting, pulling, retting, spinning, and grading of flax. The Company advised by its staff would select men (of the officer class including those N.C.O.'s) for the home course of training and giving special preference to those who have a knowledge of general cultivation.

A course of one year would appear to be the shortest and likely to be useful. It could be conducted either on the land especially for the purpose of flax, or in a central institution, possibly by experts.

Working on flax on flax growing farms is a given requirement.

The former alternative is to be done to the extent of the flax growing farms.

included, as work in specialised flax growing; for a  
 or of adviser must know something of rotations, green  
 other manuring, seed testing, farm implements, as well  
 flax growing itself. Similarly the training should  
 cover the technique of reeling and spinning, etc., as  
 stated above.

Some of the trainees, however, would act as managers,  
 and should be on their own account and in association with  
 society, and some would become technical experts in the  
 station to which reference is made above.

In the above we have made no reference to the  
 possibility of using the Agricultural Department of G. S.  
 in connection with this scheme. Any scheme for career  
 development by the Ministry of Pensions is probably for  
 the training of individual officers and from active promotion  
 and course it should be ascertained what is being undertaken  
 by the Ministry of Pensions.

Board of Trade,

Board of Customs and Excise,

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries,

War Trade Department,

War Trade Intelligence Department,

War Office,

Ministry of Munitions of War,

Commission Internationale de Navigation Maritime,

Ministry of Food,

Ministry of Shipping,

Rubber and Trade Exports Committee,

Prisoners of War Department,

H

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DRAFT.

Dear Mr. [unclear]

29 January, 1944

My attention

MINUTE.

reference to your  
letter of 15/1/44

I am sorry that the  
nature of your letter of the 14th  
is not clear to me. To express  
my thanks for the notes on  
flam-throwers in GAF files

which are being commended  
to the staff of the GAF

for their value

- 1. [unclear]
- 2. [unclear]
- 3. [unclear]
- 4. [unclear]
- 5. [unclear]
- 6. [unclear]
- 7. [unclear]
- 8. [unclear]
- 9. [unclear]
- 10. [unclear]

Answered on 4/27/74

Date

30 January 1974

Dear Sir,  
I have the honor to  
acknowledge the receipt of your letter  
of the 26th inst. in relation to  
the above named matter. I am  
pleased to advise you that the  
information requested has been  
furnished to you in accordance  
with the provisions of the  
Freedom of Information Act.  
Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

FILNER