

1933.

Kenya.

No. 3040

REVISION OF RECORDS SECTION

This File should be returned to
Queen Street when no longer required.

SUBJECT

C0533/431

Coffee Industry

Cultivation by Natives

(w. Gores representations)

(w. miscellaneous cases)

(w. ...)

Previous

Amalgamated

Subsequent

25125/341

Encls. preliminary statement prepared for circulation in the Press and a copy of a ltr. addressed to the Gov. of Kenya regarding the situation and prospects of the Coffee Industry: Requests interview.

X 3040/33
main file

The papers dealing with the question of coffee growing by natives are in line in connection with the proposed issue of rules to control the

There seems however to be no reason to grant an in terms of the present case seeing that there is a local coffee conference (which elects various members of the coffee Board formed under

the coffee industry order) through which any representations can be put forward. The

Union is opposed to the growing of coffee by natives vide para 5 of 18288/32.

Reply that adequate arrangements will be made for the control of coffee growing by natives when it is permitted in order to safeguard the industry against the dangers mentioned in the Mr. Gare statement: that is the view. no useful purpose would appear to be served by according Mr. Gare an interview on the subject.

H.S. Ponsford
31/2/33

The Flood

I regret the delay in sending this on. Nothing further has been heard from Mr. Gore. If he approaches the CO. as foreshadowed in this letter, the reply should be on the lines proposed by Mr. Freeston's S.O.S. can hardly undertake to listen to the views of a private individual on a matter which is the subject of active consultation with the Governor of the Colony.

the time being? put by
J. Freeston
7/15

Mr. Gore has not said anything to us yet and of course, he had no business whatever to address the Secretary of State while he was still in Kenya. In the circumstances I ^{and} agree with Mr. Freeston that we are not called upon to take any action unless and until he returns to the charge, but he says he has been ~~CO~~ off to come to London.

The position as regards coffee growing by natives in Kenya is under active consideration, and it is proposed to discuss with Mr. Holt on his arrival the new regulations which are being prepared by the Kenya Government. It is not likely that anything can be done this season because the Governor has pointed out that unless regulations

See file
Rae
SA-1142 (A)

regulation... to wait. It is an... enclosed communication with... not... public... tion... are is for the statement that... invited to settle in Kenya. There is probably some truth in it, but not very much. It is generally believed by unofficials and people writing about Kenya. The letter merely sets out the ^{old} whole story that, if natives are allowed to grow coffee at all, they will bring the quality down and will also go in for stealing the coffee grown by the white settlers. These are merely suspicions and there is no ^{old} ~~convincing~~ argument that can be produced in support of them. The Governor's scheme for regulating native coffee growing provided for stringent and, I should say, adequate supervision from the point of view of pests and quality, and the question of stealing cannot be decided until it has arisen.

The writer is widely off the rails when he talks about West Africa and groundnuts. The situation as regards the groundnut crop was that the natives never exported anything beyond the surplus for their own use. If they could get a reasonable price for it, they would, if not, they kept it and ate it, and the fact that there was a risk of a famine did never cause an actual famine in parts of Northern Nigeria (not the parts where the groundnuts were grown) has nothing whatever to do with the production of crops for export. He would be on firmer ground if he referred to the Gold Coast. With the production of cocoa in view that the cultivation of native food crops took a back-seat, and the natives began to live on imported food-stuffs

stuffs to the great benefit of trade and customs returns. There never was a famine in the Gold Coast, and is not likely to be, and we learned later on that when the price of socca began to diminish the more enterprising native farmers took to growing food-stuffs for market again and did very well out of it. The fact is that if Kenya coffee growing is such a very hot-house plant, it will be almost bound to die of lack of vitality. I am quite aware that Kenya first-grade coffee does command a special position in the market, ~~and~~ if the natives can grow coffee of similar quality, why should 't they? If they don't grow coffee of similar quality, then they can't compete with the European planter. There is plenty of room for low grade coffee on the market though, at the present time, with Brazilian coffee in the state it is, the prospects of anybody making it pay are, I should say, distinctly remote.

~~unnoted~~
I think it would be as well to write to him & say he can call if he likes but that the proper course was to make his representations to the Governor & that the Secy. does not consider that an interview will materially advance matters

I agree that action should be taken as suggested by Mr. Flood. There is no question of the Gov. of Kenya encouraging the growing of coffee by natives. It is merely a question of permitting such cultivation in declared areas, subject to regulations which provide for a very substantial measure of control. Such

control measures should meet most of the points mentioned in this correspondence. They are not designed to meet hypothetical fears in regard to flooding & if this does occur it can be met by legislation which has been enacted in a number of other colonies for controlling exports of agricultural produce.

J. A. Spinkdale
15/5

Sir S. Wilson
Re Mr. Flood's letter
I have been in touch with members of our
of which I have seen a number
of existing coffee growing.
[As to irrigation & settlement of
difficult to know what they mean
in the case of older settlement
the fact is that it is not necessary
to demand an area of 2000
before a scheme is set on foot
demand was so small that the
scheme had to be worked through
in a very half finished state.]

on main file

W. C. S. 16.5.33

Sir S. Wilson
It was arranged that I should call on him to whom
Mr.

2

3

Mr. A. D. Smith, M.P., had written a letter of 16th May. Mr. Flood and I saw Mr. Garg on the 18th May. Later I discussed the matter with Mr. Stockdale, whose notes I annex. I am sorry to send on an untidy file, but from a letter which we received from Sir ... yesterday it appears that there is very anxious to see the Secretary of State at an early date. Some of the points as possible.

15856/24 long

- (1) Mr. Daniel Hall's commission should not coffee growing by natives be not to be recommended.
- (2) It involved a risk of spread of disease and pests which no reasonable scheme of cooperation between native and European plantations could prevent.
- (3) There was a certainty of thefts from the native had a field of their own in which stolen coffee could be mixed. Some coffee pickers on European estates would not give half their pickings to the European.
- (4) Native coffee pickings could not be kept. The work needs constant supervision, artificial manures, etc. which were entirely beyond the natives' scope. They will get less money than he could make working for a little wage.

We must be very full and discussed the points with him so far as was possible without technical knowledge. I suggested that the best plan would be that we should wait for Mr. Holm, the Director of Agriculture, who was already due to arrive on leave.

I think that Mr. Stockdale's notes make it unnecessary for me to go into detail, and that they show that it is not necessary to reverse the decision already arrived at on 3/4/33 that a carefully supervised scheme of native coffee growing in select areas is justified.

I suggest that as Mr. Holm may be here in a week, it will still be desirable for him to be consulted before Mr. Garg receives a further hearing. It would be desirable that Mr. Stockdale should be present if and when that hearing is given.

This should be discussed with Mr. Holm as soon as he arrives home.

*B.H. 6
aponce*

31.5.33

*Mr. Stockdale
As we have already arranged by telephone. Mr. Holm is coming to discuss this with us on*

Tuesday next at 3:30 pm in your room.
Mr. Hahn has asked to be allowed to study
these papers when he calls on you at 11:00
am on that day. Personally I see no
objection

(See on 3000/1/1)
(Main file No. 5)

Director
11/6/53

- 4 S.G. Gare (S-0) 21 June
(Encloses copy of letter recd. from Kenya)
- 5 S.G. Gare (S-0) 21 June
(Further extract from Nairobi correspondent)
- 6 S.G. Gare (S-0) 20 July
(Request for interview with Lord Plymouth)
- ~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~
7 To Gare (S-0) 14 July
~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~ (Re: 19th July for interview)
- 8 Coffee Trade Assn. 17 July
(Forwards Resolution)
- 9 Coffee Trade Assn. (to Lord Plymouth) 17 July
(Similar to 6)
- ~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~
- 10 To Coffee Trade Assn. 28 July
(Acks. recd. of 9)
- ~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~
- 11 C.D. 19 July
(Note of interview with Mr. Gare)
- 12 Memorandum signed by Kenya Coffee Planters (Handed in by Mr. Gare)
- 13 S.G. Gare 23 July
(Recapitulates arguments)
- ~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~ 12 31 July
(Acks. recd. of 13)
- 14 S.G. Gare 24 July
(Further argument)
- 15 To Gare 27 July
(Acks. recd. of 14)
- ~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~
- 16 S.G. Gare (S-0) 2 Aug.
(Encloses copy of letter from Kenya)
- 17 S.G. Gare 15 Sept.
(Summarizes case against Native Coffee growing)
- 18 To Gare 15 Sept.
(Acks. recd. of 17)
- ~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~

As this correspondence shows, Mr. Gare is not amenable to reason. He came over with no credentials as the self-constituted champion of a section of the European coffee planters in Kenya, who have certainly nothing to complain of as regards the pertinacity of their advocate. The Director of Agriculture's opinion is shown in No.5 on 3040/4^(Main file) as follows:- "With regard to the status of Mr. Gare, Mr. Holm stated that he was not in a big way of business, had never been on the Coffee Board and, in his opinion, did not occupy a sufficiently representative position to warrant his being personally interviewed by the S. of S. Mr. Gare's view are really those of Mr. Bargman, who was a member of the Coffee Board."

(11A) He has produced a memorandum bearing nearly 500 signatures. If all the signatories are persons responsible for coffee estates (which we have no means of checking) they represent about half the coffee growers in the Colony - not the "vast majority" as suggested in para.2 of No.17. It is a commonplace experience that nothing is easier to obtain than signatures to a petition when the petitioners have nothing to lose by signing; and quite apart from its not having been submitted through the Governor, the memorandum may be ignored on its merits.

It seems unnecessary to traverse yet again the arguments used in Mr. Gare's letter of Sept.14th; but it may be pointed out that they are largely self-destructive. If, as urged in paras. 2, 3, 4 and 5, the native of Kenya

has

has neither the capital, the mentality, nor the physique to grow coffee successfully, he will very soon cease to grow it, and the perils attendant upon his growing it will rapidly disappear. It is at least a possible surmise that the antipathy displayed by Mr. Gare and his associates is based upon the fear that native coffee growing, if permitted, would result, as in Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, in the destruction of the present European monopoly. On this point see the S. of S's minute of the 3rd May on 3040/4^(main file) Draft herewith for conson. See also on 3040/4

Mr. Gare is very pertinacious; but his method is simply to repeat the same thing over and over again. His arguments boil down to two: that the natives will not be able to grow coffee economically or without risk of disease, and that if natives are allowed to grow coffee they will engage in an orgy of stealing from the white farmer.

Mr. Gare has also refrained from putting up his case, such as it is, to the local Government, and has chosen to come to this country and seek interviews with the Secretary of State and people in this office. Mr Stockdale's memorandum in No.3 disposes of pretty well all of the points which can be made, and they were again brought out at the interview with Lord Plymouth on the 19th of July.

Lord Francis Scott, in the interview recorded on 3040/4, urged Mr. Gare's point of view, and

pressed

pressed strongly that nothing should be done until the arrival of Mr. Holm, the retired Director of Agriculture. The discussion with Mr. Holm is recorded fully at No.5 on that paper. It will be seen that Mr. Holm's opinion is that the Director of Agriculture should have power to control the thing and that the rules drafted give him sufficient control provided that the Administrative Officers do not put on undue pressure, since it is important that development should proceed very gradually and grow with experience. Mr. Holm also expressed the opinion that Mr. Gare, in spite of his talk about his constituents, did not occupy a sufficiently representative position in the coffee industry. The view taken by the Secretary of State is set out in his despatch of the 19th of April, 1932 - No.9 on 17094/31 - which is, that it is indefensible to maintain restrictions on native coffee planting, except so far as they are necessary to secure adequate supervision, and in his minute of the 3rd of May, on 3048, the Secretary of State reiterates his views that it is right to restrict native coffee production to areas subject to conditions which afford an effective insurance against disease, in the interests of coffee growing generally in the Colony, and as a precaution to which existing growers are entitled, but it was not justifiable to prohibit native coffee growing in order to preserve a monopoly to the settlers or to secure for them a larger supply of labour.

I do not like the prospect of the trouble which will be raised by Mr. Gare, and by the unofficial members - or some of them - in Kenya.

But

But the only thing to do is to face it, and reply to him as in Mr. Freeston's draft

5.10

The only way to satisfy the interests mentioned is to drop the whole project and that being realised, it is on behalf of the colonies. I am convinced that the Government should be satisfied.

5.10.33

19 To S.G. Gare

18/10/33

5.10.33
S.G. Gare
only

(This looks like a list
made by Mr. Holm at the
2.0.0)

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I do not like the prospect of the trouble which will be raised by Mr. Gare, and by the unofficial members - or some of them - in Kenya.

But

8
But the only thing to do is to face it, and refer to him as in Mr. Freester's draft.

510
510
The only way to satisfy the interests mentioned is to drop the whole project and that means reviving operations on behalf of the natives. I am convinced that the experiment should be tried.

D
W.L.S. 6-10-33

19 To I.G. Gare

18/10/33

(The above is a list
made by Mr. Holm at the
D.O. office)

In Reply

The Pass seems to be doing some
intensive propaganda work in the country.

What do you advise please that
the Pass should say to the H.G. Williams?

J. B. Boyd

29/9/33

Please see minutes on 3040/33. Kenya.

The Pass has already had an interview
with Lord Plymouth, ~~and~~ in the opinion
of the Director of Agriculture, he does not
occupy a sufficiently representative position to
warrant his being personally interviewed by
S. J. B.

Draft reply herewith.

J. B. Boyd
2/10.

See also the attached letter from Sir F. Thompson
to whom I have put up a rather more explanatory draft
as Sir F. has a somewhat different view on the
subject.

I have altered the end of the draft - all
instructed with the general (Agrib.)
information & marketing and in the
word to have a start.

10/10/33

J. B. Boyd
6.10.33

2 Unreferred files
also file 3040
File 3040/1
File 10735 (Chief
Kisumu district)
C.S.S.
Sir J. Thompson
Secy of State

? B. v. end of Feb
Noted
B. v. ...
4/11.

New. sent
S. I.

Yes Oct. 6. 1934
am

[Circular stamp with illegible text]

Brought up under minute above.

12-2-34
Log 297

W. v. ...
B. v. on Sept. return 15. April

[Handwritten initials]

Worked
? B. v. in ...
28/2 at
M. v. ...

see mem. of 28/3 on
main file

Brought up under minute above.

12-4-34
Log 41

H. Flood

There is no point in pursuing this further at the moment; S.F.S. had a discussion with Kenny (v. Diary), and the necessary Agricultural Officers are being provided from the Carnegie grant.

? Put by this & Jones/33
B. v. ...
yes: all end of note
18-7-34

[Handwritten initials]

? B. v. end of Feb

Noted

W. P. Trenton

4/11

See 2nd

Yes 6.1.34

Handwritten notes and scribbles, possibly including "to go" and "see" with a large circular mark.

Brought up under minute above

W. P. Trenton
28.2.34
Reg 297

W. P. Trenton

B. v. on S. f. s. return - 15 March

Handwritten scribbles and initials.

? B. v. in "Washed" farm
see memo of 23/3/34
main file
W. P. Trenton
28/2 at -
W. P. Trenton - 28/3

Brought up under minute above

W. P. Trenton
13.4.34
Reg 297

Re Flood

There is no point in pursuing this further at the moment; S. f. s. had a document in Kenya (v. Diary), and the necessary Agricultural Officers are being provided from the Carnegie grant.

? Push this to Jones/35

W. P. Trenton
see memo of 7/3/34
yes: 15.7.34

Handwritten scribbles and initials.

Copy sent on 30/11/33 for record

3812



GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI.
KENYA

KENYA.

NO. 162

CONFIDENTIAL.

28th November 1933.

RECEIVED
27/11/1933
C. O. P.F.C.

Sir,

No 34

No 9.

17094/31.

No 1.

30/11/33

Amam file

I have the honour to refer to your Confidential despatch of the 8th November, in paragraph 2 of which it is stated that at an interview with Mr. S. G. Gare you emphasised the fact that the intention is "simply to permit natives in certain limited areas remote from European Estates to grow coffee, etc." I assume that this limitation to areas "remote from European estates" applies to the experimental period only and that Government is not committed to such a restriction in its future policy. In this connection I would refer to your Confidential despatch of 18th April 1932, in paragraph 9 of which you said that you would be glad if I would reconsider the possibility of including areas in the Kikuyu Reserve as part of the initial experiment, and expressed the view that the Kikuyu Reserve could only be excluded if it were impossible to provide the necessary supervision in that as well as in the other areas that I proposed to select. To that I replied in paragraph 4 of my Confidential despatch No. 4 of the 13th January 1933, "I am keeping in mind the possibility of including areas in the Kikuyu Reserve as part of the initial experiment but until such time as I am able to ascertain what provision there will be ...

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
 MAJOR SIR PHILIP CUNDIFFE-ILSTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
 DOWNING STREET,
 LONDON, S. W. 1.

2

be next year for the appointment of additional
Agricultural officers this proposal must, I regret
to say, remain in abeyance."

2. If there is any reason to suppose that
Mr. Gare may have misunderstood the position, I
suggest that it will be advisable to make it plain
to him that the intention of Government to limit
coffee growing by natives to areas remote from
European estates applies only to the initial stages
and that future policy in respect of areas to be
selected remains open.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,



BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

G O V E R N O R.

Copy

24th October 1933. 37 14

Dear Williams,

I am sorry to see that your letter of the 28th of September has remained so long unanswered. I now write to say that I am seeing Mr. Gare next week, when I shall be able to discuss with him fully the question of coffee growing by natives in Kenya.

Yours sincerely,

(SD.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

Herbert Williams, Esq., MP.

FROM
HERBERT G. WILLIAMS, M.P.

35, ABBEY HOUSE
VICTORIA STREET, S.W. 1

Wednesday, 10th, 1933

Dear Mr. Cunliffe-Lister,

I had a long letter the other day from Mr. S.G. Care, who is over in England on behalf of the Kenya coffee planters, in order to urge that the Government should not encourage the natives in that country to grow coffee. He wrote to me for some reason and as his memorandum seemed to make out a good case I thought I ought to study it carefully. I made some enquiries in other directions which supported his point of view and, accordingly, I arranged to have a chat with him which I did yesterday.

He was in business in Chili and then in London before retiring and going out to Kenya. He is competent and reasonable. He tells me he has had an interview with Lord Plymouth and some officials at the Colonial Office and that he has written to you, in the hope of an interview. He goes back to Kenya on November 12th, but he is exceedingly anxious to have the chance of discussing the matter with you personally before he departs. He approached the Civil Service political advisers in order to see what might be involved but he believes that the matter can be dealt with in a reasonable way without causing any controversy, and it is for that reason in particular that he wants to see you.

Yours sincerely,

The Rt. Hon.
Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, GBE., M.P.,
Colonial Office, S.W. 1.

Answered 29.11.33

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C. O.

Mr. Davies. 6 Nov

Mr. Freeman 6

Mr. Flood 7

Mr. Parkinson

Mr. Tomlinson

X Sir C. Bottomley. 7 " f

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Stamp: 7 NOV 1933

Stamp: C. O. R 7 NOV D 41

Sir,

With reference to my

Confidential despatch (2) of the 18th

of October regarding coffee growing

by natives, I have the honour to inform

you that on the evening of the 21st of

November I accorded an interview to

Mr. S.G. Gore at which the question of

coffee growing by natives was discussed.

Mr. Gore was accompanied by Mr. Burnell,

the hon. Secretary of the Union Coffee

Trade Association, and the hon. Mr. G. H. G. G. G.

Plymouth was also present at the interview.

After hearing Mr. Gore's

arguments, I emphasized the fact that it

is not intended to encourage

indiscriminate native coffee growing by

the native population,

but simply to permit natives in certain

limited

(10 06 3040 21/33)

DRAFT

DESPATCH

KENYA

CONFIDENTIAL

O.A.G.

Handwritten note: From Burnell 2-11-33 (attached) (32)

FURTHER ACTION.

limited areas, remote from European
estates, to grow coffee under the
supervision of fully qualified
Government officers. I refused to

pledge myself to any maximum area

which natives might ultimately be
allowed to plant, but at the same

time I pointed out that the difficulty
and expense of providing supervisory
staff would itself act as a check on
expansion, and I gave an assurance

that such expansion as might be

allowed would be authorized only

after careful study of the progress
of the experiment.

I have, etc.

3. I take this opportunity to
enclose a copy of a letter
subsequently received from Dr.
Parnell.

(Sgd.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

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estates, to grow coffee under the
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I have, etc.

3. I take this opportunity to
enclose a copy of a letter
subsequently received from Dr.
Parrish.

(Sgd.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

THE COFFEE TRADE ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.

PRESIDENT
ANDREW MILLER, Esq.

21, MINCING LANE,

LONDON, 2nd. November
E.C. 3.

19 33

HON. SECRETARY:
ALEX. J. PARNELL
21, MINCING LANE

TELEPHONE: ROYAL 2110.

AJP/OW.

*575. has been seen
Mhse 3/11*

The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E. M.C. M.P.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Colonial Office, S.W.1

3c

Dear Sir,

East African Coffee.

Following the interview you kindly gave to Mr. Gare and me this morning, may

I just make clear that my Committee do not entirely agree with the attitude of the British Kenya Planter as so forcibly expressed by Mr. Gare.

My Committee's anxiety is that the good name already established for Kenya Coffee should not be unduly prejudiced by an abundance of poor quality, and feels the safeguards you have provided for the present experimental purposes are sufficient, especially with your assurance that the local Administration will put them into proper effect.

With thanks for interviewing us, and always at your service for any information regarding Coffee which this Association can furnish,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Alex. Parnell

Hon. Secretary.

copy to [unclear] (34)

27

The Secretary of State saw Mr. Gare for 50 minutes this morning. Lord Plymouth was present, and Mr. Gare was accompanied by Mr. Parnell, Honorary Secretary of the London Coffee Trade Association.

Mr. Parnell said that the market for Kenya coffee was already beginning to suffer from the high proportion of inferior quality produced by the insufficiently capitalised European planter. The coffee trade deprecated any step which would increase this proportion. He agreed that any scheme for world-wide restriction of production was impracticable and accepted the Secretary of State's contention that as a matter of principle compulsory restriction or prohibition should not be limited to one race alone.

Mr. Gare developed his customary arguments: native could not possibly produce coffee at a profit to himself, why then should Government encourage him? It was all very well to talk of supervision and safeguards. What was the guarantee that they would be effective?

The Secretary of State emphasized that his policy was not to encourage indiscriminate native planting, but to permit natives in certain limited areas, remote from European estates, to grow coffee under the supervision of fully qualified Government officers. The amount produced from these few hundred acres would be negligible in comparison with the output from the 100,000 acres under white management. He would not pledge himself to any maximum area which natives might ultimately be allowed to plant on, but the difficulty and expense of providing supervisory staff would itself act as a check, and he gave an assurance that such extensions as might be allowed would be authorized

only after careful study of the progress of
the experiment.

In conclusion the Secretary of
State suggested to Mr. Gare that to spread
propaganda in support of an attitude which no
Secretary of State could possibly adopt was
tantamount to playing into the hands of the
numerous and vocal critics of the Kenya
Administration.

S. A. ...
2/11/...

THE CASE FOR SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

Coffee production

19

1. The economic side of the growing of Coffee of the higher grades (Nairobi Cable to "Times" of Oct. 28th).
2. Show Brokers' Sales Lists of the past season of European-grown coffees.
3. When A's are sold at anything below 80/- (which usually means 60/- average of all sizes) it is not possible to cover cost of production.
4. Analysis of European-grown costs.
5. Therefore nothing but the highest grades pay to grow.
6. During the past season, although the market for first-class coffee was very good, only 5% of the planters succeeded in selling over 80/- for A's.
7. Native growers cannot be expected to produce the high-grade coffee which is only obtained to-day by experienced planters prepared to invest sufficient capital in manures, fertilizers and the most efficient cultivation and inspection.
8. The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union in its Report on 13 months' working shows a net return to Growers of Shs. 783045.87 or, roughly, a return of 60/- per head out of which, in ordinary working conditions each member of the Union would have to provide for

Bags and Twine

Implements.

Material for drying grounds.

Fertilizers.

Material for combatting Pests.

Manures.

Posho.

Replanting.

Pulping.

Factory expenses.

Labour, weeding, cultivation, picking, anti-wash, roads, clearing new ground, etc.

Cartage.

Miscellaneous Charges, say, 10% of total cost.

All this before showing any profit or at least for partial investment or sale of air.

9. The Supplementary Report of August 1941 shows a generally unfavourable result.

10. In connection with the above the letter from C. R. R. Marks should be shown.

The 572 tons Clean Coffee

realized £45 per ton placed Moshi.

Plus exes. to London 11 " " "

586 - " " " London

Against Cianda's

£75 " " "

12. N.B. The K.N.C.C. sold early in the season at abnormally high prices owing to Brazil having stopped exports. Normal prices to-day are nominally (with no demand) about £40 placed London.

13. The K.N.C.C. 572 tons realized £39182

Cianda's 30 " " £ 6000

at the same ratio the K.N.C.C.'s should be £75,400.

14. Cianda Estate producing 80 tons spends about £1000 a year on Fertilizers, Manures and combatting Pests. At the same ratio the K.N.C.C. will have to spend £10,900.

Extract from Times 30th October 33

KENYA COFFEE

EXPERIMENT IN NATIVE GROWING

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

NAIROBI, Oct. 28

After a controversy lasting a year, which assumed a political complexion, the Kenya Government has announced that natives are being permitted to grow coffee. In a statement at the second annual conference of the coffee industry, the acting Director of Agriculture, Mr. Wolfe, said:

The Government appreciates the dangers to the European coffee industry which might be brought about by unrestricted and uncontrolled coffee growing by natives, particularly from pest and disease, and the policy of the Government has been determined accordingly. The present intention is to experiment with coffee plantations, say 100 acres, in selected areas in the Rift and Embu and Meru districts. Other experimental areas may be found elsewhere. Development depends upon the results of these experiments. The value of the products of these plantations is due to the fact that they are remote and hence at present no product of a price sufficient to bear the cost of transport to market. With the result that the inhabitants are poor and backward. The purpose of the Government is to provide for the natives a profitable cash crop by means of which they may add to their own wealth and to that of the Colony.

All necessary safeguards will be adopted to prevent the entry of pests and diseases into the native coffee plantations or their spread to European plantations. In no circumstances will the Government permit native coffee growing without adequate European supervisory services being available.

The conference heard the announcement with mixed feelings, and there was considerable opposition, not based on racial but purely economic grounds.

By its change of policy the Government, it was alleged, was guilty of a breach of faith with existing coffee growers and was treating a serious industry to the colony's main industry. The Government, it was further alleged, was acting under external political pressure.

It was declared also that the experiment was particularly ill-timed in view of the world's over production of coffee. On this point Mr Wolfe said if a scheme for restriction of production was put forward for Kenya in connexion with an international agreement the Government would give it sympathetic attention.

Mr. Flood.

Presumably you will attend to the matter
now Mr. Gare to ~~try~~ ^{you may} file, but if there is any
particular point in them to which the Secretary
of State's attention should be drawn before he
sees Mr. Gare next Thursday, perhaps you would
be so good as to let me know.

Whee
27.10.33.

P.S. I remember that I have the papers
of the night of Wednesday night, 20
that the day I saw Kyrle has nothing
before it is "Gardie" day.

P.P.S. "Kerr's" then "the" on

1. Will we see on map
where areas are

(2) There has been no
authority to exceed the
100 acres ?

29
13

From S.G. GARE :-

C/o Barclay's Bank,
D.C.A.O.,
Circus Place,
London Wall, E.C.2.

26th. October, 1933.

F.G. LEE, ESQ.,

Colonial Office,

Downing Street, London, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

No 25

I thank you for your letter of the 24th. inst., received to-day, and am glad to note that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister will give me an interview on Thursday next, November 2nd, at 11 a.m. at the Colonial Office.

In accordance with your suggestion, I inclose herewith the Memoranda referred to in my letter of the 23rd. of October, which consist

of :-

First Annual Report of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Ltd.

Extract from Circular of the K.N.C.U. dated August 26th, 1933.

Report by Mr. P.J. Sinclair on conditions in Tanganyika dated

September 1st, 1933.

Copy of letter from The Nairobi Coffee Curing Co. Ltd. dated

September 29th, 1933.

Yours faithfully,

• The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union,
Limited.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

for the period April, 1932 to April 30th, 1933

The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, LIMITED

MEMBERS

The Mashame, Kibongoto, Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mashame West Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mashame Central Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mashame East Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Kibosho West Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Kibosho East Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Uru Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mbokomu Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Old Moshi Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Kirua Vunjo Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Kilema Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Marangu Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mamba Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mwikia Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mengwe, Keni-Mriti and Mkup Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mrao to Useri Co-operative Society, Ltd.

OFFICERS, COMMITTEE AND STAFF

President:

JOSEPH ALITI (Kilema)

Vice-President:

JOHANNE NDESIKA (Uru)

Members of Committee:

S. PONDALI SHANGALI (Central Mashame)

N. GADE MGEU (West Mashame)

JACOB MURUCHE (Mamba)

Secretary and Treasurer:

STEFANO S. LEMA

Clerks:

ANDBA SHANGALI

JOSUIM EMU

STANGLAUB NIMBO

Registered Office: Moshi, Tanganyika Territory

Postal Address: Post Box No. 67, Moshi

Telegrams and Cables: Ufenu, Moshi

Telephone: No 21

Bankers: STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD, MOSHI

Auditor: E. BARROW DOWLING, ESQ., CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, ARUSHA

Supervising Manager: A. J. B. BENNETT, ESQ., I.F.A.

MEMBERSHIP OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES AS AT JAN. 1st, 1935.

SOCIETY	Members	No. of Shares Issued	No. of Coffee Trees, approximately		
			Bearing Trees	Non-Bearing	Total Trees
Mashame (Kibongolo)	202	205	22,846	13,614	36,460
West	1,223	1,362	332,462	121,427	453,889
Central	1,343	1,574	502,529	48,592	551,121
East	733	891	302,663	48,924	351,587
Kibosho West	575	717	255,687	30,130	285,817
East	1,261	1,413	3,479	134,906	483,845
Uru	1,115	1,354	419,710	135,746	555,456
Mbokomu	252	238	40,095	21,218	61,313
Old Mosh	556	571	62,764	31,503	94,267
Kirua West	939	1,065	300,183	3,054	303,237
Kilen	1,038	1,116	789,851	97,686	887,537
Marang	1,184	1,239	192,495	33,421	225,921
Mamba	763	790	163,249	52,840	216,789
Mwika	700	663	122,703	74,322	197,025
Mengwa (Koro West and Mt.)	400	500	77,585	22,142	99,727
Mwai (Mt.)	321	388	75,000	5,000	80,000
Total	12,527	14,076	3,452,501	874,500	4,327,001

The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union,

Limited

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

for the period April 1st, 1932 to April 30th, 1933

FOREWORD.

In publishing the First Annual Report and Statement of Accounts it is considered an opportune time to make a few general remarks on the origin and work of the Union and its affiliated societies. The Union is the successor to the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association, which was brought into being during 1922. The K.N.P.A. was an attempt to organise the marketing of the millions of coffee grown by the original members and its growth was stimulated by the assistance of the Government, whose local Representative at that time, Major the Hon. C. C. F. Dundas, O.B.E., gave assistance to the Chagga people which will always be remembered by them.

The early endeavours of the K.N.P.A. were of a modest character; its management was more or less supervised by an Officer of the Government's Agricultural Department and that Department gave warehouse accommodation for the produce, and conducted sales by auction. With the increase of coffee growing consequent on good prices, the membership of the Association had swollen to 1,500 by 1930, with an output of nearly 840 tons of parchment coffee, and the marketing of the crop was being undertaken by a local merchant house.

In 1930, owing to irregularities in selling the domestic affairs of the Association, Government seconded an Administrative Officer to partially manage the Association, and this condition was continued until early in 1932 when the enactment of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance made possible its re-organisation.

CO-OPERATIVE LEGISLATION.

The Co-operative Societies Ordinance and Rules of 1932 are based on legislation which has been tested and proved in Ceylon. Similar legislation is in force in the Gold Coast Colony where the control and marketing of the native-grown cacao crop can be compared to the native-grown coffee industry of Kilimanjaro. The main factor in co-operative organisation under such legislation is the establishment of primary societies and, therefore, the first thing to be done in re-organising the Association under the Ordinance was to decentralise control and establish primary societies. Fortunately, the structure of the Association made this a comparatively simple matter, and 16 societies were formed, each with its own chairman, committee and secretary. Each society is a member of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Ltd., on which it is represented by its chairman, and in annual elections the societies are elected annually the President and Committee of the Union.

The former Wapare members of the Association were enabled to re-organise themselves to establish their own organisation.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Some of the primary societies are already strong and flourishing, whereas others lack cohesion and will probably need re-organisation at a future period to meet their different needs. Their strength fluctuates with their wealth, which is being by the effect of the economic crisis of the district. The strengthening of the primary societies must be the first step

aims of the Union. The establishment of local headquarters, the marketing of other crops besides coffee, the supply of members' requirements, and the close alliance of the functions of the societies with the social and everyday life of their members are the best means to this end. The assistance of the native government, and the sympathy and advice of the central government, have been valuable factors in establishing the local co-operative movement, and without the continuation of such support the work cannot be maintained.

THE UNION

Soon after its formation the Union commenced a monthly publication called "Uremi" which has been of considerable value in disseminating information to the primary societies and their members; 1,000 copies are distributed each month. The Union also purchased from England and erected at a cost of nearly Shgs. 6,000 an Automatic Hopper Weigher which has greatly facilitated the work and given satisfaction to the growers by its accuracy.

Early in its life the Union found that misapprehensions as to its activities were current among commercial organisations, but after joint discussions these were removed and the Union has had harmonious relationships with its business neighbours. A better knowledge of the work and functions of the Union has removed many of the criticisms which were directed at its predecessor and some of the former critics have now to be thanked for helpful advice.

During January, 1933, His Excellency the Governor of Tanganyika Territory met the Committee of the Union and congratulated them on the work which was being performed.

On various occasions during the year officials of the Union met deputations from other bodies of native planters from outside the District who desired to form themselves into co-operative bodies, and assisted them with information and advice.

Early in the season a large hut was built near the Union headquarters where members bringing of their produce could rest and purchase foodstuffs.

MARKETING OF CROPS

The coffee crop for the past season was a record one and totalled 1,066 tons of parchment coffee which were marketed through the Union, 500 tons being sold locally and the balance put on the London market. Reports from merchants show that the crop was better prepared than in former years, due chiefly to the work of officials of the primary societies and to the assistance which has so readily been given by the Agricultural Department. An analysis of the sales shows that average prices were obtained. The Union charged 2 per cent for the work of selling agents.

The Union also marketed a 500 tons of bananas in which the growers received an average net price of Shgs. 1.50 per basket. Members were assisted in the sale of such diverse products as honey, beeswax, wheat, tobacco, gum, etc., by collection, weighing, packing and transport. This work was undertaken by the Union. Various articles of domestic use were purchased and retailed by the Union. These included coffee, pulses, tea, sugar, soap, and other goods.

SHARES AND DEVELOPMENT OF CROPS

The members of the Union, in the possession of material for the efficient spraying of their coffee, purchased and used 200 pumps were purchased and distributed to members of the Union with the necessary provisions. The cost of these materials was 200/- and 100/- per pound of paraffin was offered to members.

A very large amount of stimulating interest in the care of crops has been by holding meetings of all the secretaries of all primary societies together with Native Officers of the Government Agricultural Department. These meetings have usually been held in the presence of the Agricultural Officer and the opportunity has been taken to demonstrate to them a large range of crops.

THE BY-LAWS OF THE KILIMANJARO NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE UNION, LTD.

1. The Society shall be called the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd.

2. The Union's address shall be at such place as the Committee shall determine from time to time and notice thereof shall be given to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and to the societies affiliated to the Union.

1. The objects of the Union shall be

1. To develop the work of affiliated societies and to settle all matters of common interest.
2. To exercise regular and careful supervision over affiliated societies and to make frequent and regular inspection thereof.
3. To act as agents for the affiliated societies and to arrange on their behalf for the purchase of agricultural, domestic and other requirements in bulk, and for the sale of agricultural produce to the best advantage.
4. To organise fresh societies and to diffuse knowledge of co-operation in the area of operations.
5. To maintain a library of co-operative literature.
6. To raise loans from financing institutions for the purpose of making advances to affiliated societies, or the members thereof.
7. To receive and invest deposits from affiliated societies and the members thereof.

2. The area of operations of the Union shall be the Moshi and Pare Districts.

3. The Union shall consist only of societies affiliated to it under By-law 9.

4. The capital of the Union shall be composed of as many Shs. 200 shares as there are societies affiliated to the Union. No society taking a share need pay any money towards that share. The entire sum of Shgs. 200 shall be its reserve liability on account of that share which it may be called upon to pay either in whole or in part should the assets of the Union be found at any time to be unequal to its liabilities.

5. Each society shall before affiliation pay an advance of Shs. 100.

6. Each affiliated society shall have the right to elect one member to the Union.

7. Any society working with the Union shall be entitled to receive a share of the profits of the Union in proportion to the amount of its business done with the Union.

8. Every society which is affiliated to the Union shall be entitled to elect one member to the Union to represent it at the Annual Meeting of the Union. A society which is not affiliated to the Union shall not be entitled to elect a member to the Union. The member so elected shall have the right to attend the Annual Meeting of the Union and to vote in the election of the members of the Union. The member so elected shall have the right to take part in the proceedings of the Union and to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Union. The member so elected shall have the right to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Union and to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Union. The member so elected shall have the right to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Union and to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Union.

11.—The delegate and delegate substitute of a society shall be chosen by the committee of the society and shall forthwith be registered with the Union. For this purpose a copy of the resolution of the affiliated society shall be sent to the Union.

- 12.—The funds of the Union shall consist of—
 - (1) Attribution fees.
 - (2) Fees for registration of delegates or delegate substitute.
 - (3) A levy imposed in accordance with By-law 13.
 - (4) Selling commissions and other commercial charges on business transacted for affiliated societies.
 - (5) Miscellaneous items.

13.—The Union shall be authorised to pay and retain each year upon all parchment office marketed by or through its agency a contribution not exceeding two per cent. on every pound weight.

14.—(1) Subject to such resolutions as the General Meeting of the Union may from time to time pass, the executive management of the affairs of the Union shall rest in a Committee of not more than five members. The members of the committee shall be elected by the General Meeting of the Union from among the delegates of affiliated societies and shall hold office for a period of one year or until their successors are elected. A delegate substitute shall not be entitled to attend Committee Meetings. Should any vacancy arise in the committee in the interval between two general elections of office bearers, it may be filled up for that interval by the remaining members of the Committee.

The members of the Committee shall choose among themselves a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The Secretary shall conduct all the business of the Union subject to the control of the President and in accordance with the resolutions of the Committee.

(2) The Committee shall appoint a person who shall be acceptable to the Registrar as the Supervising Manager of the Union, at such salary and upon such terms of service as may be agreed upon, and in so doing shall give effect to any contract entered into by the Kilimanjaro Native Pastors' Association.

The Committee shall meet as often as necessary and at least once in three months. The Supervising Manager shall be present to advise the Committee if necessary but shall not vote. The meetings may be held at the registered office of the Union or at any of the affiliated societies or at any other place selected by the President. The quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be three. Any member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the committee of the Union shall be liable to be removed by the Committee but the Committee shall state in the minutes the reasons for the removal of the member and the reasons given.

It shall be the duty of the committee to control and supervise primary societies and to send each meeting inspection, to settle all matters of a common interest, to advise all affiliated societies and to further their interest in every way. Superintendents may be appointed by the committee from a number who have been recommended by the Registrar to be fit for such work. They may be removed if they are found to be suspended and dismissed except with the approval of the General Meeting.

(6) The Committee shall have full power to depose, suspend or remove any members of that body or any other person to inspect and to ascertain by inquiry if the by-laws are being carefully observed by affiliated societies and where necessary to advise the Committee members as to the transaction of their business.

(7) An affiliated society may receive a loan only from the Union and the Committee may advance the amount desired from the funds of the Union, if any, or may raise a loan in the name of the Union for this purpose. Provided that no loan exceeding Shs. 200 may be made to any affiliated society without the prior approval of the Registrar.

(8) The Committee shall check annually the credit of all affiliated societies.

(9) The Committee may pay from the funds of the Union any expenses actually incurred by it in doing the work of the Union, provided that such expenditure has been authorised by the General Meeting of the Union either in the annual budget or by a special resolution.

(10) The committee may make subsidiary rules for regulating their work. Such rules shall be entered in the Minute Book of the Union. A copy of every such rule shall be sent forthwith to the Registrar for his information.

(11) The Committee may take steps to arrange for the monthly submission of accounts by affiliated societies and may pass remarks thereon for the information and guidance of the society concerned. The Committee may also call for lists of defaulting borrowers in affiliated societies and may advise the society concerned to take the necessary action.

(12) The Committee shall have power to enquire into the conduct of any affiliated society, and if it considers that any such society is violating the by-laws or acting in any way in a manner prejudicial to the Union shall suspend and report thereon to the General Meeting of the Union which shall have power to disaffiliate the society. The Committee shall be bound to furnish to a financing institution any information required by the institution with a view to satisfying itself as to the financial condition of any affiliated society to which the institution has given or has been requested to give financial assistance.

(13) The Committee shall have power to affiliate new societies.

(14) The Committee shall have power to fill temporary vacancies in the Committee and among the office bearers.

The Committee shall have power to prepare the annual balance sheet and report of the Union and a statement of accounts of affiliated societies and to file them to the General Meeting of the Union.

The Registrar shall have power to suspend or remove any member of the committee if he is found to be acting in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Union.

The Registrar shall have power to suspend or remove any member of the committee if he is found to be acting in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Union.

15.—A General Meeting of the Union shall be held at least once in every year and may be held at any place in the territory of the Registrar. A copy of the minutes of the meeting shall be sent to the Registrar. The Registrar shall have power to suspend or remove any member of the committee if he is found to be acting in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Union.

written request after fifteen days notice has been given to members. At all General Meetings the President if present shall be the Chairman. In his absence the meeting shall elect one of the delegates present as Chairman. All questions presented to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes of the delegates present and voting. Every delegate shall have one and only one vote. When votes are equal, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

19.—The General Meeting of the Union shall be the ultimate authority in all matters relating to the administration of the Union. The following among other matters shall be dealt with by the General Meeting:—

- (1) The election of the members of the Committee of the Union.
- (2) The fixing of the levy on coffee in accordance with By-law 13.
- (3) The fixing of the scale of pay for supervisors and for the clerical establishment of the Union provided that the scales of pay shall require the approval of the Registrar.
- (4) The annual report due to the Registrar.
- (5) The fixing of the rates of travelling subsistence allowance to be drawn by unpaid officers of the Union and Committee members for travelling done on necessary business of the Union.
- (6) The framing of the annual budget of estimated receipts and expenditure which shall be submitted to the Registrar for his approval and shall not be varied except with his approval.
- (7) The amendment or repeal of any existing by-law or the enactment of a new by-law provided that fourteen days' notice of the proposed alteration in the by-laws has been given, that at least half of the total delegates are present, and that of those present at least three-fourths vote in favour of the proposed alteration. Provided also that no amendment or alteration of the by-laws shall have effect unless and until it shall receive the approval of the Registrar.
- (8) The investigation of any complaint which any affiliated society may bring against the Committee of the Union.

After considering the report of the Committee on a society suspended by the Committee, to decide whether the society concerned should or should not be affiliated. Every case of disaffiliation shall be reported as soon as possible to the Registrar.

10.—The duties of the supervisor shall be as stated and report:

11.—The supervisor shall be appointed by the General Meeting subject to the sanction of the Registrar.

12.—The supervisor shall be assisted by a member of the Union who shall be appointed by the General Meeting. The supervisor shall see that the administrative work of the Union is carried out in strict conformity with the cooperative principles laid down in the by-laws of the Union. The Supervisor shall ensure that the Union is run in the spirit of harmonious co-operation and in the true spirit of cooperative societies and the correct application of the principles of cooperative societies and the correct application of the principles of cooperative societies. The supervisor shall ensure that the rules passed from time to time by the Registrar and the Union are strictly followed. The supervisor of each affiliated society shall give the Supervisor a report of his work.

19.—Any person deputed under By-law 14.6 by the Committee of the Union shall have power to convene Special Meetings of the committees or General Meetings of the affiliated societies and to address them but he shall not vote at such meetings.

20.—Should there be a conflict between the by-law of the Union and the by-law of an affiliated society, the by-law of the Union shall prevail. In cases of doubt in the interpretation of the by-laws, the Registrar shall be consulted and his decision shall be accepted as final.

21.—The Committee of the Union may on the written requisition of the committee of all or any of the societies affiliated purchase wholesale agricultural, domestic, and other requirements of the members of the affiliated societies with money advanced by such societies, and in making such purchase the Committee shall act only as the agent of such societies affiliated and accept no liability for any loss occurring in the transaction. The accounts of these transactions shall be maintained in the forms prescribed by the Registrar. Subsidiary by-laws may be framed by the Committee for the purposes of these purchases and they shall be entered in the Minute Book of the Union. A copy of these by-laws shall be sent to the Registrar for his approval.

22.—(1) The Committee shall undertake the joint sale of all coffee which may be handed over to it for sale by affiliated societies or the members thereof, or by any person required to do so by order under Section 10 of the Ordinance, and may undertake the sale of any other produce.

(2) For the purpose of disposing of such coffee or other produce the Committee may obtain advances from any financing institution, and may distribute the sums so obtained to affiliated societies or the members thereof against deliveries of produce and the Union shall be liable on behalf of each and every affiliated society for all sums so advanced.

(3) In applying to a financial institution for an advance the Committee shall if so required by such institution, furnish a statement of all outstanding advances from any source whatsoever certified by the Registrar.

The Committee shall effect all ordinary business insurances and take all other precautions for the safety of the Union in connection with marketing of coffee and other produce.

- (4) To receive from the outgoing committee the balance sheet of the preceding year and to sanction the distribution of the accumulated funds.
- (5) To fix the maximum up to which the committee may raise funds under By-law 3.
- (6) To consider any communication or audit memorandum that may have been received from the Registrar or the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd. or any other business duly brought forward.

17. A special General Meeting can be summoned by the Chairman or by a majority of the committee of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd., or on a requisition from the Registrar or from 100 or more ordinary members. The requisition made by the members must state the object of the meeting to be called and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the Society. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to call such a meeting within twenty-one days of the receipt of the requisition. Provided that if any of the requisitionists are illiterate they may fix their right thumb mark to the requisition.

18. In the case of an Annual General Meeting fourteen days notice and in the case of a Special General Meeting seven days notice shall be given. The notice shall specify the date, hour and place of the meeting and the business to be transacted and shall be made known in the manner customary.

19. The Chairman shall preside as Chairman at every General Meeting of the Society. If there is no such Chairman or if at any meeting he is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or is unwilling to act, the members present shall choose some one of their number to be Chairman.

20. Each member shall be entitled to one vote, but no voting shall be done by proxy. In the case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

21. Two-fifths of the total number of members or 200 (whichever is less) shall form a quorum at a General Meeting. If there is no quorum the meeting shall be adjourned for at least seven days and at the adjourned meeting the business of the original meeting shall be disposed of whether there is a quorum or not.

VII - MANAGING COMMITTEE

22. The business of the Society shall be managed by the committee which shall consist of a Chairman and not less than five and not more than ten members who shall be elected annually at the Annual General Meeting. Three members shall form a quorum.

23. A committee Minute Book shall be maintained by the Secretary in which the names of members present and the proceedings at each meeting shall be recorded. It shall be open to inspection to all members.

- 1. The power of the committee shall be:
 - (a) To receive and deal with complaints.
 - (b) To arrange for the delivery of the produce of members to the Union and to discharge the necessary marketing charges through the Union.
 - (c) To receive and deal with applications for loans from the Union, except applications from members of the committee, which must be made direct to the Union.
 - (d) To supervise the use of such loans to members of the Society from the Union.

- (e) To examine and check the accounts and to prepare or to post the financial statements and to prepare the annual balance sheet.
- (f) To make deposits on behalf of the Society with the Union.
- (g) To require the Union to institute and defend legal proceedings.
- (h) To require members to carry out all measures necessary for the prevention or eradication of diseases of animals or crops, and in the event of default by a member to carry out such measures on behalf of the Society at the expense of the defaulting member.
- (i) Generally to conduct the business of the Society and to act as the local agents of the Union.

25. The committee shall meet for the transaction of business not less often than once a month. No member of the committee shall be present or vote on any matter in which he has a personal interest.

26. Vacancies on the committee or on account of any other cause shall be filled up at the next ensuing General Meeting by election.

VIII - THE SECRETARY

- 1. The committee shall elect the Secretary, whose duty shall be:
 - (a) To carry out the orders of the committee and to maintain all its books, accounts and registers.
 - (b) To receive applications for loans from the Union; withdrawals of deposits, etc., and to fix them before the Committee of the Society and to prepare receipts and vouchers.
 - (c) To receive and disburse money on behalf of the Society under the orders of the committee.
 - (d) To attend to other business entrusted to him by the committee.
 - (e) To receive instructions from the members and to render reports to the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd.

IX - DEPOSITS

28. Deposits from members may be deposited with the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Ltd., may be secured by mortgage within the limits fixed by By-law 3, or may be placed either on current deposit or on a fixed period with the Union. A Pass Book shall be obtained from the Union and handed to each depositor in which the amount deposited yearly by the depositor. Amounts accepted on current deposit shall be repaid to the depositor not exceed one tenth of the total working capital.

X - THE DIVIDEND ON ACCUMULATED PROFITS

29. The balance sheet of accounts of the Society shall be presented to the Annual Meeting. Such amount as the committee may resolve to distribute as a dividend for the year. After provision has been made for the reserve fund, the balance of the dividend in question may be paid to each shareholder as determined by the committee.

XI - ASSETS AND RECEIPTS

- 1. The committee shall have the power to:
 - (a) Sell surplus produce and other goods of the Society.
 - (b) All sums of money received from the sale of such produce and other goods, in respect of which the receipt shall be obtained from the Union.
 - (c) Advances and purchases of stock and other goods from the Union.
 - (d) The assets and liabilities of the Society.

11.—The books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the Society or at such other place or places as the committee think fit and shall always be open to the inspection of the Society.

12.—The committee shall from time to time cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Society at general meeting profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and reports.

XII—MARKETING OF PRODUCE

13.—Every member of the Society shall deliver to the Society or if so directed by the committee to the Kilmunjaru Native Co-operative Union, Ltd. all coffee grown by him to be marketed by the Kilmunjaru Native Co-operative Union, Ltd.

14.—The Society shall make such arrangements as may be decided upon by the Union for the delivery of coffee and the distribution of money therefrom.

15.—No member without the authority in writing of the Society delivers, sells, gives, or otherwise disposes of any coffee to any firm, person or body of persons other than the Union he shall pay to the Society on behalf of the Union by way of penalty of damages double the value of such coffee at current local prices, or such less sum as the Union may be willing to accept.

XIII—AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

16.—Subject to Rule 3 of the Co-operative Societies Rules, 1932, by-laws can be amended provided that notice of the amendment has been given to the Registrar and the members at least fourteen days prior to the meeting. Amendments take effect after being declared under Section 14 of the Ordinance.

CHAGGA COFFEE RULES.

1.—The meetings of the committee may be called at any time and place and the committee may do such other things as may be necessary for the purposes of the Act.

2.—No coffee may be planted until the site has been approved in writing by the District Agricultural Officer or his nominee before any individual may plant coffee thereon.

3.—The land must be prepared and approved shade provided to the satisfaction of the District Agricultural Officer or his nominee before any individual may plant coffee thereon.

4.—Planting and cultivation shall comply with these regulations and the owner shall have in plants approved by the District Agricultural Officer or his nominee.

THE PLANT PEST AND DISEASE ORDINANCE, 1921 No 38 of 1921

THE PLANT PEST AND DISEASE (COFFEE) REGULATIONS, 1925

1.—Whenever any coffee plant is seen to be diseased or thought to be diseased or infested with a pest, or where it is in a region known to be and likely to harbour pests or disease an Inspector may order the owner or occupier of the coffee plot to carry out treatment to control the pest or disease, such as sulphur spraying, pruning, etc. Or if the coffee plot has no owner living on it and tending to it, the Inspector may uproot the coffee after giving 10 days notice.

2.—The Inspector will order that such work shall be carried out within a certain period of time, but he may also order the work to be done in his presence. The labour and materials shall be used only by the owner.

3.—When a pest or disease is found on the coffee, the owner shall immediately carry out the necessary control measures.

4.—Every coffee grower must have a certain number of trees in his plantation which are exempt when he belongs to a certain class of growers.

5.—A person who is found to be in violation of these regulations shall be liable to a fine of up to Rs. 100.

THE PLANT PEST AND DISEASE (COFFEE) REGULATIONS, 1925

6.—These regulations shall apply to all coffee plots in the District of Chagga, whether the plots are owned by a person or a body of persons, or are owned by the Government or a public body.

7.—The following persons shall be appointed as Inspectors for the purposes of these regulations:—
District Agricultural Officer, Mombasa.
District Agricultural Officer, Mombasa.

8.—These Inspectors have been appointed as Inspectors for the purposes of these regulations:—
District Agricultural Officer, Mombasa.
District Agricultural Officer, Mombasa.

9.—These Inspectors have been appointed as Inspectors for the purposes of these regulations:—
District Agricultural Officer, Mombasa.
District Agricultural Officer, Mombasa.

The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, LIMITED

WANACHAMA

The Mashame, Kibongoto, Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mashame West Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mashame Central Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mashame East Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Kibosho West Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Kibosho East Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Uru Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mbokomu Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Old Moshu Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Kirua Vaino Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Kilema Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Marangu Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mamba Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mwikia Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mengwe, Keni Mtidi and Mkuu Co-operative Society, Ltd.
The Mrao to Usere Co-operative Society, Ltd.

WACOMITE NA MAKARANI

President

JOSEPH MALILI (Kilema)

Vice-President

JOHANNES NDIRUKA (Mamba)

Committee:

S. PENDATE SHANGALI (Central Mashame)
N. GADE MSUE (West Mashame)
JACOB MTURUCHUE (Mamba)

Secretary and Treasurer

SHANGALI SHANGALI

Makarani

ANDREA SHANGALI

JOACHIM BAULE

STANLEY NALIKO

Registered Office: 2005, LAIKIYANI ROAD

Postal Address: P.O. Box No. 100, Mombasa

Telegraph and Cable: Kilimanjaro

Telephone: No. 100

Bankers: STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD.

Office: P. BARROW DRIVE, S. EX. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Superior Managers: A. J. B. DENNIS, F.C.S.

na kila siku maisha ya wanachama wao ni bora zaidi kwa mwisho wa hii. Msada ya serkali ya wenyeji na huruma na mashauri ya serkali yamekuwa ya manufaa kwa kuanzisha mwenendo wa umoja huu, na paspo kuwa maendeleo ya jambo la namia hii kazi haingendelee hata kidogo.

CHAMA KIKUBWA.

Mara chama kikubwa kilipoanza kimaanza kuchapa gazeti litwalio "Uteni" ambalo liliwekuwa la manufaa sana na laida kubwa kuneza habari kwa vile vyama vidogo vyote kilimanjaro na kwa wanachama. Nakili 1,000 zaga wanaywa kwa kila mwezi. Chama kimenunua machine kubwa ya kupima mavuno ya wanachama yaliyochukua gharama thiyokuwa maribu Shgs. 6,000 na yameendesha kazi vizuri sana na pia yameotazama mazi sana kwa wanachama wote kwa kupima mavuno yao kwa haki tupu.

Ratika masila yake chama kilijona ya kwamba makosaji maana tawazi kazi zake zilikuwa desturi miongoni mwa ustaarabu wa biashara, lakini baadhi ya kushitiki haya yalifondolewa na chama kimekuwa kimepatana undugu pamoja kazi zake kwa ajili kwa maarifa bora ya kazi na mafuriji ya chama yameondoa lawama yungu sana ambavyo zilikuwa imeendelea shaya kwa matumizi yake, na baadhi ya awamu za zamani mipsa kufiwelewa shukrani kubwa kwa msada mkubwa uliotolewa.

Katika mwezi wa Januari, 1953, Bwana Governor wa Tanganyika Territory alikutana na committee wa chama na amewasifu sana kwa kazi zilivyayo. Katika mambo mengi mihak mbali kila mwa kila hii inwaka huu, watumishi wa chama wamekuwa ngano kwa watu wengine kutimiza wengine buko nje ya nchi yaliyofika kutanda chama cha wenyewe, na waliseidwa kwa kupewa msaada au msaada na habari.

Katika mwaka huo uliopo banda kubwa sana lilijengwa hapa karibu na office kubwa ya chama kumbapo wanachama waletao mavuno yao wanaweza kupunzika na kununua chakula pale kwa kula.

MAUZO YA MAVUNO

Mauzo ya kahawa katika mwaka uliopo yalikuwa mengi sana na yamethika toni 1,000 za kahawa yote maganda iliyotwa na chama. Toni 300 zimeuzwa katika minada ya hapa Mushi na Nairobi. Na baki ya hii iliuwa buko katika masoko ya kahawa Uingereza (London). Na hata zilizokuwa kwa watalia biashara zimeonyesha ya kuwa kahawa imetengenezwa vema zaidi kuliko mika iliyopita zamani. Na hii haswa imelanyika kwa msada wa watumishi wa vyama vidogo yote mhinuni na kwa msada uliotolewa mara nyingi na Bwana Mashamba.

Chama kimezoza ushuruwa kwa mbihi kwa mia kwa kazi ya kuza kama wakili wa biashara.

Chama pia kimezua mashina ya utungu ambavyo wakulima wamepata bei ya kuasi cha Shgs. 240 kwa fasihi moja. Waiochama pia waliseidwa kwa mauzo ya gamba mbali mbali, kama vile, mli, nla ya nyoni, tumbaku, vitungu zumu na mengineye. Kwa kukusanya maoni mabalihi na motor car na kuza, kazi hizo zote zimefanywa na chama.

Watu mbihi mbali vilivyokuwa na wachama vilinunuliwa na zimeotelewa reja reja na hama. Tani wa hii imechanganika machine ya kumevya kahawa maganda wawo wa kuokota kahawa na maganda kuti hii kimegonye.

LINZI NA MAARIFA YA MAVUNO

Chama kikubwa na vidogo kwa kasi paswa marataka ya vito kwa opa ya kazi ya kupima mavuno kwa kila mwezi wa kahawa ya wanachama, na bomba zilimulwa na kupimavyo kwa kila mwezi wa kahawa ya kuzisabaha. Hii ya vito hii imeondolewa kuti haina za mabangu walipazo wanachama vami vito kwa rabi mwezi wa kahawa yote maganda.

Kwa kazi hii sana ya kazi ya na ya kupimavyo katika mlinzi na mavuno imekuwa kwa kushika mkataba kila mwezi ya mwaka wa vyama vyote mlinani pamoja na makadhi wa Bwana Mwanza. Mkorano hii imekuwa haswa kuhathurwa na watumishi wa chama ya Bwana Mashamba kwa manuvyo na mabadilisho wa maneno.

MASHARTI YA KILIMANJARO NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE UNION, LTD.

1. Chama kitatwa Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd.

2. Anwa ya chama itakuwa mahali kama cha maisha wa chama watakavyokusudia mara kwa mara na hivyo habari italewa kwa Bwana Shauri na kwa zile sehemu ndogo zuinganzao pamoja.

3. Makusudi haswa ya chama yatakuwa:—

- (1) Kuendesha kazi ya vile vyama vidogo na kuvifanya kuwa mara zaidi kwa mambo ya laida vite.
- (2) Kuendesha kwa kawada na uangabii sana kwa vile vyama vidogo na mara kwa mara kwenda kukugua hizo sehemu za vyama vidogo.
- (3) Kutenda kazi za mwa wakili wa biashara kwa wanachama na kulanya matengenezo kwa mambo yao kwa mawazo wa bina ya ukulima na mahitaji meogine ya vyumbani yaliyo makulwa na mauzo ya mavuno katika fida iliyobora zaidi kabisa.
- (4) Kutengeneza vyama vipya vilifalika na kugawanya maarifa ya ushaka katika kazi ya ujumu katika sehemu kwa kujenda kazi.
- (5) Kuwa na hujumu ya kwekewa vitabu vya umoja kwa kosomea.
- (6) Kumuza makopesha katika maanzisho ya mambo ya fedha kwa sapa na kulanya makopesha kwa zile sehemu ndogo za chama au kwa wanachama hivyo.
- (7) Na wambi wa chama kukubali kupokea amana ya wanachama ya vile vyama vidogo ili kuaweka.

4. Schemu za kufanya kazi katika umoja huu wa chama itakuwa ni katiya mchiri ya Mushi na Fata.

5. Chama kitakuwa ndani yote na vyama vya umoja vidogo hini ya sharti wa 6.

6. Fasihi mab ya chama itabuniwa kwa Shgs. 200 kwa kila chama kidogo katiya katika chama kikubwa. Chama hakina hapa ya kuchukua sehemu ya fedha hii ya kulipo katika sehemu ile ya Shgs. 200. Hizi Shgs. 200 halisi zilikuwa ni dem ya chama kwa sababu ya ile sehemu ambayo kwayo vaweza kutawala kulipo yote katika sehemu hawa itakwa ni mali ya chama kikubwa itiliasa makosaji kuti wotowe itakwa na dem lake.

7. Kila chama kidogo kutapata kuti Shgs. 200 kwa kila wakulima hii katika chama kikubwa.

8. Kwa sehemu itakwa kuti kila chama kidogo Shgs. 200 kwa kila wakulima hii katika chama kikubwa.

9. Chama kitatwa kama cha maisha wa chama watakavyokusudia mara kwa mara na hivyo habari italewa kwa Bwana Shauri na kwa zile sehemu ndogo zuinganzao pamoja. Kwa na committee wa chama kikubwa na wakulima katika kila chama kidogo kama sababu zote.

10. Kwa sehemu ndogo ya chama na vidogo ya mwa wakili wa biashara na kulanya matengenezo kwa mambo yao kwa mawazo wa bina ya ukulima na mahitaji meogine ya vyumbani yaliyo makulwa na mauzo ya mavuno katika fida iliyobora zaidi kabisa. Hii ya vito hii imeondolewa kuti haina za mabangu walipazo wanachama vami vito kwa rabi mwezi wa kahawa yote maganda.

15 - Mkutano mkubwa wa watu wote wa chama unafaa kukutandika mara moja kwa mwaka, na wakati wowote iwapo President na Maimuni wa chama ameuja ya kama yafaa, au ikiwa Bwana Shauri au Bwana wa Serkali anafanya kazi chini ya Bwana Shauri, au wakati wachili na vyama vidogo sita au zaidi wanaandika barua yao ya kuomba kukutandika, pia barua hiyo ya maombezi eleze jambo hilo lililokusudiwa na kuletwa katika mkutano. Katika shauri litafutalio mkuu utawataw kwa kiwa wa siku thelatini ya kupata barua ile ya maombezi baada ya siku kumi na tano hlabi kupolekwa kwa wanachama. Katika mkutano yote ya committee ikiwa yupo basi atakuwa mwenye kiti katika mkutano. Ikiwa hayuko mkutano utamchagua mmoja wapo kati ya wale wanachama waliolewa ndio mwenye kiti. Maswali yote yaletwayo katika mkutano yatategemeza na jama ya wale watu wenye nguvu kati ya wale waliochaguliwa. Iwapo mashauri ni sawa sawa, basi Bwana mwenye kiti atakuwa na nguvu ya hukumu.

16 - Mkutano mkuu wa chama utakuwa na nguvu juu wa manibo yote yanayotelea utawahi wa chama Manibo haya yafutayo kati ya yale mengineyo yataelelea kutumu katika Mkutano Mkuu

- (1) Helaguzi wa wanachama wa committee wa chama kikubwa.
- (2) Kutengeneza shauri la mchango katika kahawa kwa kusudi la sharti ya UJCU changu.
- (3) Kupanga malipo ya wakili na ya makarami wafanyo kazi ya mara ya chama kwa kama matengenezo haya ya malipo yatahataji uluhubungo wa Bwana Mkuuwa wa Serkali.
- (4) Ripoti ya uwakanu inastahili kupolekwa kwa Bwana S. au.
- (5) Kutengeneza shauri za shari kupitia kwa wale wanachama committee wa chama kwa shari za majuzi kwa kazi fulani za chama kwani wao hayapati mishahara.
- (6) Mkuu wa committee wa chama kufanya jumla ya majuzi ya fedha kila mwaka kwa kila shari yoyote kwa Bwana Shauri kwa uluhubungo wake. Na hayatatengeneza pasipo lithani yake.
- (7) Tengenezo au badilisho la amri yoyote ya chama itumikayo au sheria nyingi ya amri yama kutolewa habari kwa siku kumi na mwe mwe mamba waliobadilika katika shari za chama, na ya kwamba usuu ya wale waliochaguliwa wawepo, na ya kwamba jumla ya wale watu wawe kama watoto wanne hivi washauriane kwa makusudi ya mabadilisho yakulidiriwa. Hivyo basi iwe hakuna sheria au badilisho la sheria itanywale pasipo lithani ya Bwana Shauri.
- (8) Kukagua habari yoyote ya mashaka ambayo vile vyama vidogo vyaeweza kuleta mbele ya committee wa chama.
- (9) Usada ya kukiri reporti ya committee wa shemo kuonyolewa katika shamba na committee wa chama kwa shari za shauri iliyopo chini kuuwacha au kuwacha katika umkika. Katika habari ili ya kuongesha shari iliyolinga kuele ya Bwana Shauri kwa mara moja.
- (10) Kukubali hakiki ya matumizi ya hesabu ya fedha za makani ya reporti.

17 - Sababu kilianwa kutuwa kwa kazi ya malingu ya fedha iwapo kazi ta wakili ni kama...

18 - Kazi wa chama na mamamizi bawatiwa amri hasabu halisi la vitabu na majulisho ya...

19 Mtu wote wote atakayewakulishwa chini wa sharti la B na committee wa chama atakuwa...

20 Kama yakikwa mapigano kati ya masharti ya chama kikubwa na kati ya masharti...

21 Committee wa chama inayeweza kwa wale masharti yaliyoundikwa...

- (1) Committee itatengeneza shauri za majuzi ya mavuno yote ya kaliau ambayo...
- (2) Kwa hesabu lin taritika ya kaliau kati ya shari au kwa mavuno mengine committee inaweza...
- (3) Katika kuandika barua ya kutaka fedha ili ya kuwa makoresho committee itatata...
- (4) Committee itaonyesha kazi ya jaywaida zote za biashara na kuwa na bina yama mambi...

MASHARTI YA NYAMA VIDOGO.

I - MATANGULIZI

1. - Jina la chama kidogo litakuwa "Kwana Nyama Vidogo Cooperative Society Ltd" au auani kati ya Kitambanjaru Native Cooperative Union, Ltd.

II - MAFUNGU YA FETHA

1. - Mambo ya chama ni:
 - (1) kufundelea faida kubwa ya wanachama wake kwa sharti ya kifaida ya chama na
 - (2) kuza mavuno ya wakulima wa chama kwa mkonjo wa Kitambanjaru Native Cooperative Union na wawishwe kuweka tayar siwaji na ghala safi na uhukuzi kama itakavyotakiwa mata kwa mara.
 - (3) kufanya zila vyote kama itakavyo kuwa lazima kwa mgahifu wa mshamba wa wanachama na kwa kuza maharibifu ya magonjwa na wanyama na vijijini.
2. - Mombani bitna kwa kuwazuia wakulima katika chama cha K.N.C.U.
3. - Mafungu ya fetha yaweza kupangwa kwa:
 1. kutoa hati kwa sehemu ya rasimali
 2. kupokea amana ya fetha kwa auji ya K.N.C.U.
 3. kumua madeni kutoka K.N.C.U.
 4. wawadi.

4. - Jumla ya rasimali kufungwa katika mouzo ya hati ya sehemu lazidi shs. 2,000 kwa wote hatiba katika fetha ya mwamba au kama shs. 1 sehemu italipwa kabisa katika mwamba. Mafungu ya fetha ya chama awazo jumla wote itakewa na kuwekwa amana kama itakavyo na kichu ya 34 ya sheria.

5. - Fetha ya gharama ya K.N.C.U. katika kwa wanachama na madeni kutaba katika mwamba yaweza kuwekwa kwa matengene ya mouzo na auji ya mte ya hesabu katika siji ya ushuru na kama itakavyo ku kusudiwa na committee wa mouzo na madeni na auji.

III - NYAMA

1. - Nyama wakulima wa kitambanjaru ni madeni kutaba katika mwamba yaweza kuwekwa kwa matengene ya mouzo na auji ya mte ya hesabu katika siji ya ushuru na kama itakavyo ku kusudiwa na committee wa mouzo na madeni na auji.

2. - Barua ya maombi kuwa mwanachama yaweza kuwa:

1. katika kuandikwa na kutiwa sahihi na yule mwambaji
2. ikiwa yule mwambaji hajui kuandika nao anataka kungu katika chama au awaamba committee wa chama wawili wamwandikie na kuti sahihi kwa iphi vake veye mwambaji.

8. - Mwanachama wowote anaweza kumiliki kiti katika chama wakati wawote kwa hitaji wa committee na mwaji ya kwamba amendisha kwa zina hesabu vya te mawonyaji na amondosha madeni yake yote kwa uthamini

9. - Mwanachama anaweza kujulikwa kwa sharti ya wote ambote:

- (1) ikiwa ni mkaidi wa uhabiti kutofuata amba hivi hivyo desturi.
- (2) ikiwa ni mkaidi mkubwa wa kufanganya chama kwa maneno au mwanjo.
- (3) ikiwa ni mtidhiwa.
- (4) ikiwa kama ametenda jambo lolote kwa makusudi ili kuchoa kuharibu uthamini wa chama.
- (5) ikiwa ni waka la kuwa mwanachama.
 1. kwa kufariji
 2. kwa kuhukuzwa
 3. wapeo kwa chazi kazi kwake kumekulidwa na committee au
 4. kwa kutiwa sehemu ya fetha shaka.

IV - SEHEMU

11. - Barua ya maombi ya hati ya rasimali itafuata kwa kuwa hati au ikiwa ipiwenyewe kutaka hati kuandika basi itaandikwa na yule committee.
12. - Ustahili wa kila mwanachama ni mofa kwa njia la faida ya sehemu zinazoshika nao.
13. - Geuzo la mafungu au fingu lobote hali kwa jambo kwa uhubutichi wa committee.

MKUTANO MKUU.

14. - Mkutano mkuu wa chama wa wanachama utakiantika wakati kumalipungo kwa kila saba wala hasidi au kifatu kuada ya kuandikwa chama kama committee hatavyokusudiwa kwa mkupano kama huu utakuwa namalaka yali yule kama hivi hivyo kwa kuwa mkupano mkutu wa kila mwaka.
15. - Mkutano Mkuu wa chama utakiantika katika mwamba wazi wa May.
16. - Kazi za mkutano mkuu wa chama ni:
 - (1) kumchapya hesabu za mwamba wa chama kwa Mkutano Mkuu wa chama kwa mwanachama mwaka mpaka madeni kwa kundi ya wakulima katika chama kwa kundi ya wakulima katika mkombozi na auji ya mte ya hesabu na uthamini kabisa.
 - (2) walitanga wazi wa kitambanjaru na matengene ya mouzo na auji ya mte ya hesabu wa kitambanjaru na matengene ya mouzo na auji ya mte ya hesabu wa kitambanjaru na matengene ya mouzo na auji ya mte ya hesabu.
 - (3) walitanga committee wa kusudiwa na matengene ya mouzo na auji ya mte ya hesabu wa kitambanjaru na matengene ya mouzo na auji ya mte ya hesabu kazi au bujaru ambote kabidhiwa wa kupandikwa na auji ya mte ya hesabu na auji ya mte ya hesabu lazima.

- 4) Kupokea kwa committee wanaoamini yaani wanaoacha kazi haki ya baki ya hesabu ya fetha ya khandelea katika mwaka ujao na kukubali mgawanyo wa mapango ya majarigu ya fetha iliyozidi
- 5) Kufunga mwisho ambao committee yaweza kutengeneza mapango ya mtungu ya fetha chini ya sharti ya chama ya 3
- 6) Kuifiki habari yoyote au ukumbusho wowote wa uchunguzi wa hesabu ambao unaweza kupokewa kutoka kwa Bwana Shauri au kwa K.N.C.U. au shughuli nyingine zozote zinazopasa kuletwa mbele.
- 17) Mkutano maarufu unaweza kuitwa na Mkuu wa Kiti au na wingi wa committee au kwa sharti la Bwana Shauri au wanachama wapatao watu mia (100) au zaidi wa wanachama wa desturi ya chama. Sharti lililofanywa na hao wanachama lazima kusema kumi cha mkutano kuitwa na pia ni wajibu kutiwa sahihi na wale waliohitaji kuita mkutano na kupeleka katika office kubwa ya chama ili iandikwa katika sheria. Itakuwa ni wajibu wa President vanao misimami za chama kuita mkutano kama huo kati ya siku 21 baada ya kupokea ile sharti. Iwapo hawawezi kuandika kuita sahihi kwa kidole gumba.

18) Katika shauri na mkutano mkuu wa kila mwaka ni kupeleka habari kwa siku 14 na katika mkutano wowote habari kutolewa kwa siku 7. Barua ya habari na majadidhi, saa na majadidhi ya mkutano na jambo gani litakuja kutengenezwa, ni wajibu kujulisha vanao kama hivyo desturi ya sekemu ile kama ni kupiga mbwa au trumbeta katika ya...

19) Chairman atakuwa kama mkuu wa kiti katika kila mkutano mkuu wa chama. Kiwa hakuna Chairman kama hivyo au kiwa hayupo katika mkutano kwa muda wa dakika 15 kwa wakati uliochaguliwa kwa kuanza mkutano, au hapendi kutenda hivyo basi wanachama walioopo wataamicha kila mmoja wao kuwa ndio mkuu wa kiti.

20) Kila mwanachama anaruhusiwa kuonyesha mkono, na mkono humoja tu yaani kuwa ni nguvu ya kuchagua mmo au kukataa, lakini hakuna ruhusa mitumishi wa kazi kuonyesha mkono. Kiti kabari hii ya kawa na nguvu ya kuonyesha mkono, basi hivyo Mkuu wa Kiti atakuwa na nguvu ya kutumu.

21) Mbil kwa tano ya jumla ya wanachama au 200 wowote walo pungufu watafanya jumla na kuwa na mkutano mkubwa. Kiwa hakuna jumla ya watu basi mkutano utakuhirwa kwa siku mgite kuu moja wa siku 7 na kwenye mkutano uliochurishwa kazi za mkutano wa kawazo zitategemea kama wakwapo watu au hajuna.

VI - COMMITTEE YA MISIMAMI K.N.C.U

22) Kazi za misimami ya chama zitamamwa na committee ambalo kazi yake kutakuwako au kutokuwa kiti na watu wakipungua wanachama watano na wawoteji wanachama 10 ambao wataingizwa katika Mkutano Mkuu wa kila mwaka. Wanachama wakawa watafu katika jumla ya watu katika mkutano.

23) Kazi za misimami ya chama zitamamwa na committee ambalo kazi yake kutakuwako au kutokuwa kiti na watu wakipungua wanachama watano na wawoteji wanachama 10 ambao wataingizwa katika Mkutano Mkuu wa kila mwaka. Wanachama wakawa watafu katika jumla ya watu katika mkutano.

- 1) Kupokea kwa committee wanaoamini yaani wanaoacha kazi haki ya baki ya hesabu ya fetha ya khandelea katika mwaka ujao na kukubali mgawanyo wa mapango ya majarigu ya fetha iliyozidi
- 2) Kufunga mwisho ambao committee yaweza kutengeneza mapango ya mtungu ya fetha chini ya sharti ya chama ya 3
- 3) Kuifiki habari yoyote au ukumbusho wowote wa uchunguzi wa hesabu ambao unaweza kupokewa kutoka kwa Bwana Shauri au kwa K.N.C.U. au shughuli nyingine zozote zinazopasa kuletwa mbele.

- 4) Kuangalia matunzi ambayo fetha imebawa kwa wanachama wa chama katika mkutano mkuu wa kila mwaka ili fetha waliosema kwa K.N.C.U.
- 5) Kutana na amana kwa ajili ya wanachama katika K.N.C.U.
- 6) Kutana na amana kwa ajili ya wanachama katika K.N.C.U.
- 7) Kutazama wanaoamini kutimiza mashauri yoyote au ukumbusho wowote wa uchunguzi wa hesabu ambao unaweza kupokewa kutoka kwa Bwana Shauri au kwa K.N.C.U. au shughuli nyingine zozote zinazopasa kuletwa mbele.
- 8) Mara nyingi kuendesha kazi ya chama na kutenda kama wakili wa K.N.C.U.

25) Committee itakutanika kwa kutengeneza shughuli za kazi za chama sio chini ya mara moja kwa mwezi. Hakuna mwanachama wa committee ata yekuwa au kuonyesha mkono katika shauri yoyote ikiwa au mshtaki wake pembeni wa pekee.

26) Kazi za committee ikiwa ni kati ya shughuli zote yoyote au ukumbusho wowote wa uchunguzi wa hesabu ambao unaweza kupokewa kutoka kwa Bwana Shauri au kwa K.N.C.U. au shughuli nyingine zozote zinazopasa kuletwa mbele.

VII - KAZI ZA MKUU WA CHAMA

- 1) Committee zitamamwa tu ya kati ambayo wanaoamini kutimiza mashauri yoyote au ukumbusho wowote wa uchunguzi wa hesabu ambao unaweza kupokewa kutoka kwa Bwana Shauri au kwa K.N.C.U. au shughuli nyingine zozote zinazopasa kuletwa mbele.
- 2) Kupokea barua za mahitaji ya kukupotea kwa K.N.C.U. kuondoa amana na mengenevo na kuaweka mbele ya committee au chama na kutengeneza stakabathi na hati ya ustahida wa fetha.
- 3) Kupokea na kutia fetha kwa ajili ya chama chini ya amana ya committee.
- 4) Kuuthura katika kazi nyingine alizo amaniwa na committee.
- 5) Kupokea amri za kupeleka repoti kwa K.N.C.U.

VIII - AMANA

28) Amana ya fetha ya wanachama unaweza kuweka katika K.N.C.U. na yaweza kupokea kwa kila wakati katika shauri au sharti ya 16.3. Kuteka na ali hufuata kufunga kwa muda na K.N.C.U. Kila mwanachama anayeweza amana atapatu kutaba cha kutimiza mashauri katika K.N.C.U. na kutapeleka kwa kila wakati fetha ambayo haitakiwa kuwa fetha ya chama kila mwaka. K.N.C.U. itaamini amana yoyote au ukumbusho wowote wa uchunguzi wa hesabu ambao unaweza kupokewa kutoka kwa Bwana Shauri au kwa K.N.C.U. au shughuli nyingine zozote zinazopasa kuletwa mbele.

IX - MAUZI

29) Mgaizo au mshauri wa chama unaweza kuweka katika K.N.C.U. na yaweza kupokea kwa kila wakati katika shauri au sharti ya 16.3. Kuteka na ali hufuata kufunga kwa muda na K.N.C.U. Kila mwanachama anayeweza amana atapatu kutaba cha kutimiza mashauri katika K.N.C.U. na kutapeleka kwa kila wakati fetha ambayo haitakiwa kuwa fetha ya chama kila mwaka. K.N.C.U. itaamini amana yoyote au ukumbusho wowote wa uchunguzi wa hesabu ambao unaweza kupokewa kutoka kwa Bwana Shauri au kwa K.N.C.U. au shughuli nyingine zozote zinazopasa kuletwa mbele.

XIII - AMANA

- 1) Hesabu zote za fetha zipo kwa amana kutimiza mashauri yoyote au ukumbusho wowote wa uchunguzi wa hesabu ambao unaweza kupokewa kutoka kwa Bwana Shauri au kwa K.N.C.U. au shughuli nyingine zozote zinazopasa kuletwa mbele.
- 2) Mauzi yote na ununuzi wa amana na kutimiza mashauri yoyote au ukumbusho wowote wa uchunguzi wa hesabu ambao unaweza kupokewa kutoka kwa Bwana Shauri au kwa K.N.C.U. au shughuli nyingine zozote zinazopasa kuletwa mbele.
- 3) Mahi na madeni ya chama.

31.—Vitabu vya hesabu vitawekwa katika office ya chama au katika mahali fulani au mahali kama committee ifikarivyo kwamba yafaa na vitafunguliwa kila siku kwa kuangaliwa na chama.

32.—Committee itaamuru masa kwa mara kutengenezwa hesabu na kuletwa mbele ya mgutanu mkunifaida na hasara baki ya fetha na reporti.

XI — MAUZO YA MAVUNO

33.—Kila mwanachama ataeleza katika chama au ikiwa hivyo aongozwe na committee mavuno ya mibuni yake vote kuleta katika K.N.C.U. yaani kuuzwa na chama.

34.—Sehemu ya chama kidogo ifanye matengeneo kama iwezekanavyo kunkiriwa na K.N.C.U. kwa kupokea kahawa na magawo ya fetha hivyo.

35.—Ikiwa mwanachama voyote anauza au kutoa kahawa yake katika office ya kampuni fulani vyote jastpo khati au cheti cha mamlaka ya K.N.C.U. basi atalipa kwa K.N.C.U. thamani ya leo yake kwa bei au alipata mara mbili au hesabu pungufu kwa ubaribiti wake aliofanya kama K.N.C.U. iwezekanavyo kukusudia kukubali.

XII — TENGENEZO LA MASHARIJI

36.—Neno katika amri wa 5 ya amri za vyama vya umoja, 1832, amri za chama zinaweza kutengenezwa kama sheria ya lengenezo la sheria linetolewa kwa Bwana Shauri na wanachama kwa muda wa siku 14 kwa mgutano. Matengeneo ya sheria yafaa kwisha andikwa chama chini ya sehemu II ya sheria.

AMRI ZA KAHAWA ZA WACHAGGA.

1.—Miche ya kahawa ile ile tu ipandwe na ya mbegu zile tu zipanikaze pishala pitwaje mbeba kama palipokubalika kwanza na Bwana wa Serkali wa Mashamba.

2.—Kahawa isipandwe mpaka pahala pakubaliwe na Bwana wa Serkali wa Mashamba.

3.—Arthi lazima itengenezwe na kuvuli cha kurithia kwipo kwa marithio ya Bwana wa Mashamba wa Wilaya au mtu wake kabla mtu yevote hajapanda mche wa kahawa ndani yake.

4.—Mtu yevote aliyehariri amri hizi anapaswa miche yote kung'olwa na Bwana wa Mashamba wa Wilaya au mtu wake.

SHERIA YA KAHAWA HII MBAYA NA UGONJWA YA 1928.

1.—Wakati wowote miti wa kahawa unaponekana kuwa na ugonjwa au unapozaniwa kuwa na ugonjwa au kupatwa na madudu au unapokuwa katika hali ya kutoangaliwa na kuleta madudu na ugonjwa mwangalizi ana rubusa kumwamuru mwenyeji wa shamba la kahawa kutanya kazi ya kuzua madudu au ugonjwa kama kazi yekulima kumvuniza kungoa na kadha wa kadha. Au ikiwa kama shamba halina miti anavekaa kutana na kutuzia kahawa mwangalizi ana rubusa au kungoa kahawa baada ya tangazi na siku 10.

5.—Mwangalizi atatoa amri kutanya kazi na hasara hiyo kwa miti fulani lakini pia anaweza kuamuru kazi hiyo ifanywe yeye anapokwaja kazi na vyombo vitaupwa na mwenyeji.

6.—Kahawa inaponekana kuwa na madudu au kuwa na ugonjwa lazima mwenyeji atumie mara moja vipimo vya kuzua madudu au ugonjwa.

7.—Kila mkulima anapaswa kuwa na skruba ya kamba ya kahawa isipokuwa anakuu katika chama, ambacho ni kazi yake kuwaka vitu hivyo.

8.—Mwangalizi anaweza kukatiza kuondoa mimea wowote (mipini au mwingine) au anasema kuharibu ikiwa lazima.

SHERIA YA KAHAWA MBAYA NA YENYE UGONJWA YA 1930

2.—Kwa kupata tangazi ilibotoka kwa Bwana Mashamba mwenyeji wa shamba la kahawa anapaswa kuondoa na kuharibu mimea yote ya namna zinazikwa haru haru.

Oryanthus speciosus — MIBUJI KAHAWA YA PILE

Handia sp. — MIBUJI MBOYO — NYENYENYENI

Pangaea spp. — MIBUJI MBOYO

Magugu hayo yameonekana kuzaa madudu ya kahawa kama BOREBORA pia YENYENYENI KAMURE LEAF MINER na BOREBORA SHIRI HOLE BOREBORA kwa hivyo vevote bafaa shamba la kahawa wa kahawa.

KILIMANJARO NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE UNION, LIMITED

Schedule of Rates and Amounts paid out to Growers on various Consignments.
*Kahawa ya Maganda itiyolewa na Wanachama na Centi zilizopatikana
 kwa Ratila katika kila Fungu.*

Consignment Number / Jamba	Number 1		Number 2		Amounts paid to Growers	
	Weights brought in (cwt.)	Rate Centi zilizopatikana kwa ratila	Weights brought in (lbs.)	Rate	Shigs. U.S.	Shigs. U.S.
1	72,150	36 cts	3,054	25 cts	25,883.40	25,782.65
2	52,314	40 cts	2,234	25 cts	61,163.60	61,724.10
3	83,318	27 cts	4,024	25 cts	44,085.86	44,684.84
4	76,624	33 cts	9,03	25 cts	59,282.52	59,288.52
5	41,160	32 cts	1,571	25 cts	77,171.20	77,380.95
6	48,920	26 cts	1,271	25 cts	66,184.41	66,579.16
7	78,165	30 cts	2,046	25 cts	22,801.50	22,801.50
8	23,381	28 cts	1,469	25 cts	67,250.57	67,260.57
9	51,833	29 cts	2,046	25 cts	67,068.95	67,068.95
10	51,255	29 cts	1,469	25 cts	511.50	805.30
11	24,192	29 cts	2,046	25 cts	284.80	31,045.50
12	72,967	25 cts	2,210	20 cts	83,141.75	43,141.75
13	22,588	25 cts	2,210	20 cts	65,634.50	5,634.50
14	45,400	31 cts	2,210	20 cts	45,074.00	45,518.00
15	95,596	23 cts	1,372	20 cts	442.00	22,261.48
16	2,950	22 cts	786	20 cts	273.40	1,621.71
17	919	29 cts	99	20 cts	157.20	774.40
18	438	22 cts	19,811	20 cts	19.80	709,525.96
	2,677,441		19,811		703,870.63	4,655.95

THE KILIMANJARO NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE UNION, LIMITED

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

JUMLA YA FEZA ILIYOINGIA NA JUMLA YA GHARAMA, KWA MWAKA

For the period from 1st April, 1932 to 30th April, 1933

FEZA ILIYOINGIA		FEZA ILIYOINGIA	
	Shgs		Shgs
To K.N.C.U. Charges		By Coffee Sales	
Gharama za A.A.C.U.		Feza iliyoatikana katika Minara ya Kahawa	
Agency Commission on 2% on Net Proceeds of		Gross Proceeds of Sale of 626,683 lbs. Parchment	
Coffee and	15,680.93	Less (Locally)	2,971.35
Gharama za Awamu		Mifada ya kapa	
Members Subscriptions at 2/- per lb. Parchment	47,948.04	Gross Proceeds of Sale of 57,495 lbs. clean Coffee	
On 2,397,402 lbs. Parchment weighed in		sold in Nairobi	29,926.81
Mikango	63,608.97	Feza ya Nairobi	
Amounts distributed to Growers		Gross Proceeds of Sale of 1,362,756 lbs. clean	
Feza iliyoapanuliwa kwa mwanachama		Coffee sold in London	764,153.63
Number I Coffee	705,870.03	Less	
On 19,811 lbs. at average of 26.56/- per lb.	4,655.95	London Discount	7,641.64
	708,525.98	Mifada ya kapa	756,511.96
Number II Coffee			1,007,814.45
On 19,811 lbs. at average of 23.56/- per lb.		Office Expenses	
Undivided Surpluses transferred to Reserve Fund for	10,910.92	Gharama ya Awamu	
future Distribution		London Charges	108,123.71
Majawaza Kugawanywa		Mifada	
		East African Charges	
		Hapa	
		On clean Coffee Sold	112,045.20
		On Parchment Sold	3,689.67
			116,634.77
		Net Proceeds received in Mohi	224,768.48
		Feza iliyoipokelewa hapa	783,045.87
			783,045.87
	783,045.87		
To Office Salaries and Wages		By Members Subscriptions	
Mshahara		Mifada	
Salary of Supervising Manager	15,500.00	Levy of 2 cts per lb. Parchment on 2,397,402 lbs	
Manager	8,361.35	Parchment weighed in 1932-33	47,948.04
Salaries and Wages of Office Staff	18,761.35	Subscriptions outstanding from previous years	2,768.05
Secretary wa Mshahara		Mifada zilizopo	50,716.09
Travelling Expenses and Allowances of President	2,565.00	Sundry Commissions	
and Committee		Faida za Kazi	
Gharama za Safari ya President na Committee	5,483.20	Agency Commission on Net Proceeds of Coffee	
Wages and Travelling Expenses of District Secretaries	1,497.15	Sold	15,680.93
Mishahara ya wakuu wa Gharama za Safari na		Faida za Kazi	
Wages of Go-down Staff, Watchmen and Messengers	4,000.00	Commission on Gross London Sales rebated by	
Mishahara ya wakuu wa Kazi	411.00	London Agents	624.86
Amount set aside in terms of Agreement for Hire	237.54	Net Gharama ulivurudishwa Uawa	
of Supervising Manager from London to Mohi	1,943.00	Selling Agents Commission on Gross Proceeds of	
Gharama za Safari ya Manager Liwaya	474.25	Parchment sold locally	3,319.97
Sundry Travelling Expenses	208.33	Faida ya Mifada kapa	
Gharama ndogo za Safari	192.16	Commission on Sale of Pulpers, Omboni and	
Maintenance and Upkeep of Property		miscellaneous items	842.20
Gharama ya Kiwanda		Faida ya Mathini wa Uungu	27,447.46
Rates and Taxes		Affiliation and Registration Fee	
Kodi		Fee of 10/- per Head from 16 Affiliated Societies	160.00
Insurances on Buildings, Furniture and Coffee Stocks		Mikango ya nyuma ndogo	
Kuinda Hataru ya Mageraji		Registration Fee of 5/- per Head from 10	50.00
Auctioneers and Trading Licences		Delegates in terms of Union By-law No. 10	80.00
License		Mikango ya Committee	240.00
General Expenses		Rent of Club	40.00
Gharama ndogo za Kazi		Kodi wa Mifada	
Office Expenses			
Gharama ya Omboni	447.13		
Postage, Cable and Telegrams	3		
Stationery	810.74		
Karamani	26.78		
Subscription to Gazette	1,127.91		
Gazeti la Serkali	624.75		
Cost of Stationery, Printing and Publishing Expenses	191.00		
of "Uremu"	175.10		
	480.00		
Interest on Bank Overdraft	228.49		
Gharama za Banki	3,664.86		
Bank Charges	5,000.00		
Faida za Banki			
Audit Fee			
Gharama za Biwano			
Maintenance of Nutsome			
Gharama za Biwano			
Spraying Materials issued to Members			
Bomba na Lawa			
General Reserve			
Afaifa			
Depreciation			
Upungu wa			
On Land and Buildings	2,125.25		
Office na Kazi	64.37		
On Furniture and Fittings	445.80		
In Store Equipment	154.65		
Bomba na Lawa	85		
In Spraying Plant and Equipment			
Bomba			
In Implements and other	3,088.56		
Bomba ndogo			
Balance of Income over Expenditure transferred to			
Accumulated Fund	78,544.05		
			78,544.05

On Coffee Consignments	350.00	
On Onion Consignments	50,985.56	
Reserve for Unclaimed Balances of Coffee sold in Previous Years	8,563.00	
Balance due as at 31st March, 1932	87.12	3,475.33
Less: Claimed during period to 30th April 1933		
Reserve for Fare of Supervising Manager from London to Moshi in Terms of Agreement with the Kilimanjaro Native Planters' Association	1,400.00	
General Reserve	6,000.00	
Undivided Surpluses on Coffee Consignments held in Reserve for Future Distribution to Members	10,910.32	
Sundry Accrued Charges		773.33
Audit Fee	600.00	
Wages, etc., for upkeep of Nurseries	115.50	
Interest on Consignment Accounts	43.00	
Trading Licence	8.33	
House Tax	6.50	
Kodi		
Accumulated Fund		773.33
Balance as at 31st March, 1932	45,953.91	
Amount transferred to Capital Accounts (N.A.M.) Ltd Societies	14,076.00	
Expenses incurred 1,076 ya 1/2		
Amount transferred to Income and Expenditure Account for Affiliation and Delegates' Registration Fees	240.00	
Expenses incurred 14,316.00		
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the period from 1st April, 1932, to 30th April, 1933, as per Income and Expenditure Account	31,022.95	
Balance as at 30th April, 1933	62,660.96	

Water Supply (Waji)	50.00	
12,056.00		
Furniture and Fittings		1,032.50
Balance as at 31st March, 1932	502.00	
Reserve for Mushi		
Additions during period		
Office	645.12	
Club		
Algebra	259.75	904.87
Less:		
Depreciation on Revaluation	1,406.87	
Value as follows		
Office	1,406.87	
Club	2,052.50	
Algebra		
Value as follows		
Office	338.50	
Club		
Algebra	1,714.00	1,052.50
Storage Equipment		6,165.00
Balance as at 31st March, 1932	310.50	
Additions during period	6,300.30	
Depreciation on Revaluation	6,810.80	
Value as follows	445.80	
Storage Equipment	6,165.00	
Spraying Plant and Implements		750.00
Balance as at 31st March, 1932	3,376.15	
Additions during period		
Transferred to Spraying Materials Account	2,471.50	
Less:		
Depreciation on Revaluation	904.65	
Value as follows	154.65	
Spraying Plant and Implements	750.00	
Sundry Implements and Tools		20.00
Balance as at 31st March, 1932	20.00	
Additions during period	7.85	
Less:		
Depreciation on Revaluation	7.85	
Value as follows	20.00	
Spraying Materials		2,229.00
Balance as at 31st March, 1932	2,711.00	
Additions during period	3,182.86	
Less:		
Transferred to Members during period	5,893.86	
Value as follows	3,554.86	
Spraying Materials	2,229.00	
Coffee Pulpers		1,400.00
Balance as at 31st March, 1932	50.00	
Additions during period	4,566.32	
Less:		
Value as follows	4,616.32	
Coffee Pulpers	1,400.00	
Sales during period	3,740.00	
Less:		
R.N.C.U. Commission	523.68	
Balance as at 30th April, 1933	3,216.32	
Beit ya sasa	1,400.00	
Gunny Bags		1,093.00
Stationery		65.00
Karafasi		
Sundry Debtors		
Advances, etc., to Members	3,908.52	
Advances to Old Committee	1,019.32	
Committee wa zamani		
Other Debtors	1,196.95	
Madani mwingine	6,124.79	
Club Rent due	60.00	
Debt la mgahawa	6,184.79	
Sundry Rebates Due		
Freight Rebates	3,545.90	
Commission Rebates	377.08	
Unsold Coffee Stocks in London		3,922.98
Value at £50 per ton, less Reserve for London Charges		
Consignment J: 9 1/2 Tons	8,802.05	
Consignment B: 2 1/2 Tons	4,343.28	
Proceeds of Coffee Sales Received in Moshi Subsequent to 30th April, 1933, including Remittances in Transit as at 30th April, 1933, and Sundry Sales Effected after that Date		13,145.33
London	93,963.42	
Local	875.71	94,839.13
Proceeds of Onion Sales Remitted Subsequent to 30th April, 1933		524.33
Cash		
Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, Moshi	3,248.33	
Cash on Hand for Coffee Payments	2,179.91	
Cash	120.68	
Unexplained Charges		5,548.92
Insurance on Buildings, Furniture and Coffee Stocks	48.45	
Government Land Rent	54.00	
Telephone and Post Office Box Rentals, Telegraphic Address, etc.	118.67	
Simu na posta	621.12	
Shgs. 149,846.10		Shgs. 149,846.10

I hereby certify that I have examined the Books, Vouchers and Papers of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Limited, for the period from 1st April, 1932, to 30th April, 1933, and that the foregoing Balance Sheet has been prepared in accordance therewith. Subject to my Report to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, I am of the opinion that the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Union's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the Books of the Union.

USHAHIDA

Nimstazama jana yote na vile vya K.N.C.U. taraji taraji 14/1/1933 hata 30/4/1933 na ninakumbi kuomba hesabu ya juu ni sawa. Nimstazama kabari kwa Biwaza mbwazi wa Serikali, mwanachama wa...

(Signed) E. BARRON DOWLING, Chartered Accountant, Buaya, Mchuzi...

15th September, 1933.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COFFEE SALES, SEASON, 1932-33

MAELEZO YA MAUZO YA KAHAWA, 1932-33

Details Maolezo	CONSIGNMENT NUMBERS — MAFUNGU														Total Jbs.	Total Tons							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			15	16	17	18			
Weights delivered by Members in the Parchment <i>Rafiki zilipokelewa na Wanachama</i>	72,190	182,814	163,318	178,614	241,160	228,229	76,005	220,361	231,933	231,255	—	124,182	172,567	22,538	145,400	95,596	19,969	3,430	2,377,591	1,061.43			
Number	3,097	2,234	—	3,024	1,963	1,521	—	—	—	—	3,515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,811	8.84			
Total	75,287	155,148	163,318	181,638	243,063	229,750	76,005	220,361	231,933	231,255	3,515	124,182	172,567	22,538	147,610	96,968	20,855	3,529	2,397,402	1,070.27			
Weights of Parchment sold locally <i>Kahawa ya Mwanada iliyooswa hapa</i>	75,043	98,098	—	180,516	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Weights of Parchment sent for Cleaning	—	57,297	163,833	—	243,501	227,040	79,023	219,844	232,463	231,444	—	124,747	173,664	22,389	—	—	—	—	—	1,775,246	792.52		
Total	75,043	155,395	163,833	180,516	243,501	227,040	79,023	219,844	232,463	231,444	3,584	124,747	173,664	22,389	147,610	96,968	21,312	3,517	2,401,928	1,072.29			
Weights of Parchment received at Cleaning Works <i>Kahawa ya Mwanada iliyoika kusafishwa</i>	—	57,297	163,833	—	243,501	227,040	79,023	219,844	232,463	231,444	—	124,747	173,664	22,389	—	—	—	—	—	1,775,246	792.52		
Weights of Clean Coffee shipped or sold locally	—	45,780	132,250	—	199,742	186,996	65,318	183,659	191,843	190,981	—	101,027	131,246	10,597	16,992	1,118	—	—	—	1,457,510	650.88		
Total	—	45,780	132,250	—	199,742	186,996	65,318	183,659	191,843	190,981	—	101,027	131,246	10,597	16,992	1,118	—	—	—	3,177,228	1,411.91		
Loss in Cleanings <i>Iliyopotea katika kusafisha</i>	—	11,517	31,583	—	43,759	40,054	13,705	36,185	40,820	40,483	—	28,720	31,821	4,279	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Percentage Loss	—	20.10%	19.28%	—	17.97%	17.47%	17.94%	16.48%	17.47%	17.49%	—	19.01%	18.32%	19.11%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Weights received by Sellers <i>Rafiki zilipokelewa Ulaya</i>	75,043	98,098	—	180,516	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Parchment	—	45,780	132,250	—	199,850	186,343	65,421	183,485	191,817	190,383	—	100,548	131,002	10,597	16,841	1,118	—	—	—	626,683	279.77		
Total	75,043	98,098	132,250	180,516	199,850	186,343	65,421	183,485	191,817	190,383	3,584	100,548	131,002	10,597	16,841	1,118	—	—	—	1,455,373	649.72		
Weights of Coffee Sold <i>Rafiki zilifika Ulaya</i>	75,043	98,098	—	180,516	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,584	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Parchment	—	45,780	132,250	—	197,802	184,369	64,711	181,597	189,430	188,318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total	75,043	98,098	132,250	180,516	197,802	184,369	64,711	181,597	189,430	188,318	3,584	98,447	129,588	10,597	16,852	1,118	—	—	—	1,440,251	642.97		
Drift and Sampling <i>Hali za Mwanada na Mwanachama</i>	—	1,438	—	2,145	—	2,014	710	1,978	2,067	2,065	—	1,999	1,414	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	—	1,438	—	2,145	—	2,014	710	1,978	2,067	2,065	—	1,999	1,414	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Grain Proceeds from Sales <i>Matunda kutoka kuuza matunda</i>	29,474.96	33,930.83	26,037.59	70,625.98	69,709.00	120,127.58	103,746.66	36,713.16	96,360.75	103,063.85	101,537.35	960.00	51,022.68	67,333.58	3,563.84	8,079.41	349.38	40,772.00	24,196.00	5,412.35	875.71	1,015,358.95	560,773.82
Total	29,474.96	33,930.83	26,037.59	70,625.98	69,709.00	120,127.58	103,746.66	36,713.16	96,360.75	103,063.85	101,537.35	960.00	51,022.68	67,333.58	3,563.84	8,079.41	349.38	40,772.00	24,196.00	5,412.35	875.71	1,015,358.95	560,773.82
London Charges <i>Gharamu za Ulaya</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total London Charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East African Charges <i>Gharamu za Afrika</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total East African Charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	29,474.96	33,930.83	26,037.59	70,625.98	69,709.00	120,127.58	103,746.66	36,713.16	96,360.75	103,063.85	101,537.35	960.00	51,022.68	67,333.58	3,563.84	8,079.41	349.38	40,772.00	24,196.00	5,412.35	875.71	1,015,358.95	560,773.82

Weights received by Sellers
Rafiki zilizopokelewa Ulaya
Furciment
Kahawa ya Maganda
Clean Coffee
Kahawa ya Maziwa

Weights of Coffee Sold
Rafiki zilizopokelewa Ulaya
Furciment
Kahawa ya Maganda
Clean Coffee
Kahawa ya Maziwa

Draft and Sampling
Rafiki zilizopokelewa kwa Kusanyashwa

Loss or Gain in Transit

Gross Proceeds from Sales
Kwa ya Kahawa kufika Ulaya
Less: Discount
Pasi-pokeshi na mada unayitolewa kuhusu Fedha
inayopingua moja kwa moja

London Charges
Gharama za Ulaya
Kwaka kwa Kahawa
Gharama ya Mali
Landing, Dock Charges and Consolidated Rates
Gharama zote mali mpaka Ghala
Tawala
Kulinda Hali
Interests
Gharama ya Makopo
Kotari
Gharama ya Mada
Commission
Gharama ya Huzuni
Commission related to K.N.C.U.
Njira hiyo ndiyo hizi K.N.C.U.
Sale Expenses
Gharama ya Mawasiliano
Saudies, Postages, etc.
Simu na Barua
Exchange on Remittances
Gharama ya kubadilisha Pound kwa Shilling

Total London Charges
Jumla ya Gharama Ulaya

East African Charges
Gharama za Hapa
Shipping and Coastal Charges
Kwaka, Maziwa, Mifumo, Mada (Mali)
Cutting and Handpacking
Kusaka Maziwa
Ballage
Rahisi Mada mpaka Maziwa
Loading and Local Transport
Kwaka Ghala ya K.N.C.U. mpaka Hifadhi
Bagging and Twine
Mada wa Ulaya
Samples, Cable, Bank Charges and Postage
Sambali wa Ghala
Discounts and Bank Charges on Local Sales
Gharama ya Afaka Mada
Bank Interest
Gharama ya Hifadhi
Local Transport
Kulinda Hali

Total Local Expenses
Jumla ya Gharama Hapa

Total London and Local Expenses
Jumla ya Gharama zote

Net Proceeds Months
Fedha hiyo hizi Mada

21.7.51 Charges
Gharama za K.N.C.U.
Agency Commission at 4% on net proceeds
Gharama ya Aketi
Mifumo Subsidies of 2 cts per lb. Furciment
weighed to Maziwa

Total Union Charges
Jumla ya Gharama za K.N.C.U.

Net Proceeds for Distribution

Advances distributed
Mifumo zilizopokelewa

Total Distributions
Mifumo zilizopokelewa

Unweighted Surpluses
Mifumo zilizopokelewa

Number of cents per lb. Furciment paid to Growers
on their deliveries
Centi zilizogawanywa kwa Rafiki

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data, including weights, charges, and proceeds. Includes sub-headers like 'Kahawa ya Maganda', 'Kahawa ya Maziwa', and 'East African Charges'.

August 26th 1935

Last Season's Crop - This totalled 1,070 tons of parchment Coffee (872 tons clean) and it realised an average for the season of Shs. 55/- per cwt net for parchment at our godown in Moshi. Nearly one-third of the crop (301½ tons parchment) was sold in East Africa and the remainder was sent to Europe for sale. High prices were reached early in the season owing to the exceptional circumstances then present in South America; but this was counteracted by falling prices towards the end of the season. We shall have pleasure in sending you a copy of our Annual Report (in which will be included an analysis of our sales) as soon as it is received from the printers.

New Season's Crop - Owing to the habit of biennial bearing and to unfavourable rainfall in a few areas it is expected that the new crop will be approximately 25 per cent less than last year. The early deliveries, however, show that the quality is even better than that of last season - the slow ripening of the berries having had a beneficial effect.

Colony

LETTER FROM THE NAIROBI COFFEE CURING CO. LTD. DATED 29th. SEPTEMBER, 1933.

Dear Mr. Gars,

My factory has just treated two parcels of the KNCU Coffee, and the result clearly shows that the wonderful and valuable land that the native grows his tree on is being wasted from an economic point of view. With European endeavour wonderful results could be obtained. With 13000 native co-operative growers the question is, Will they ever succeed? Antestia is rampant throughout the district, and must have caused a great loss in crop. Drying, Fermentation washing and the factory process entailed to prepare parchment coffee successfully, shew a pitiable failure. Also it must be remembered that in the main the trees are young and the soil is of a nature produced it. Question again - what will be the position when the trees reach an average of 10 years, when as you know the problem becomes more difficult even for European intelligence to cope with?

Now I find that the minor officers in Tanganyika of the Dept. of Agriculture, when submitting reports on the K.N.C.U. deprecate the movement and the contents of the reports are very illuminating, but the Heads of the Department naturally do not publish or make known the contents. If you can do it, it would greatly help if friend Stackdale could be induced to shew them to you and others who are interested. This is my information through Moshi Planters.

C. H. H.

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I gather that even the Chief Coffee Officer in Kenya, and certainly the majority of the officials of the Dept. of Agriculture here agree that to commence native growing on a wholesale scale would be extremely dangerous. Wolfe the Acting Director is the driving force in favour. As I told you, Mr. Hain holds strong views to the contrary.

The Co-operative movement instituted last year has certainly been instrumental in improving conditions for the native growers, but much remains before the Industry could be deemed an economic success. At an Auction last Saturday at Mombi, which I attended, 160 tons of Coffee sold in parchment realised £12 per ton, or about £46 cleaned for Kilindini. The Union will shortly produce its annual Report and Balance Sheet, and I will send you a copy per Air-Mail. The Balance Sheet in your hands will I am sure help you in your campaign when it is properly analysed.

The Coffee crop of the K.N.C.U. this Season is estimated at about 750 tons.

Yours very sincerely,

REPORT BY M. P. J. SINCLAIR ON PRESENT CONDITIONS IN TANGANYIKA

Moshi
Tanganyika
1st. Sept. 1933.

Here are some of the facts regarding the planting of Arabica coffee by natives on Kilimahjaro, and, as I am a planter in that area, and have been settled there since 1923, I have had ample opportunity to verify all the facts I give you. The Agricultural Dept. have all the facts in their reports, for the events occurred and were known to them, but no report has been made public on this subject, in spite of them having been asked to do so as a routine duty.

The originator of the idea was the Hon. C. Dundas, then District Officer of the Moshi District.

Prior to the War he held the same position at Kyamu in Kenya, and in that time had the distinction of having a petition presented to the Government by the inhabitants of Kyambu asking for his removal. We petitioned the Home Government and the Government here twice on the same account, but without avail, in fact he was promoted to the best post in the Service instead, that of Secretary for Native Affairs. As showing his attitude towards his countrymen and towards settlers, he held meetings of the natives at which he told them that they were donkeys to work for the white people, they should work for themselves only. This got to be known, and his speeches were checked by natives of repute, who were employed by white people. They all agreed in substance, although checked up in different areas.

I myself employed an old boy whom I had working with me for years, to go to one of his meetings and report, and the report is substantially as I give it to you.

When the planters heard of the projected idea they protested that it would be fatal to do this thing, on account of the danger of disease, as Arabica coffee, being a delicate tree, was subject

to such a number of diseases and pests, that it would be fatal to encourage it amongst natives, who would not understand how to care for it, and would by neglect, ultimately, when they saw the consequence of such diseases and pests, tend to ruin the whole industry.

We pointed out the position in Ceylon, where, in consequence of the disease of *Haemalia vestatrix*, practically the whole coffee industry was ruined.

No notice was taken, and the Hon. C. Dundas, when going on leave, told the natives that when he came back he wanted to see each native had planted 400 coffee trees.

This was taken as an order, and shortly before he came back there was a perfect epidemic of thefts from European Shambas. As an instance :- 2000 coffee trees, two year old, were uprooted from the Shamba of a planter two miles away from my place. He asked me to help him by putting the case before the authorities. I did so, and an enquiry was forwarded by the Secretariat to go into the matter. The result of the enquiry was found to be that the planter was quite correct in stating that 2000 trees had been removed but no one was arrested, and the native authorities were simply ordered to exercise more care in future.

No compensation of any kind was granted to the planter. The result of other complaints was similar, for no convictions could be obtained, and ultimately the planters gave up making complaints it being useless. Hence the fact that the Government can point to there being little crime of this kind. The very opposite is the case, in fact, but it is practically impossible to get a conviction, and therefore planters do not go to the police, and the true facts are not recorded. This dishonest hiding of facts however on the part of the Tanganyika Government is too much of a commonplace for the ordinary settler to comment on.

Eventually, after much pressure the Government consented to pass a Coffee Ordinance which was supposed to control pests and

diseases. They then had Coffee Officers whose sole duty it was to go around amongst the natives and teach them the best methods of growing and caring for coffee. Powers were given them to uproot and destroy any native shamba found to be in danger of spreading disease through neglect. These same powers were to be exercised by other Officers in regard to European Shambas if cases of neglect arose, so that it seemed to be a fair deal.

However in actual fact a very different state of affairs is seen, for in the first place the number of native shambas on Kilimanjaro is over 13,000, and the staff of control amounts to two white inspectors with eight native helpers each; one white Inspector is on the East of the mountain, the other on the West, and their boundaries meet in the centre. That makes each man responsible for about 6500 shambas. Their native helpers are called instructors, and are supposed to instruct the natives in the best methods of caring for coffee in general.

The area which the natives have planted up is over a large extent of ground, and is so scattered that it embraces the whole of the massif of Kilimanjaro East and West, inasmuch as it is dotted everywhere and anyhow, some shambas being no more than 50 trees, others 150 to 200, others again 300 to 1000. There are some, mostly owned by Chiefs etc, who have several thousand each, but they are not very numerous.

Therefore in view of this large area to be gone over it follows that some shambas are unseen for as much as two years, a natural corollary to such conditions.

Up to comparatively recently the white inspector had to inspect the native shambas one week in the month; now, he is not allowed to inspect at all in the true sense, but is told that his job is to instruct and advise; but that, if in the course of his instruction lectures and teaching he happens to come upon shambas which are patently neglected, then only may he take action, and due warning and time must be given. This is not generally known,

and if so would cause great indignation, for it intensifies the danger of pests and disease. This serves to deepen the uneasy feeling that the Agricultural Dept. in its policy, consciously or not, follows the example of the Government of Tanganyika in the hiding of facts as they really are. They are certainly consistent if that is so, for the report of Mr. Ritchie, the famous entomologist, who is known throughout the Empire as its most outstanding man in that line, and who was ordered to make a comprehensive tour of Kilimanjaro shortly after this scheme was started, actually had his comments against the scheme and the dangers of allowing natives to grow coffee on the ground of disease dangers deleted from his report.

This seems incredible, but the report was made public owing to insistent pressure exercised by the planters, and the deletion is acknowledged and bracketed in the report.

The dangers of disease have now been more than proved, for since that period diseases and pests have increased fourfold, and *Haemalia vestatrix* has so increased and multiplied that it is acknowledged by all white planters that it is impossible to get a decent crop without spraying as a preventative for this and other diseases. No native, has, so far as is known, sprayed at all for this disease, this being the one which wiped out the coffee industry in Ceylon as I mentioned previously.

In my own case Borer has increased tenfold, although I have searchers around every week. *Haemalia* ruined my crop last year although I sprayed, but unfortunately left it somewhat late, and greenscale which was unknown before, has affected thousands of trees.

I have managed to check this, but only by the use of a special treatment, which no native uses so far as I am able to ascertain.

The Dept. of Agriculture certainly ordered a large amount of

spraying material for natives at one time, but when sprayers were needed on a sudden call, all were found unfit; that may have been since remedied but the fact remains that no general spraying is being done at all by the Agricultural Dept. or the natives, and such spraying is now openly recognised to be essential.

As regards the actual benefit to the natives there can be none, for even when coffee was fetching a good price, it was estimated on figures of production that the average return, yearly, to each native who had a coffee shamba was about thirty shillings, the figures now must be about half that, coffee having fallen so much.

Here are some of the actual incidents in my vicinity. I have slowly collected them and am certain of their accuracy, as I live in the midst of the natives, and both hear and see much of their ordinary life.

If, then, I merely happen on cases like these, how many must there have been of which I have never heard.

Please note that in not one case was any report published by the Agricultural Dept. and the general public are utterly ignorant that these matters ever happened at all.

1931. - Yellow borer in Rombo Dist, at Mkoo, incidence serious, 75 borers taken from a patch of about 300 trees. 100 trees had to be taken out.

Another area in same district - 45 borers in patch of trees, 400 in all. Borers in all cases had worked clean down to the roots. When an order to spray at Mkoo was issued on the 10.1.31 it was found that 15 sprays formed the whole outfit for the natives on the whole mountain of Kilimanjaro, and all were out of order. No material was sent out for three weeks as none was in stock, and no sugar or chemicals were available, (this was against antestia, a destructive insect). Sprays were eventually borrowed from the Locust Dept.

1931. - Sept. 21st. Chief of Marangu fined 80/- for not cleaning his shamba for a year, two other shambas belonging to him were in such a bad state that they had to be dug out as they were utterly neglected. Of other natives 20 were fined for neglect.

It was pointed out to the Chief that it was his duty to enforce the law and that he had not done it. Of 100 native shambas seen East of Marangu 20% were badly affected by borers. Natives were not aware they had it. This year native shambas were badly cleaned or totally uncleaned as a rule.

23rd Sept. A native shamba of 43 trees has now been taken out at Kilema as it was badly infested by borers, no less than 370 being counted in the trees.

29th. Sept. To-day 1000 trees have been uprooted from Siwaya, a shamba near v place as they have been grossly neglected and are heavily diseased.

21 native shambas near new Moshi are in a deplorable condition, riddled with borers and badly diseased. They were bad last year and the Agricultural Officers Kirby and Wolf were told about them, but they said no action was necessary. They are now gone from Tanganyika.

1931. - Dec. 15th. To-day and during the month the Natives brought large quantities of imperfectly dried coffee into Moshi for sale. This is a most dangerous proceeding as the coffee taste may be badly affected and the name of the whole District suffer thereby. Hundred of bags were rejected, but I saw some bought which stank.

1932. Large amount of antestia on the upper slopes of the mountain this year. Native shambas suffering heavily. Trees and branches and small foliage show the injuries which have been inflicted year after year. No spraying has been done.

1933. - Jan. 26th. Shamba of 42 trees uprooted at Mamba (native) full of borer and had not been cleaned for two years. An order had been given to the native authorities to uproot and clean a year ago, but they had not carried it out.

May 29th. To-day on a walk of four miles, noted that all the native shambas I passed were badly infested with *Haemilia* and many had lost three quarters of their leaves. No spraying had ever been done. All European planters have sprayed this year with the exception of those who have been ruined, and have no money.

June. Infection of *Mkoa* very bad this year. *Thrips*, *Haemelia*, Yellow Borer and *Antestia* being the chief agencies. Drought was also very bad, but the bad effect of pests on the trees was striking.

NOTE. This is not to say that there are no good shambas amongst the natives. There are some splendid ones, but they are far outweighed by the careless and indifferent ones who perhaps never come near their places except to gather the crop, or they may be working elsewhere, or their crop is insufficient to keep them, or their wives work it for them when they can, and a hundred other reasons.

On the whole, the principle of Arabica Coffee growing by natives is not only bad, but dangerous, and likely to ruin the whole industry. There is at present an Agricultural Officer from N. Rhodesia inspecting the Kilimanjaro Coffee area, his name is Mr. Moffat nephew to the former Premier of S. Rhodesia, and the natural supposition is that an attempt will be made in N. Rhodesia to do the same as has been done here. It is unlikely to succeed in any case, as from what I know by personal experience of N. Rhodesia the rainfall and soil are quite unsuitable.

The following extract from the "Tanganyika Standard" of the 12th. August 1933 is illuminating - the exact words are:- Native thefts of coffee from drying trays, thefts of young coffee plants, and thefts of barbed wire fences on European coffee Estates boundaries, have become so numerous of late that the Kilimanjaro Planters Assn. have addressed a request to Government for police posts at Mabamba and Kibeho.

28

Mr. Flood 26-10

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley 26-10

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Perms. U.S. 26-10

Party of S. 30-10-33

Secretary of State

S.S. agrees
as indicated
Myself

DRAFT.

Sir Henry Page Croft, Bart., C. 17, G.,
T. D., 77, P.

(See Para 2 of No 9
M 17096/31.
sub-appeal
-18 Oct)

To H. G. 3040/33 No 19.

FURTHER ACTION.

Where it can be
undertaken under
adequate supervision

You will be sure that
I have now studied your letter of
the 19th of October about the growing
of coffee in Kenya by the native population.
This question has been engaging the
attention of myself and my predecessors
for some time, and the conclusions
which I reached eighteen months ago,
after much thought and consultation
with the Government of Kenya, were
that, although on general principles,
there is no valid reason why
natives should not be allowed to
grow coffee subject to proper
safeguards, and that it was undesirable
to prohibit
the extension restrictions on native
coffee planting except as far as it
might be necessary owing to the
inability of the Government to provide
adequate supervision in the areas in which

coffee plantings was to be allowed should be areas where agricultural officers are available to supervise. I have laid it down also that it is incumbent on Govt. to take every proper precaution against any risk of disaster by the creation of any industry resulting it is necessary to have some form of restriction in the interests of the natives as well as of the present planters.

I have more recently informed the Govt. of Kenya that the dangers to the natives in early years from the possible deterioration of Kenya coffee are real and call for close supervision, so that the experimental process of coffee growing by natives must be carefully controlled and not unduly accelerated.

What is being proposed is not an indiscriminate planting of coffee by all and sundry but that coffee plantations in native reserves shall only be allowed within defined areas regarded as suitable by the Director of Agriculture, who is bound also to satisfy himself that the necessary control and supervision will be available & that there will be sufficient funds available to meet the cost of development.

(para 5)

Para 5 of No 10 on 3042

It is right & proper to see that coffee growing is carefully regulated in the interests of the whole colony & of the present planters, but it is not right to prohibit natives from planting coffee in reserves of one section.

see rules 4 (a) (1) (4)

C. O.

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr. Parkinson
- Mr. Tomlinson
- Sir C. Bottomley
- Sir J. Shuckburgh
- Permt. U.S. of S.
- Partly U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State

DRAFT.

S. 18 - 18/10/35 for this to be approved by the Govt. of Kenya. I am sure that the Govt. will be able to give the necessary sanction. Mr. Parkin S. 18, 3042/35 1/35

I know the fact that the Govt. is going to see to it that the natives shall not have the right to plant coffee in the reserves. They are a very important part of the experiment for the natives.

FURTHER ACTIONS

Two are a very important part of the experiment for the natives.

Mr. Gore whom you mention has been over here for months (and has) had interviews with several people in the office including my Agricultural Adviser & Lord Plymouth. I enclose a copy of a letter which I sent to him on the 18th of Oct. and which you will see has been myself. I may perhaps add that I have drafted to what extent he can do to represent the interests of the Kenya planters, which I have been doing to indicate that the approval is really being made available.

The arguments against allowing natives to grow coffee are, as you state them in your letter, that the quality will be inferior, that, owing to lack of capital, the natives will not be able to preserve their plantations, that disease will be encouraged, and that it won't pay, & that there will be a risk of theft from the European owned plantations.

Now these are all assumptions. If the agricultural dept. can give proper supervision there is no reason why the quality of the coffee should not be as good as any. The capital

of the native is the labor of himself
and his family. Disease will be
controlled by the constant inspection
which the ^{area} crops will get (It is interesting
to see that your European neighbors let
you all down so badly by neglect) and
if the crop doesn't pay the native is
not likely to go on growing it. There
is a real need of them but go long
in the areas we restricted and carefully
select the danger should not be great!

A.

This supervision is clearly necessary in order to insure against damage by pests etc. & to maintain the standard of Kenya coffee. That is absolutely necessary & is being insisted upon; & the program now will be carefully watched.

B. I am sure you wd. agree that there should be no arbitrary refusal to allow entries to grow a particular crop. And I think you wd. probably also agree that the precautions which are being taken are ~~complete~~ & adequate & complete.

60
15, Southwell Gardens,

S.W. 1.

19th October, 1933.

My dear Philip,

I have been deeply impressed with the anxieties which many of my friends in Kenya have been expressing to me with regard to the possible encouragement of natives in the growing of coffee.

Quite frankly, if this policy is persisted in, I can see nothing but disaster for the future of the coffee industry in that Colony and I think you will agree that it is coffee and coffee alone which is keeping Kenya going.

If the natives grow coffee, it is inevitable that it will be of inferior quality and that this will affect the prestige of Kenya's main product which is held so high to-day throughout the world.

Those of us who have been coffee planters - and I was one of the first - are deeply impressed with the fact that you cannot produce coffee unless you have considerable capital behind you. Large sums must be spent on manure, on keeping the ground clean, etc., making it a most expensive crop and I cannot see how the natives could successfully preserve their cultivation under these circumstances.

More important still, we have to fight a continuous war against pests which, immediately they appear, cause disaster not only to one but to all coffee plantations in the vicinity.

When I visited my own Shamba seven years ago, I observed that my neighbour, who was absent in England, had allowed the whole of his plantation to be decimated by the mealy bug. Since then I have had to employ all the year round over sixty natives to counter the effects of this bug.

I think it is clear to those who know the natives that this danger will be greatly intensified if native cultivation is encouraged.

Again, few of us are making any profit at all from coffee to-day and I cannot believe that the native will succeed where the white man has failed. Surely it would be wise for the Governor to instruct the D.C.'s to tell the Chiefs that at present native cultivation will not be a profitable enterprise.

Lastly, I would mention that my Shamba runs right along with the Kikuyu Reserve and the whole of my workers come back to their reserve each night. Once a native is encouraged to grow and sell coffee, how will it be possible for me, for instance, to prevent my natives from taking a bagful to their home each night!

I do beg of you to get in touch with the planters themselves before anything is done in this respect. If it is said that inspection will remove the dangers to which I have referred, this is not so. Inspection even of the large organised

The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, GBE., MC., MP.,
Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.

Shambas....

Answered 21.7.1933

Shambas now existing is impossible and I cannot be convinced that it could be carried out over hundreds of small patches of coffee plants in the native reserves.

I hope you have had a good holiday and are feeling really fit.

Yours ever,

Handwritten signature

P.S. Mr. S.G. Gare, who undoubtedly can speak for the planters, is over here at the present time and I think that if you could see him personally, it might be of considerable value to the Colonial Office in considering future policy. His address is Barclays Bank, B.C. & O., Circus Place, E.C.2.

From S.G. Gare:-

c/o Barclays Bank D.C.A.O.,
Circus Place,
London Wall,
E.C.2.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street,
London.

23rd. October, 1933.

Dear Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister,

I have received a communication from the Under-Secretary under Ref. No. 3040/33 dated October 18th. which crossed with my letter of the same date.

No 19

1. I take the liberty of replying to the Under-Secretary's letter and of respectfully repeating my request for a personal interview so that I may put before you new evidence recently received by Air Mail.

2. The Kenya Coffee Planters fully appreciate the fact that the matter of Native Growing has been carefully studied by the Colonial Office under your direction and that of your predecessors. This is clear from the several reports issued by the Special Commissions appointed to examine into this and similar questions.

But the grave anxiety of British Planters is caused by their observation that the policy now being pursued in Kenya is diametrically opposed to the findings of those Commissions and to the subsequent instructions given by you.

3. My request for an interview now is due to my having received evidence which throws new light on the matter and which I feel merits your immediate attention.

The evidence received from Kenya consists of the First Annual Report of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union and, (which is still more illuminating), a supplementary Circular dated August 26th.

Answered on October 33

4. Other evidence is from the London Coffee Market. The Commissions' Reports referred to above are concerned solely with conditions ruling Overseas and inquiries made there. I have read them carefully and can find no inquiries nor evidence relating to the prices obtainable for native-grown coffee - surely a vital point to be considered. The Coffee Trade Association of London has offered to send a representative to assist me in informing you as to the results of past sales and the prospects for the future.

5. The third piece of evidence is a Report by a competent observer in Tanganyika dated September 1st. on the present condition of native plantations in Kilimanjaro and the manner in which native growing has reacted on British plantations.

Mr. Amery, to whom I showed this Memorandum, strongly recommended me to put it before you.

I feel that I should be failing in my duty to Kenya and to the Colonial Office if I did not inform you on the points I have raised and beg your permission to wait upon you to present the evidence.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

Sir C. Botley

Mr. Flood

The Secretary of State has decided that he will see Mr. Gare on Thursday the 2nd of November at 11 a.m. Perhaps you would be so good as to keep this time free, since it is probable that the Secretary of State will wish you to be present.

The Secretary of State has read Sir Henry Page Croft's letter below and would like a reasoned reply drafted to it on the lines of the letter which he recently sent to Sir Frederick Thomson.

M. Hill

24 10. 33.

Draft herewith as Sir H. Page Croft's suggestions a
reply to him has made it a bit fuller. I have
fledged the record of the interview with Mr. Holden to which
reference may be made.

11.10.33
16.10.

W.C.S. 26.10

~~Mr. Page Croft~~

~~Sir S. ...~~

Lord Hymouth

30.10.33.

~~X~~ Sec of State ~~X~~

X see correspondence
attached, which might
go into the file 3040/33

C. O.

3040/33 Kenya

2265

Mr. Flood

(For the S. of S's signature)

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

6.10
6.10.33
10/10/33
11/10/33

24 October 1933

DRAFT.

revised
SIR J. THOMSON, BT.
K.C., M.P.

My dear Fred,

I am now in a position to answer your letter of the 22nd of September in which you forwarded a letter from Messrs. W. McKeen & Co. on the subject of coffee growing in Kenya. I enclose for your information, a copy of a letter which has been sent to Mr. Gare.

I ought to explain that Mr. Gare has been in this country for some time, and has repeatedly addressed the office, while he has had a long interview with Lord Plymouth. It is extremely doubtful ^{at present} whether he has any real claim to represent the coffee planters in Kenya, and I have been given to

understand

FURTHER ACTION.

understand that opinion among the planters is very much divided.

It is not so much a question of the native producing inferior grades of coffee, as producing coffee of the same type as that now grown by European settlers. The arguments against allowing natives to grow this particular kind of coffee are that they will not be able to make it pay, that they will be so careless and so hampered by lack of capital that their plantations will become hotbeds of disease, and that, if they are allowed to plant coffee for themselves, they will tend to steal from the white man's plantations. As stated in the official letter to Mr. Gare, the question has been under consideration for a long time and, in my view, it would be quite unjustifiable to continue the restrictions on coffee growing which ~~are~~ imposed at present.

Argument that our output is stolen

C. O.
 Mr.
 Mr.
 Mr.
 Mr. Parkinson.
 Mr. Tomlinson.
 Sir C. Bellamy.
 Sir J. Shackburgh.
 Perm. U.S. of S.
 Early U.S. of S.
 Secretary of State.

DRAFT

Handwritten notes in a box:
 This part of the letter has been given to the natives to read. It is a very good collection of all the points which are important to the economy.

FURTHER ACTION.

It is quite ~~not~~ right and proper to see that coffee growing by natives is carefully regulated in the interests of the Colony as a whole and of the existing planters, but it is not ~~not~~ justifiable to prohibit native coffee growing in order to maintain a monopoly.

I might add that the natives in Uganda have been growing this type of coffee quite successfully for a number of years, and the proposal now put forward is to begin very cautiously, as an experiment, simply to allow coffee to be grown in certain restricted and carefully selected areas under close supervision. I really do not think that Mr. Gare's apprehensions are justified.

Y. ver.
 (Sgd.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

8, EGERTON PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.3.

22nd September, 1933.

RECEIVED
26 SEP 1933
C. O. REGY

Dear Philip,

I enclose a letter which I have received from Messrs. Wm. McKinnon & Co. Ltd., Spring-Garden Iron Works, Aberdeen, who are constituents of mine. They have for many years been the principal manufacturers of Coffee Plantation machinery, and are naturally very interested in the prosperity of the coffee planting industry. They are very worried as to the effect on the Kenya Coffee industry if natives are allowed to produce inferior grades. This is no doubt a very difficult and ticklish question, but I pass on to you the letter which I have received. No doubt you are very familiar with this subject.

Messrs. McKinnon sent me a copy of a letter which Mr. Gare, who represents the coffee plantations of Kenya, had sent to you on the 14th September.

Yours ever,

F. C. Thomson

The Rt. Hon.
Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister,
G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office,
S.W.1.

Amvd. 26 Sept 33
26 October 33

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE FIRM, NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

GOLD MEDAL

GOLD MEDAL ⁶⁸



Wm McKinnon & Co Ltd

SPRING GARDEN IRON WORKS

QUALITY ASSURED
AMPAS ABERDEEN

TELEPHONE
NO 557 ABERDEEN



COPIES USED
AWO 5th EDITION, LIEBERS
STANDARD, LIEBERS (3 Letters)
WESTERN UNION (3 Letters)
MAROON, BENTLEY,
PRIVATE.

ENGINEERS-IRONFOUNDERS-BOILERMAKERS



DGR/SMS **ABERDEEN** 20th September, 1938.
(SCOTLAND)

Str. Fredarok C. Thomson, Bart., K.C., M.P.,
8, Egerton Place,
LONDON, S. W. 3

Str,

Mr. S. G. Gare of Cianda Coffee Estates,
Kiambu, Kenya Colony, visited Aberdeen recently to
discuss Coffee Plantation Machinery with us. During
the interview we had with Mr. Gare, he asked if we
would endeavour to interest you in the subject on
which he has come to England. Mr. Gare has come
home with a mandate from the Coffee Planters of Kenya
and a number of business men in Nairobi to appeal to
the Secretary of State to call a halt to the present
tendency among officials to encourage the Natives to
grow coffee.

As the principal manufacturers of Coffee
Plantation Machinery for nearly a hundred years, we
are naturally concerned in all matters which affect
the prosperity of our many customers in the coffee
producing countries, and particularly in Kenya, where
we have a branch dealing directly with planters of
our own nationality. We are quite familiar with the
difficulties/

SPECIALITIES IN PLANTATION MACHINERY, FOR

COFFEE:

- HULPERS,
- WASHERS,
- DRYERS,
- HULLERS,
- SHELLERS,
- POLISHERS,
- WINNERS,
- GRADERS,
- ELEVATORS,
- COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS
FOR ALL CAPACITIES.

SUGAR:

- MILLS FOR ALL KINDS OF POWER
- DESECTORS,
- EVAPORATORS, BOTH OPEN
AND VACUUM,
- CENTRIFUGALS.

RICE:

- THRASHERS,
- HULLERS,
- POLISHERS,
- SEPARATORS,
- COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS

COCOA:

- WASHERS,
- DRYERS,
- POLISHERS,
- GRADERS

RUBBER:

- MILLS,
- COAGULATORS,
- ETC, ETC,
- COMPLETE INSTALLATIONS

- STEAM ENGINES
AND BOILERS,
- GAS & OIL ENGINES,
- ELECTRIC & HYDRAULIC
MOTORS.

difficulties experienced by European planters in handling so delicate a crop as coffee and we can appreciate the disastrous effect on the market value of Kenya coffee if natives are allowed to produce inferior grades by crude methods.

Due to heavy tariffs we are unable to export coffee machinery to such countries as Brazil and we are naturally anxious to safeguard our interests in territories such as Kenya where our products enter duty free.

We enclose copy of a letter, dated 14th September, 1939, to the Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, C.B.E., M.C., M.P., from Mr. Gare, which deals fully with the subject.

We understand the subject will be discussed in Parliament in the near future and we would ask you to give it your kind consideration and, if possible, your support.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Wm. McKinnon & Co., Limited.

D. Grant Robertson DIRECTOR.

Enclosure.

Mr. Freeston 19/9/33.

Mr. Flood 5.10.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

X Sir C. Bottomley 10/10

Sir J. Shuckburgh 16/10

Permt. U.S. of S.

Partly U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Sir C. Bottomley

September, 1933.

The Sigs saw the pp. & passed the other Sigs but missed this one 18 OCT 1933

In view of the diff to Sir J. Thomson I think this is fully advised. G.D.

G.D.
R. OCT
D 10

Sir,

With further reference

DRAFT.

B. G. GARE, ESQ.

copy to keep (on 3040/33)

to your letter of the 14th of

September, I am directed etc.

to remind you that the question

of permitting natives to grow

coffee in Kenya has been under

his consideration and that of

his predecessors for some years

and that the decisions now arrived

at are based upon the fullest

and most careful consideration

of every aspect of the case.

2. Sir Philip

Cunliffe-Lister, after ^(carefully) reviewing

all the arguments which you

have adduced, is satisfied that

FURTHER ACTION.

no grounds exist for continuing the present absolute
embargo upon native coffee cultivation, and ~~it is~~
~~proposed~~ ^{shall} that natives will be permitted

to grow coffee in certain restricted and
carefully selected areas under constant
supervision by Government Officers. Wholesale and
indiscriminate planting will not be allowed, and the
policy of Government will be to proceed by gradual
experiments, capable of being controlled and, if
necessary, checked in the light of the experience
progressively gained.

3. The Secretary of State has every reason
to hope that the apprehensions which you express
in regard to the effect of this experiment upon the
well-being of the existing coffee industry will not
be realized.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD

RECEIVED
16 SEP 1933
C. O. BERRY

17

From B. G. Gare.
of KIAMBU,
Kenya Colony.

c/o Barclays Bank, D.C. & C.,
Circus Place,
London Wall, E. C. 2.

September 14th 1933.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Sir,

On the 17th of May last you were good enough to arrange for me, through Mr. Louis W. Smith, M.P., an interview with Sir Cecil Bottomley in order to discuss the question of Coffee Growing by Natives with which subject the Settlers of Kenya are so deeply concerned that they have commissioned me to come to England to put their views before you.

They are convinced that the Government's present policy is seriously endangering the financial standing and actual working of the Coffee Industry and is raising hopes in the minds of the natives which can never be realized.

I interviewed Sir Cecil Bottomley on the 18th of May and have since discussed the matter at length with the Earl of Plymouth, various Members of Parliament and other public men interested in the progress of Kenya Colony.

As you will no doubt wish me to report the result of my consultations I beg leave to give in detail the data which my constituents have instructed me to lay before you and, parenthetically, various comments made thereon by Officials at the Colonial Office, as follows:-

- 1. The whole body of White Planters believe that the entry of natives into the coffee industry as independent growers would irreparably damage the existing Industry which has been established at a cost

Ackd (17)
C/O B. G. Gare (18) on 3-10/1/33
D. Wood (19)

Mr. Freeston 19/9/33.

Mr. Flood 5.10

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tonkinson.

* Sir C. Bottomley 6.10

Sir J. Shuckburgh 16/10

* Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

Sir C. Bottomley

September, 1933.

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his predecessors for some years,
and that the decision now arrived
at are based upon the best
and most careful consideration
of every aspect of the case.

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DRAFT.

C. O.
R 16 OCT
D 11

S. G. GARE, ESQ.

copy to keep (for 30 Oct 33)

FURTHER ACTION

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embargo upon native coffee cultivation; and *is the*
present intention is ~~is now proposed~~ that natives ^{shall} ~~will~~ be permitted
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(Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD

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16 SEP 1933
C. O. RECY
R

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Ackd (17)
C.O. Kenya (65 or 32-40/1/33)
Dnsd (19)

of £12,000,000, pays annually £550,000 in wages to natives and is to-day the mainstay of Kenya trade.

(I placed in the hands of Lord Plymouth a formal appeal signed by the vast majority of Coffee Planters embodying the view expressed above.)

2. Investigations by Business Experts show that the Native cannot make an economic success of the cultivation of coffee.

(The Colonial Office Officials, while acknowledging that lack of experience in the London and other markets prevented them from giving an opinion as to whether prices payable in those markets would cover cost of production, put forward the plea that, as natives could work more economically than Europeans, there was a possibility of success. I showed however by London Market Reports and Records of European costs of working that, even allowing for a 50% reduction in the latter, the Native had no chance of paying his way.)

3. Natives are not in a position to finance the scientific cultivation which the crop requires.

(I showed figures to prove that the ever increasing cost of fertilizers and materials for combating pests were beyond the power of natives adequately to finance.)

4. Mentally and physically they are unfit to maintain the protracted effort needed to produce a first-class crop and to watch-for and combat the numerous pests.

(There was no inclination to combat this statement which to any experienced planter is an axiom.)

5. The prices obtained for Tanganyika native grown coffee are not paying the cost of production.

(I showed London Market Records and A.F. Mill Reports from Tanganyika to prove this.)

6. Since the best that can be expected of a native grown crop is a medium or low grade coffee, their market must necessarily, under the influence of Brazilian over-production, remain unsatisfactory.

(The Colonial Office Officials argued that future markets might show an improvement on present prices but we replied that coffee experts with experience of produce markets for over fifty years are of opinion that the overshadowing effect of Brazilian and other South American production on crops such as would be grown by natives will last for many years and prevent any profits being shown.)

7. The opinion of the Police and other Government

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7. The opinion of the Police and other Government

Officials is that stealing from European plantations would become rampant.

(The Colonial Office Officials acknowledged that this was a real danger.)

- 8. No one with experience of a Native's trading instincts especially when assisted by low-type Indian merchants, doubts that any possible Licences or Regulations regarding the disposal of stolen coffee will prove abortive in preventing wholesale theft.

(The hope was expressed that Selling Licences and new Regulations might provide a palliative but we showed that planters, police and other officials in Kenya, in fact all those most capable of judging, are of opinion that no such system could possibly cope with the danger.)

- 9. Apart from the Government Officials and a few of the clergy, the whole white population of Kenya, as evidenced in Debates in the Legislative Council and the Coffee and other Agricultural Boards, as well as the Press are dead against the present policy.

(This was not contested.)

- 10. The threat of Native-growing is actually preventing potential emigration to, and investment in, Kenya Colony and presents a real and ever increasing menace to the financial stability of the Coffee Industry.

(Not contested.)

In view of the above I respectfully suggest that my constituents have the right to appeal to your sense of justice and to ask that encouragement to Natives to grow coffee shall cease; otherwise the Colony will run a grave risk of dropping the solid reality of a great asset of Empire Trade in order to grasp at a shadowy hope of helping the Native.

It is the wish of my constituents that I present their appeal to you personally and I put forward their desire as one business man to another in the conviction that a few min-

74

utes' discussion would show that from the business point of view the growing of coffee by Kenya natives would prove a failure. I speak with fifty years' experience of agricultural problems of a similar nature in various parts of the world.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



CIANDA COFFEE ESTATES.

116 75

PARTNERS:

S. G. GARE.
E. M. GARE.

KIAMBU,
KENYA COLONY.

3rd. August, 1933

Present address :-
"Grey Ladies",
Ditchling,
Hassock, Sussex.

Sir Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.,
Colonial Office,
Downing St., S.W.1.

Dear Sir Cecil Bottomley,

I beg to inclose copy of a letter I have received by Air-Mail from one of my colleagues.

The contents of this letter and of my previous letters to you ought, I think, to be put before the Secretary of State immediately, and I would ask you to hand them also to the Earl of Plymouth with whom I have recently discussed the matter.

It is evident that the encouragement given to embark on an enterprise for which the Native is totally unfitted has reached a dangerous stage and has passed even the generous limits fixed by the Secretary of State.

I may add that I have lately received unimpeachable evidence that the threat of Native Coffee Growing is already having disastrous effects on the financial stability of the European Industry.

I have the honour to be,

Yours obedient servant,

S. G. Gare

3rd. August,

3

Present address: 1-
"Greyhades",
Ditchling, D
Hassocks, Sussex.

Sir Cecil Bottonley, K.C.M.G., G.B., O.B.E.,
Colonial Office,
Downing St., S.W.1.

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I have the honour to be,

Yours obedient servant,

C. H. C.

NAIROBI, 19th. July, 1933.
Kenya Colony.

S. O. Garo, Esq.,
C/o Barclay's Bank,
Circus Place, London Wall,
London, E.C. 2.

Dear Mr. Garo,

Thank you very much for your letters of June 26th and July 2nd. with enclosures, which I have read with great interest, and do congratulate you on the development of your campaign.

The Coffee Board has just completed a Session, which resulted in a deputation to the Colonial Secretary, Wade, who is also C.H.C.

As you know, before the Coffee Board Bill was agreed to by the Planting Industry, through the nominated members of the Coffee Board, a meeting was called by Holm, at which the Attorney General and the C.H.C. were present, to discuss the terms of the C.H.C. despatch to the Secretary of State on Native Coffee Growing. Briefly, again, the despatch laid it down that only 100 acres, for experimental purposes, each in the Embu and Meru districts (provided the natives interested could prove that sufficient funds to conduct the experiment would be found) were to be planted, so that Government could determine whether or not the natives would succeed on a larger scale. The Colonial Office asked that an area should be set aside also in the Kikuyu Area, but that was countered by the C.H.C. because the Colonial Office agreed that no area should be planted which would adjoin or endanger European Estates.

/Rumour

Page 2.

Rumour has been rife that the Director of Agriculture and Government are preparing to plant much larger acreages in the Reserves, and although the Meru have refused to grow Coffee the Kisii were inveigled into agreeing to grow Coffee, through the efforts of the D.C. at Kisii. Coffee Nurseries are being planted at Kisii and Embu Bomas. The Coffee Board held that by introducing a third area the pledge given when the Coffee Board Bill was agreed to has been broken and it is most certainly so, on the inference of the Director of Agriculture's statement of unlimited experiment.

On July 17th, the Colonial Secretary held, at our interview, that Government had the right to split up the 100 acres into various blocks to prove the experiment.

In regard to the Kikuyu District, Government did not wish to see any Coffee planted at all, and in the case of the two applications made they imposed conditions which were entirely out of the range of the natives concerned, who had not pursued their application in consequence.

We have asked Government to confirm the interview, and I will send you a copy of the Memorandum when they do.

At the Meeting of the Board I tried to get a resolution passed that all further plantings of Coffee in Kenya should be under the control and regulation of the Coffee Board, until World conditions and Markets improved, but failed to get this through. It was designed in two ways, viz., to stop areas which were unsuitable for Coffee being planted, and also to give the Board a say in the Native movement.

That/

Cole

NAIROBI, 19th. July, 1933.
Kenya Colony.

S.G. Gare, Esq.,
C/o Barclay's Bank,
Circus Place, London Wall,
London, E.C.2.

Dear Mr. Gare,

Thank you very much for your letters of June 26th and July 2nd, with enclosures, which I have read with great interest, and do congratulate you on the development of your campaign.

The Coffee Board has just completed a Session, which resulted in a despatch to the Colonial Secretary, who is also C.N.C.

As you know, before the Coffee Board Bill was agreed to by the Planting Industry, through the nominated members of the Coffee Board, a meeting was called by Holm, at which the Attorney General and the C.N.C. were present, to discuss the terms of the C.N.C. despatch to the Secretary of State on Native Coffee Growing. Briefly, again, the despatch laid it down that only 100 acres, for experimental purposes, each in the Bata and Keru districts (provided the natives interested could prove that sufficient funds to conduct the experiment would be found) were to be planted, so that Government could determine whether or not the natives would succeed on a larger scale. The Colonial Office asked that an area should be set aside also in the Kikuyu Area, but that was countered by the C.N.C. because the Colonial Office agreed that no area should be planted which would adjoin or endanger European Estates.

/Rumour

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That/

That District Officers are preaching Coffee growing, in my mind is definite. My factory natives are continually rubbing it into me when they see a good coffee from Makuyu or Ithanga, by describing it as "Kahawa ya Karanga".

At the interview I again stressed the economic position of Coffee, and several of the arguments you are using in London.

Wade, the C.H.G. is sincere, but Government I am afraid is not.

The whole Coffee Industry now, must depend on your efforts with the Secretary of State, and we all hope that you may win.

The South African Market. The Board were very grateful for your kind offer to investigate or explore the South African Market and conditions, and a letter is being addressed to you by the Board, which you will receive by the next Air Mail. There is no doubt that one of the reasons why we have lost our market again is due to the rubbish which has been sent not only from Kenya but also from London to the South African Trade, as Kenya Coffee.

With my kindest regards and good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Coburn

NAIROBI, 19th. July, 1933.
Kenya Colony.

S. G. Garo, Esq.,
C/o Barclay's Bank,
Circus Place, London Wall,
London, E.C.2.

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/Rumour

Colony

NAIROBI, 19th. July, 1933.
Kenya Colony.

D. G. Carr, Esq.,
C/o Barclay's Bank,
Circus Place, London Wall,
London, E.C.2.

Dear Mr. Carr,

Thank you very much for your letters of June 26th and July 2nd, with enclosures, which I have read with great interest, and do congratulate you on the development of your campaign.

The Coffee Board has just completed a Session, which resulted in a despatch to the Colonial Secretary, Kado, who is also C.N.C.

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The whole Coffee industry now, must depend on your efforts with the Secretary of State, and we all hope that you may win.

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With my kindest regards and good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

CIANDA COFFEE ESTATES.

1486

PARTNERS:
S. G. GARE.
E. M. GARE.

KIAMBU.
KENYA COLONY

RECEIVED
27 JUL 1933

July 24th

1933

Present address:
"Greyladies"
Ditchling,
Hassocks, Sussex.

The Earl of Plymouth/
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1

My Lord.

There is one argument which I omitted from my letter of July 20th from personal motives, but which I think in the general interest ought to be made known, viz, that the threat of Native growing is preventing potential emigration to, and investment, in Kenya Colony.

I have had personal experience, ^{of this} lately in the formation of a Company to extend my own Estate and before I left the Colony several neighbours desirous of selling Coffee land failed to do so being confronted by the objection that the Government were pushing the Native into the business.

This is I think of Colonial and National importance.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your obedient servant.

S. G. Gare

P.S. This fear of the effects of Native Growing presents a real and ever increasing menace to the financial stability of the European Coffee Industry.

S.G.G.

Acld (AS)

CIANDA COFFEE ESTATES.

Page 37

PARTNERS.
S. G. GARE.
E. M. GARE.

KIAMBU.
KENYA COLONY.

July 20th 1933

Present address:

"Greyladies"
Ditchling,
Hassocks, Sussex.

The Earl of Plymouth,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street.
S.W.1.

My Lord,

In thanking your Lordship for giving me an interview yesterday, I take the liberty of recapitulating for further reference and consideration the arguments I put forward against Native Growing of Coffee in Kenya Colony.

These were, briefly:

1. The whole body of experienced white Planters believe that it would vitally damage the existing Industry which has been established at a cost of £12,000,000, pays £580,000 annually to Natives and is the mainstay of Kenya trade.
2. Investigations by Business Experts show that the Native cannot make an economic success of his cultivation.

Clacka (12)

- 3 Natives are not in a position to finance the scientific cultivation which the crop requires.
- 4. Mentally and physically they are unfit to maintain the protracted effort needed to produce a first class crop and to watch for and combat the numerous pests.
- 5 The prices so far obtained for Tanganyika Native-grown coffee are not paying the cost of production.
- 6 As the best that can be expected of a native grown crop is a medium or low grade coffee, their Market must, under the influence of the Brazil over-production, remain unsatisfactory.
- 7 The opinion of the Police and other Government Officials is that stealing from European plantations would become rampant.
- 8 No one with experience of a native's trading instincts, especially when he is assisted by Indian low-type merchants doubts that any Licences or Regulations regarding the disposal of stolen coffee will prove abortive in preventing wholesale theft.
- 9. Apart from the Government Officials and a few of the Clergy, the whole white population, as evidenced in Debates in the Legislative Council, coffee and other Agricultural Boards, as well as the Press, is dead against it.

I would beg your Lordship, in discussing the

question with the Secretary of State, to give due weight to the opinion of those who are by practical, as distinguished from empirical, knowledge of Coffee-growing and of the capacity of the Native to grow it on a paying basis, and to postpone encouraging them to do so until they have proved themselves fitted for it.

The experiments that are now being made and the assurances given to natives that they will be assisted in producing coffee crops are unduly raising their hopes and may do incalculable harm.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your obedient Servant,



Coffee Growing by Natives in Kenya.

Sir,

Those who are interested in Kenya and its future will share the grave concern that is now felt by the Planters there at the Government proposals to afford facilities to the natives to enter the coffee growing industry on their own account.

copy to Kenya (10 on 30240/1/33)

It is doubtful whether we at home understand and appreciate the position of British settlers in these far flung outposts of the Empire. Invited by the British Government to settle in the new colony, with the avowed object of pursuing the traditional policy of reclaiming a wilderness and bringing peace and prosperity where formerly barbarism reigned, settlers in ever increasing numbers accepted the invitation, despite its risks to both person and capital, and after years of struggle have at length succeeded in creating that coffee industry which is to-day the mainstay of Kenya prosperity. In 1921, 5,872 tons valued at £671,895 was exported to the United Kingdom; by 1930 this had grown to 12,518 tons valued at £1,426,946, and the area under coffee cultivation from 43,000 acres in 1922 to 90,000 acres in 1929.

The Report of the Imperial Economic Committee, sitting in 1931, says, "The rapid advance has been made on its own merits and in spite of all the difficulties attendant on pioneer work. The results achieved are the more remarkable in the light of the difficulties with which the planters of East Africa" (i.e. Kenya and Tanganyika) "have had to contend." The Report also points out that the growing popularity of the finest grades of "Kenya" as a coffee for drinking, unblended is, in fact, creating a special problem. Some distributors and retailers are tempted to exploit that popularity by retailing cheaper qualities. The purchaser is dissatisfied and therefore prejudiced against Kenya coffee. In a word, the good name of Kenya Coffee is not enhanced but damaged by the sale of cheaper grades.

The Planters anxious to preserve this good name, this reputation for high quality, are asking how the native planter would react to this temptation to produce cheaper grades whatever the official safeguards that may be attempted. Is it even in the best interests of the native himself that he should be launched into an industry which under present day conditions promises no certain reward even to the well established, industrious and soundly financed planter?

Would not the Government efforts be better directed to assisting the native farmer with guidance and perhaps financial help, to improve his methods, output and markets for his own well understood crops and industries which show a quick yield and early return for his outlay, these being the incentives that he can best appreciate?

Have the authorities fully considered the fact that in an industry of the nature of Coffee growing, where large areas must necessarily be cultivated and which needs ample labour to keep the crops clean and free from pests over a period varying from three to five years, the pure and simple farmer type of native is far more likely to be exploited to his detriment by natives who have succeeded in obtaining licences to grow Coffee, than by European Settlers employing labour for the same purpose? To anyone with a knowledge of natives it is a well known axiom, freely admitted by all classes of natives, that a native's worst enemy is a native.

There is also the very real danger that the growing of necessary food crops may be seriously neglected if the native acquires a "Coffee complex." Not so very many years ago such a situation arose in West Africa where, on the introduction of Ground Nut growing the neglect to grow sufficient food crops led to famines which had to be relieved by Government importation of foodstuffs. A similar situation has occurred in other places, owing to the cultivation of cocoa by natives.

Moreover, it is urged, by the Planters, speaking from an experience that is not open to question, that if the proposals are carried into effect the results would be ruinous to the Industry for the following reasons—

While admitting the many excellent qualities of the natives, especially those dwelling in the Coffee districts, the virtue of honesty cannot be numbered among them, and the difficulties of preventing wholesale thefts of produce would be insuperable. The resources of the Police Force would be hopelessly inadequate for the patrolling of a country where the average plantation comprises say 400 acres and is often on land adjoining the Native Reserve; consisting of broken, hilly ground surrounded by thick brushwood in which natives can disappear as if by magic. Reprisals would be inevitable, to the embitterment of the relations between the two races, which are now on an excellent basis.

Pests and Plant Diseases have to be combated with unceasing diligence and at enormous cost. If the Planters were surrounded by neighbours who were neglectful in this respect through ignorance or poverty, their position would be hopeless, while the cost of Inspectors necessary to patrol the Coffee areas would be entirely beyond the resources of the Industry or the Colony.

3. The inferiority of the native product, due to lack of capital and experience as well as to laziness would result in a most serious deterioration in the average quality of Kenya Coffee.

None of the safeguards suggested by the Government could possibly meet these evils.

Yours faithfully,

ONLOOKER

I, the undersigned, Owner of KWETU

Coffee Estate, *Limuru* having read the foregoing communication now appearing in the British Press hereby declare that I endorse that statement in every particular and am of opinion that, viewed from Economic, Commercial and Political standpoints, the policy of allowing Natives to grow Coffee would endanger the existence of the Kenya Coffee Industry and prove highly detrimental to the interests of the Natives themselves.

DATED *Apr 12 / 1923*

W.D. Knight

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None of the safeguards suggested by the Government could possibly meet these evils.

Yours faithfully,

ONLOOKER.

We the undersigned, Owners of MBOGO RIVER ESTATE, CHEMELIL
Coffee Estate, KENYA COLONY having read the foregoing communication now appearing in the British Press hereby declare that I endorse that statement in every particular and am of opinion that, viewed from Economic, Commercial and Political stand-points, the policy of allowing Natives to grow Coffee would endanger the existence of the Kenya Coffee Industry and prove highly detrimental to the interests of the Natives themselves.

DATED 31st March 1933

H. Andrew
H. Andrew

Coffee Growing by Natives in Kenya.

Sir,

Those who are interested in Kenya and its future will share the grave concern that is now felt by the Planters there at the Government proposals to afford facilities to the natives to enter the coffee growing industry on their own account.

It is doubtful whether we at home understand and appreciate the position of British settlers in these far flung outposts of the Empire. Invited by the British Government to settle in the new colony with the avowed object of pursuing the traditional policy of reclaiming a wilderness and bringing peace and prosperity where formerly barbarism reigned, settlers in ever increasing numbers accepted the invitation, despite its risks to both person and capital, and after years of struggle have at length succeeded in creating that Coffee industry which is to-day the mainstay of Kenya prosperity. In 1927, 5,872 tons valued at £671,695 was exported to the United Kingdom; by 1930 this had grown to 12,518 tons valued at £1,423,946, and the area under coffee cultivation from 43,000 acres in 1922 to 100,000 acres in 1929.

The Report of the Imperial Economic Committee, sitting in 1931, says, "The rapid advance has been made on its own merits and in spite of all the difficulties attendant on pioneer work. The results achieved are the more remarkable in the light of the difficulties with which the planters of East Africa" (i.e. Kenya and Tanganyika) "have had to contend." The Report also points out that the growing popularity of the finest grades of Kenya as a coffee for drinking unblended is, in fact, creating a special problem. Some distributors and retailers are tempted to exploit that popularity by retailing cheaper qualities. The purchaser is dissatisfied and therefore prejudiced against Kenya coffee. In a word, the good name of Kenya Coffee is not enhanced but damaged by the sale of cheaper grades.

The Planters anxious to preserve this good name, this reputation for high quality are asking how the native planter would react to this temptation to produce cheaper grades whatever the official safeguards that may be attempted. Is it even in the best interests of the native himself that he should be launched into an industry which under present day conditions promises no certain reward even to the well established, industrious and soundly financed planter?

Would not the Government efforts be better directed to assisting the native farmer with guidance and perhaps financial help, to improve his methods, output and markets for his own well understood crops and industries which show a quick yield and early return for his outlay, these being the objectives that he can best appreciate?

Have the authorities fully considered the fact that in an industry of the nature of Coffee growing, where large areas must necessarily be cultivated and which needs ample labour to keep the crops clean and free from pests over a period varying from three to five years, the pure and simple farmer type of native is far more likely to be exploited to his detriment by natives who have succeeded in obtaining licences to grow Coffee, than by European Settlers employing labour for the same purposes? To anyone with a knowledge of natives, it is a well known axiom, freely admitted by all classes of natives, that a native's worst enemy is a native.

There is also the very real danger that growing of necessary food crops may be seriously neglected if the native acquires a 'Coffee complex'. Not so very many years ago such a situation arose in West Africa where, on the introduction of Ground Nut growing the neglect to grow sufficient food crops led to a famine which had to be relieved by Government importation of foodstuffs. A similar situation has occurred in other places owing to the cultivation of crops by natives.

Moreover, it is urged by the Planters, speaking from an experience that is not open to question, that if the proposals are carried into effect the results would be ruinous to the industry for the following reasons—

While admitting the many excellent qualities of the natives, especially those dwelling in the Coffee districts, the virtue of honesty cannot be numbered among them, and the difficulties of preventing wholesale theft of produce would be insuperable. The resources of the Police Force would be hopelessly inadequate for the patrolling of a country where the average plantation comprises say 400 acres and is often on land adjoining the Native Reserve, consisting of broken, lilly ground surrounded by thick brushwood in which natives can disappear as if by magic. Reprisals would be inevitable, to the embitterment of the relations between the two races, which are now on an amicable basis.

Pests and Plant Diseases have to be combated with unceasing diligence and at enormous cost. If the Planters were surrounded by neighbours who were negligent in this respect through ignorance or poverty, their position would be hopeless, while the cost of Inspectors necessary to patrol the Coffee areas would be entirely beyond the resources of the Industry or the Colony.

3. The inferiority of the native product, due to lack of capital and experience as well as to laziness, would result in a most serious deterioration in the average quality of Kenya Coffee.

None of the safeguards suggested by the Government could possibly meet these evils.

Yours faithfully,

ONLOOKER.

I the undersigned, Owner
Manager of

Arusha Estate, Ltd & Kericho Estate, Ltd

Coffee Estate,

having read the foregoing communication now appearing in the British Press hereby declare that I endorse that statement in every particular and am of opinion that, viewed from Economic, Commercial and Political standpoints, the policy of allowing Natives to grow Coffee would endanger the existence of the Kenya Coffee Industry and prove highly detrimental to the interests of the Natives themselves.

William J. Aronson

DATED *March 21, 1933*

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Pests and Plant Diseases have to be combated with increasing diligence and at an enormous cost. If the Planters were surrounded by neighbours who were negligent in this respect through ignorance or poverty, their position would be hopeless, while the cost of Inspectors necessary to patrol the Coffee areas would be entirely beyond the resources of the Industry or the Colony.

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Yours faithfully,

ONLOOKER.

I the undersigned, Owner of Arndel Estate, 15th & Bessley Estate, 15th
Manager

having read the foregoing communication now appearing in the British Press hereby declare that I endorse that statement in every particular and am of opinion that, viewed from Economic, Commercial and Political standpoints, the policy of allowing Natives to grow Coffee would endanger the existence of the Kenya Coffee Industry and prove highly detrimental to the interests of the Natives themselves.

William J. A. ...

DATED: March 31st 1933

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Sir,

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It is doubtful whether we at home understand and appreciate the position of British settlers in these far flung outposts of the Empire. Invited by the British Government to settle in the new colony, with the avowed object of pursuing the traditional policy of reclaiming a wilderness and bringing peace and prosperity where formerly barbarism reigned, settlers in ever increasing numbers accepted the invitation, despite its risks to both person and capital, and after years of struggle have at length succeeded in creating that Coffee industry which is to-day the mainstay of Kenya prosperity. In 1924, 5,872 tons valued at £671,095 was exported to the United Kingdom, by 1930 this had grown to 12,518 tons valued at £1,426,946, and the area under coffee cultivation from 43,000 acres in 1923 to 90,000 acres in 1929.

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The Planters, anxious to preserve this good name, this reputation for high quality, are asking how the native planter would react to this temptation to produce cheaper grades whatever the official safeguards that may be attempted. Is it even in the best interests of the native himself that he should be launched into an industry which under present day conditions promises no certain reward even to the well-established, industrious and soundly financed planter?

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Moreover, it is urged by the Planters, speaking from an experience that is not open to question, that if the proposals are carried into effect the results would be ruinous to the Industry for the following reasons:-

While admitting the many excellent qualities of the natives, especially those dwelling in the Coffee districts, the virtue of honesty cannot be numbered among them, and the difficulties of preventing wholesale thefts of produce would be insuperable. The resources of the Police Force would be hopelessly inadequate for the handling of a country where the average plantation comprises say 400 acres and is often an land adjoining the Native Reserve, consisting of broken, hilly ground surrounded by thick brushwood in which natives can disappear as if by magic. Reprisals would be inevitable, to the embitterment of the relations between the two races, which are now on an excellent basis.

Pests and Plant Diseases have to be combated with increasing diligence and at enormous cost. If the Planters were surrounded by neighbours who were neglectful in this respect through ignorance or poverty, their position would be hopeless, while the cost of Inspectors necessary to patrol the Coffee areas would be entirely beyond the resources of the Industry or the Colony.

5. The inferiority of the native product, due to lack of capital and experience as well as to laziness would result in a most serious deterioration in the average quality of Kenya Coffee.

None of the safeguards suggested by the Government could possibly meet these evils.

Yours faithfully,
ONLOOKER.

I the undersigned ^{Owner} ~~Manager~~ of *BWA*
Coffee Estate *Ngere*
having read the foregoing communication now appearing in the British Press hereby declare that I endorse that statement in every particular and am of opinion that, viewed from Economic, Commercial and Political standpoints, the policy of allowing Natives to grow Coffee would endanger the existence of the Kenya Coffee Industry and prove highly detrimental to the interests of the Natives themselves.

DATED 2nd April 1933

Walter Walker

Would not the Government efforts be better directed to assisting the native farmer with guidance and perhaps financial help, to improve his methods, output and markets for his own well understood crops and industries which show a quick yield and early return for his outlay, thus helping the objectives that he can best appreciate?

Have the authorities fully considered the fact that in an industry of the nature of Coffee growing, where large areas must necessarily be cultivated and which needs ample labour to keep the crops clean and free from pests over a period varying from three to five years, the pure and simple farmer type of native is far more likely to be supplied to his detriment by natives, who have succeeded in obtaining licences to grow Coffee, than by European Settlers employing labour for the same purposes? To anyone with a knowledge of natives it is a well known axiom, freely admitted by all classes of natives, that a native's worst enemy is a native.

There is also the very real danger that the growing of necessary food crops may be seriously neglected if the native acquires a "Coffee complex." Not in very many years ago such a situation arose in West Africa, where, on the introduction of Ground Nut growing the neglect to grow sufficient food crops led to a famine which had to be relieved by Government importation of foodstuffs. A similar situation has occurred in other places, owing to the cultivation of cocoa by natives.

Moreover it is urged by the Planters, speaking from an experience that is not open to question, that if the proposals are carried into effect the results would be ruinous to the Industry for the following reasons:

- 1 While admitting the many excellent qualities of the natives, especially those dwelling in the Coffee districts, the virtue of honesty cannot be numbered among them, and the difficulties of preventing wholesale thefts of produce would be insuperable. The resources of the Police Force would be hopelessly inadequate for the patrolling of a country where the average plantation comprises say 400 acres and is often on land adjoining the Native Reserve, consisting of broken, hilly ground surrounded by thick unworked wood in which natives can disappear as if by magic. Reprisals would be inevitable, to the subterment of the relations between the two races, which are now on an excellent basis.
- 2 Pests and Plant Diseases have to be combatted with unceasing diligence and at enormous cost. If the Planters were surrounded by neighbours who were neglectful in this respect through ignorance or poverty, their position would be hopeless, while the cost of Inspectors necessary to patrol the Coffee areas would be entirely beyond the resources of the Industry or the Colony.

- 3. The inferiority of the native product, due to lack of capital and experience as well as to laziness would result in a most serious deterioration in the average quality of Kenya Coffee.

None of the safeguards suggested by the Government could possibly meet these evils.

Yours faithfully,
ONLOOKER.

I the undersigned, Owner of *Plant*
Kenya
Coffee Estate, *Kenya* having read the foregoing communication now appearing in the British Press hereby declare that I endorse that statement in every particular and am of opinion that, viewed from Economic, Commercial and Political stand points, the policy of allowing Natives to grow Coffee would endanger the existence of the Kenya Coffee Industry and prove highly detrimental to the interests of the Natives themselves.

DATED 2nd April 1933

Amos K. Akel

Coffee Growing by Natives in Kenya.

It is to be noted that the natives of Kenya and other territories have shown a keen interest in the coffee growing industry. This is shown by the fact that the Government proposals to afford facilities to the natives to enter the coffee growing industry on their own account.

It is doubtful whether we at home understand and appreciate the position of British territories as a base for the planting outposts of the Empire. Invited by the British Government to enter the coffee growing industry with the avowed object of pursuing the traditional policy of retaining the natives in their traditional occupations and prosperity where formerly barbarism reigned, the natives of Kenya and other territories accepted the invitation, despite its risks to both person and capital. In a few years of struggle have at length succeeded in creating that Coffee industry which is today the mainstay of Kenya prosperity. In 1924, 3,872 tons valued at £671,696 was exported to the United Kingdom. By 1930 this had grown to 12,518 tons valued at £1,427,440. The area under coffee cultivation from 43,000 acres in 1922 to 100,000 acres in 1930.

The Report of the Imperial Economic Committee, sitting in 1931, says, "The rapid advance has been made on its own merits and in spite of all the difficulties attendant on pioneer work. The results achieved are the more remarkable in the light of the difficulties with which the planters of East Africa" (i.e. Kenya and Tanganyika) "have had to contend". The Report also points out that the growing popularity of the finest grades of Kenya coffee for drinking unblended is in fact, creating a special problem. Some distributors and retailers are tempted to exploit that popularity by retarding cheaper grades. The purchaser is dissatisfied and therefore prejudiced against Kenya coffee. In a word the good name of Kenya Coffee is at present being damaged by the sale of cheaper grades.

The question arises, how can the Government best protect the good name of Kenya coffee by asking how the native grower would react if he is tempted to produce cheaper grades whatever the official safeguards that may be attempted. It is even in the best interests of the native himself that he should be launched into the industry which under present tax conditions promises no certain reward even if it is established on a sound and soundly financed planter.

Would not the Government efforts be better directed to assisting the native farmer with guidance and perhaps financial help, to improve his methods, output, and markets for his own well understood crops and industries which show a quick yield and early return for his outlay, these being the objectives that he can best appreciate?

Have the authorities fully considered the fact that in an industry of the nature of Coffee growing, where large areas must necessarily be cultivated and which needs ample labour to keep the crops clean and free from pests over a period varying from three to five years, the pure and simple farmer type of native is far more likely to be exploited to his detriment by natives who have succeeded in obtaining licences to grow Coffee, than by European Settlers employing labour for the same purposes? To anyone with a knowledge of natives it is a well known axiom, freely admitted by all classes of natives, that a native's worst enemy is a native.

There is also the very real danger that the growing of necessary food crops may be seriously neglected if the native acquires a "Coffee complex." Not so very many years ago such a situation arose in West Africa where, on the introduction of Ground Nut growing the neglect of growing sufficient food crops led to famine which had to be relieved by Government importation of foodstuffs. A similar situation had occurred in other places, owing to the cultivation of cocoa by natives.

Moreover, it is urged by the Planters, speaking from an experience that is not open to question, that if the proposals are carried into effect the results would be ruinous to the industry for the following reasons:-

1. While admitting the many excellent qualities of the natives, especially those dwelling in the Coffee districts, the virtue of honesty cannot be numbered among them, and the difficulties of preventing wholesale thefts of produce would be insuperable. The resources of the Police Force would be hopelessly inadequate for the patrolling of a country where the average plantation comprises say 400 acres and is often on land adjoining the Native Reserve, consisting of broken, hilly ground surrounded by thick brush-wood in which natives can disappear as if by magic. Reprials would be inevitable, to the detriment of the relations between the two races, which are now on an excellent basis.

2. Pests and Plant Diseases have to be combated with increasing diligence and at enormous cost. If the Planters were surrounded by neighbours who were ineffectual in this respect through ignorance or poverty, their position would be hopeless, while the cost of Inspectors necessary to patrol the Coffee areas would be entirely beyond the resources of the industry or the Colony.

3. The inferiority of the native product, due to lack of capital and experience as well as to laziness would result in a most serious deterioration in the average quality of Kenya Coffee.

None of the safeguards suggested by the Government could possibly meet these evils.

Yours faithfully,

ONLOOKER

I the undersigned, Owner
Manager of

Kanga Farm

having read the foregoing communication now appearing in the British Press hereby declare that I endorse that statement in every particular and am of opinion that, viewed from Economic, Commercial and Political stand-points, the policy of allowing Natives to grow Coffee would endanger the existence of the Kenya Coffee Industry and prove highly detrimental to the interests of the Natives themselves.

DATED

5/4 - 1933

C. T. L. Mohr

Coffee Growing by Natives in Kenya.

Sir

Those who are interested in Kenya and its future will share the grave concern that is now felt by the Planters there at the Government proposals to afford facilities to the natives to enter the coffee growing industry on their own account.

It is doubtful whether we at home understand and appreciate the position of British settlers in these far-flung outposts of the Empire - invited by the British Government to pioneer the new colonies with the avowed object of pursuing the traditional policy of rewarding wilderness by bringing peace and prosperity where formerly barbarism reigned, settlers in ever-increasing numbers accepted the invitation despite its risks to both person and capital and after years of struggle have at length succeeded in creating that Coffee industry which is to-day the mainstay of Kenya prosperity. In 1924, 5,972 tons valued at £571,890, was exported to the United Kingdom, by 1930 this had grown to 12,518 tons, valued at £1,426,980 and the area under coffee cultivation from 43,000 acres in 1922 to 100,000 acres in 1929.

The Report of the Imperial Economic Committee, sitting in 1931, says: "The rapid advance has been made on its own merits and in spite of all the difficulties attendant on pioneer work. The results achieved are the more remarkable in the light of the difficulties with which the planters of East Africa" (i.e. Kenya and Tanganyika) "have had to contend. The Report also points out that the growing popularity of the finest grades of Kenya as a coffee for drinking subtended - in fact creating a special problem. Some distributors and retailers are tempted to exploit that popularity by reselling cheaper qualities. The purchaser is dissatisfied and the planter is prejudiced against Kenya coffee. In a word the popularity of Kenya Coffee is counterbalanced and endangered by the sale of cheaper grades.

The Committee also says: "In pursuing the expansion policy of the past few years, the Government are asking how far native producers will consent to the production of the poorer grades whatever the official safeguards that may be attempted. Is it even in the best interests of the native farmer that he should be allowed to sell his produce under conditions present day conditions prevailing in the world - even if the Government should limit the sale and wouldly guarantee producer?"

Would not the Government efforts be better directed to assisting the native farmer with guidance and perhaps financial help, to improve his methods, output and markets for his own well understood crops and industries which show a quick yield and early return for his outlay, these being the activities that he can best appreciate?

Have the authorities fully considered the fact that in an industry of the nature of Coffee growing, where large areas must necessarily be cultivated and which needs ample labour to keep the crops clean and free from pests over a period varying from three to five years, the pure and simple farmer type of native is far more likely to be exploited to his detriment by natives who have succeeded in obtaining licences to grow Coffee, than by European Settlers employing labour for the same purposes? To anyone with a knowledge of natives it is a well known axiom, freely admitted by all classes of natives, that a native's worst enemy is a native.

There is also the very real danger that the growing of necessary food crops may be seriously neglected if the native acquires a "Coffee complex". Not so very many years ago such a situation arose in West Africa where, on the introduction of Ground Nut growing the peasant to grow sufficient food crops led to a famine which had to be relieved by Government importation of foodstuffs. A similar situation has occurred in other places, owing to the cultivation of cocoa by natives.

Moreover, it is urged by the Planters, speaking from an experience that is not open to question, that if the proposals are carried into effect the results would be ruinous to the Industry for the following reasons:-

1. While admitting the many excellent qualities of the natives, especially those dwelling in the Coffee districts, the virtue of honesty cannot be numbered among them, and the difficulties of preventing wholesale thefts of produce would be insuperable. The resources of the Police Force would be hopelessly inadequate for the patrolling of a country where the average plantation comprises 400 acres and is often on land adjoining the Native Reserve consisting of broken, hilly ground surrounded by thick brush-wood in which natives can disappear as if by magic. Hoprials would be inevitable to the embitterment of the relations between the two races, which are now on an excellent basis.

2. Pests and Plant Diseases have to be combatted with unceasing diligence and at enormous cost. If the Planters were surrounded by neighbours who were neglectful in this respect through ignorance or poverty, their position would be hopeless, while the expense of inspectors necessary to patrol the Coffee areas would be entirely beyond the resources of the Industry or the Colony.

3. The inferiority of the native product, due to lack of capital and experience as well as to laziness would result in a most serious deterioration in the average quality of Kenya Coffee.

None of the safeguards suggested by the Government could possibly meet these evils.

Yours faithfully,

ONLOOKER.

I the undersigned, Owner of

Coffee Estate,

"Chelemet" P.O. Langhast
having read the foregoing communication now appearing in the British Press hereby declare that I endorse that statement in every particular and am of opinion that, viewed from Economic, Commercial and Political standpoints, the policy of allowing Natives to grow Coffee would endanger the existence of the Kenya Coffee Industry and prove highly detrimental to the interests of the Natives themselves.

DATED

31/3/33

K. A. Bundera Ltd

R. James Walker

Would not the Government efforts be better directed to assisting the native farmer with guidance and perhaps financial help, to improve his methods, output and markets for his own well understood crops and industries which show a quick yield and early return for his outlay, these being the objectives that he can best appreciate?

Have the authorities fully considered the fact that in an industry of the nature of Coffee growing, where large areas must necessarily be cultivated and which needs ample labour to keep the crops clean and free from pests over a period varying from three to five years, the pure and simple farmer type of native is far more likely to be exploited to his detriment by natives who have succeeded in obtaining licences to grow Coffee, than by European Settlers employing labour for the same purposes? To anyone with a knowledge of natives it is a well known axiom, freely admitted by all classes of natives, that a native's worst enemy is a native.

There is also the very real danger that the growing of necessary food crops may be seriously neglected if the native acquires a "Coffee complex". Not so very many years ago such a situation arose in West Africa, where, on the introduction of Ground Nut growing the neglect to grow sufficient food crops led to a famine which had to be relieved by Government importation of foodstuffs. A similar situation has occurred in other places, owing to the cultivation of cocoa by natives.

Moreover it is urged by the Planters, speaking from an experience that is not open to question, that if the proposals are carried into effect the results would be ruinous to the Industry for the following reasons —

While admitting the many excellent qualities of the natives, especially those dwelling in the Coffee districts, the virtue of honesty cannot be numbered among them, and the difficulties of preventing wholesale thefts of produce would be insuperable. The resources of the Police Force would be hopelessly inadequate for the patrolling of a country where the average plantation comprises 400 acres and is often on land adjoining the Native Reserve consisting of broken, hilly ground surrounded by thick brush wood in which natives can disappear as if by magic. Repetitions would be inevitable, to the detriment of the relations between the two races which are now on an excellent base.

2. Insects and Plant Diseases have to be combatted with increasing diligence and at enormous cost. If the Planters were surrounded by neighbours who were negligent in this respect through ignorance or poverty, their position would be hopeless, while the cost of Inspectors necessary to patrol the Coffee areas would be entirely beyond the resources of the Industry or the Colony.

3. The inferiority of the native product, due to lack of capital and experience as well as to laziness would result in a most serious deterioration in the average quality of Kenya Coffee.

None of the safeguards suggested by the Government could possibly meet these evils.

Yours faithfully,
ONLOOKER.

I the undersigned, Owner of "Chelemet" P.O. Singha
Manager

having read the foregoing communication now appearing in the British Press hereby declare that I endorse that statement in every particular and am of opinion that, viewed from Economic, Commercial and Political standpoints, the policy of allowing Natives to grow Coffee would endanger the existence of the Kenya Coffee Industry and prove highly detrimental to the interests of the Natives themselves.

R. James Walker

DATED 31/3/33

Coffee Growing by Natives in Kenya.

Sir,

Those who are interested in Kenya and its future will share the grave concern that is now felt by the Planters there at the Government proposals to afford facilities to the natives to enter the coffee growing industry on their own account.

It is doubtful whether we at home understand and appreciate the position of British settlers - these far flung outposts of the Empire - invited by the British Government to settle in the new colony, with the avowed object of pursuing the traditional policy of restoring a well ordered and thriving peace and prosperity where formerly barbarism reigned. Settlers in a foreign and hostile country accepted the invitation, despite its risks to both person and capital, and after years of struggle have at length succeeded in creating that Coffee industry which is today the mainstay of Kenya prosperity. In 1924, 5,872 tons valued at £671,895 was exported to the United Kingdom; by 1940 this had grown to 12,518 tons valued at £1,420,048 and the area under coffee cultivation from 40,000 acres in 1922 to 90,000 acres in 1929.

The Report of the Imperial Economic Committee, sitting in 1931, says, "The rapid advance has been made on its own merits and in spite of all the difficulties attendant on pioneer work. The results achieved are the more remarkable in the light of the difficulties with which the planters of East Africa" (i.e. Kenya and Tanganyika) "have had to contend." The Report also points out that the growing popularity of the finest grades of "Kenya" as a coffee for drinking unblended is, in fact, creating a special problem. Some distributors and retailers are tempted to exploit that popularity by retaining cheaper qualities. The purchaser is dissatisfied and therefore prejudiced against Kenya coffee. In a word the post name of Kenya coffee is not enhanced but damaged by the sale of cheaper grades.

The Imperial Economic Committee also states that the Government should not encourage the natives to enter the coffee industry for high quality coffee. It is asking the Government to guard against the natives producing cheaper grades whenever the official safeguards that may be attempted to be set even in the best interests of the native himself that he should be launched into an industry which under present tax conditions promises no return reward commensurate with the established and soundly financed planter.

Would not the Government efforts be better directed to assisting the native farmer with guidance and perhaps financial help, to improve his methods, output and markets for his own well understood crops and industries which show a quick yield and early return for his outlay, these being the objectives that he can best appreciate?

Have the authorities fully considered the fact that in an industry of the nature of Coffee growing, where large areas must necessarily be cultivated and which needs ample labour to keep the crops clean and free from pests over a period varying from three to five years, the pure and simple farmer type of native is far more likely to be exploited to his detriment by natives who have succeeded in obtaining licences to grow Coffee, than by European Settlers employing labour for the same purposes? To anyone with a knowledge of natives it is a well known axiom, freely admitted by all classes of natives, that a native's worst enemy is a native.

There is also the very real danger that the growing of necessary food crops may be seriously neglected if the native acquires a "Coffee complex." Not so very many years ago such a situation arose in West Africa where, on the introduction of Ground Nut growing the neglect to grow sufficient food crops led to a famine which had to be relieved by Government importation of foodstuffs. A similar situation has occurred in other places, owing to the cultivation of cocoa by natives.

Moreover, it is urged by the Planters, speaking from an experience that is not open to question, that if the proposals are carried into effect the results would be ruinous to the Industry for the following reasons:—

1 While admitting the many excellent qualities of the natives, especially those dwelling in the Coffee districts, the virtue of honesty cannot be numbered among them, and the difficulties of preventing wholesale thefts of produce would be insuperable. The resources of the Police Force would be hopelessly inadequate for the patrolling of a country where the average plantation comprises say 400 acres and is often on land adjoining the Native Reserve, consisting of broken, hilly ground surrounded by thick brush-wood in which natives can disappear as if by magic. Reprisals would be inevitable, to the embitterment of the relations between the two races, which are now on an excellent basis.

2 Pests and Plant Diseases have to be combatted with unceasing diligence and at enormous cost. If the Planters were surrounded by neighbours who were neglectful in this respect through ignorance or poverty, their position would be hopeless, while the cost of Inspectors necessary to patrol the Coffee areas would be entirely beyond the resources of the Industry of the Colony.

3 The inferiority of the native product, due to lack of capital and experience as well as to laziness would result in a most serious deterioration in the average quality of Kenya Coffee.

None of the safeguards suggested by the Government could possibly meet these evils.

Yours faithfully,
ONLOOKER.

I the undersigned, ^{Owner} ~~Manager~~ of *Ngara Nyiling*

Coffee Estate, having read the foregoing communication now appearing in the British Press hereby declare that I endorse that statement in every particular and am of opinion that, viewed from Economic, Commercial and Political stand-points, the policy of allowing Natives to grow Coffee would endanger the existence of the Kenya Coffee Industry and prove highly detrimental to the interests of the Natives themselves.

DATED *9/1/22*

Coffee Growing by Natives in Kenya.

8a

It is, who are interested in Kenya and its future, well aware of the grave concern that is now felt by the Planters there at the Government proposals to afford facilities to the natives to enter the coffee growing industry on their own account.

It is difficult whether we can fully understand and appreciate the position of British planters in the outposts of the Empire. It is clear that the British Government to the natives, and by its avowed object of pursuing the traditional policy of restoring order and peace and prosperity where formerly barbarism reigned, settlers of various nationalities accepted the invitation, despite hardships to both person and capital, and after years of struggle have at length succeeded in creating a Coffee industry which is a fair and honest source of Kenya prosperity. In 1924, 1,872 tons valued at £671,000 was exported to the United Kingdom. By 1929 this had grown to 12,618 tons valued at £1,120,000 and the area under coffee plantations had increased to 100,000 acres in 1922 to 2,000,000 acres in 1929.

The Report of the Imperial Economic Committee, sitting in 1931, says: "The rapid advance has been made in its own merits and in spite of all the difficulties attendant on pioneer work. The results achieved are the more remarkable in the light of the difficulties with which the pioneers of East Africa (i.e. Kenya and Tanganyika) have had to contend. The Report also points out that the growing popularity of the finest grades of Kenya as a coffee for drinking stimulated a special problem. Some distributors and retailers are tempted to expect this popularity by retailing cheap imitations. The purchaser is dissatisfied and the grower is disappointed. It is suggested that the Government should encourage the sale of stronger grades.

It is clear that the Government is not only interested in the welfare of the natives but also in the welfare of the planters. It is asking how the natives should be encouraged to grow coffee on their own land, and how the Government should be able to guard against any attempt to do it even in the best interests of the native himself that he should be encouraged into an industry where the conditions are so unfavorable. It is suggested that the Government should be able to guard against any attempt to do it even in the best interests of the native himself that he should be encouraged into an industry where the conditions are so unfavorable. It is suggested that the Government should be able to guard against any attempt to do it even in the best interests of the native himself that he should be encouraged into an industry where the conditions are so unfavorable.

Would not the Government efforts be better directed to assisting the native farmer with guidance and perhaps financial help, to improve his methods, output and markets for his own well understood crops and industries which show a quick yield and early return for his outlay, these being the objectives that he can best appreciate?

Have the authorities fully considered the fact that in an industry of the nature of Coffee growing, where large areas must necessarily be cultivated and which needs ample labour to keep the crops clean and free from pests over a period varying from three to five years, the pure and simple farmer type of native is far more likely to be exploited to his detriment by natives who have succeeded in obtaining licences to grow Coffee, than by European Settlers employing labour for the same purposes? To anyone with a knowledge of natives it is a well known axiom, fully admitted by all classes of natives, that a native's worst enemy is a native.

There is also the very real danger that the growing of necessary food crops may be seriously neglected if the native acquires a "Coffee complex". Not so very many years ago such a situation arose in West Africa where, on the introduction of Ground Nut growing the neglect to grow sufficient food crops led to a famine which had to be relieved by Government importation of foodstuffs. A similar situation has occurred in other places, owing to the cultivation of cocoa by natives.

Moreover it is urged by the Planters, speaking from an experience that is not open to question, that if the proposals are carried into effect the results would be ruinous to the Industry for the following reasons:—

1. While admitting the many excellent qualities of the natives, especially those dwelling in the Coffee districts, the virtue of honesty cannot be numbered among them, and the difficulties of preventing wholesale thefts of produce would be insuperable. The resources of the Police Force would be hopelessly inadequate for the patrolling of a country where the average plantation comprises say 400 acres and is often on land adjoining the Native Reserve consisting of broken, hilly ground surrounded by thick brush wood in which natives can disappear as if by magic. Reprisals would be inevitable to the embitterment of the relations between the two races, which are now on an excellent basis.
2. Pests and Plant Diseases have to be combatted with unceasing diligence and enormous cost. If the Planters were surrounded by neighbours who were neglectful in this respect through ignorance or poverty, their position would be hopeless while the cost of Inspectors necessary to patrol the Coffee areas would be entirely beyond the resources of the Industry or the Colony.

6. "Would not the Government efforts be better directed to assisting the native farmer with guidance and perhaps financial help, to improve his methods, output and markets for his own well understood crops and industries which show a quick yield and early return for his outlay, these being the objectives that he can best appreciate?"

Have the authorities ~~the~~ considered the fact that in an industry of the nature of Coffee growing, where large areas must necessarily be cultivated and which needs ample labour to keep the crops clean and free from pests over a period varying from three to five years, the pure and simple farmer type of native is far more likely to be exploited to his detriment by natives who have succeeded in obtaining licences to grow Coffee than by European Settlers employing labour for the same purposes? To anyone with a knowledge of natives it is a well known axiom, freely admitted by all classes of natives, that a native's worst enemy is a native.

There is also the very real danger that the growing of necessary food crops may be seriously neglected if the native acquires a "Coffee complex". Not so very many years ago such a situation arose in West Africa where, on the introduction of Ground Nut growing the neglect to grow sufficient food crops led to a famine which had to be relieved by Government importation of foodstuffs. A similar situation has occurred in other places owing to the cultivation of cocoa by natives.

Moreover it is urged by the Planters, speaking from an experience that is not open to question, that if the proposals are carried into effect the results would be ruinous to the Industry for the following reasons:

1. While admitting the many excellent qualities of the natives, especially those dwelling in the Coffee districts, the virtue of honesty cannot be numbered among them, and the difficulties of preventing wholesale thefts of produce would be insuperable. The resources of the Police Force would be hopelessly inadequate for the patrolling of a country where the average plantation comprises say 400 acres and is piled on land adjoining the Native Reserve consisting of broken, billy ground surrounded by thick brushwood in which natives can disappear as if by magic. Reprisals would be inevitable to the embitterment of the relations between the two races, which are now on an excellent basis.
2. Pests and Plant Diseases have to be combatted with unceasing diligence and at enormous cost. If the Planters were surrounded by neighbours who were neglectful in this respect through ignorance or poverty, their position would be hopeless while the cost of Inspectors necessary to patrol the Coffee areas would be entirely beyond the resources of the Industry or the Colony.

On July 14th Lord Plymouth gave a long interview to Mr. S. G. Gare. Mr. Stockdale and I were present.

Mr. Gare recapitulated at considerable length the familiar arguments against permitting natives to grow coffee in Kenya. Even the European planters could hardly produce at a profit; 95 per cent of them were at present losing money, or at best marking time, owing to their inability to obtain fresh capital for improvements, etc. How could the native with neither capital nor skill expect to make a living? Widespread ^{stealing} ~~robbing~~ was inevitable, and no police measures could prevent it. The mentality of the Kenya native was lacking in the sustained energy and patience necessary to successful production of a crop which took five years to mature. If any native coffee did come on the market its quality would be such as to imperil the high reputation of Kenya coffee.

Mr. Stockdale countered Mr. Gare's arguments by pointing out that the difficulties which he envisaged had been successfully overcome in Tanganyika Territory, Uganda and elsewhere; that as regards the lack of capital, the native's capital was his own labour and that of his family; that coffee growing by natives was to be introduced as a gradual experiment with every possible safeguard and constant attention by Government officers. Indiscriminate planting by natives, which Mr. Gare seems to fear, would not be tolerated.

Lord Plymouth reminded Mr. Gare that the whole question had been before Government for a number of years and had ^{carefully} ~~thoroughly~~ received the close personal attention of the Secretary of State.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister had taken, and had reiterated, his decision on the question of principle involved; the objections brought forward by Mr. Gare were all matters of administrative detail, to which the Colonial Office and the Government of Kenya would give the most careful attention.

11A.
Just before leaving Mr. Gare handed over a number of copies of a printed document signed by European coffee planters which he had been asked to bring over and present (he did not say by whom). It was explained to him that if these documents were intended for the Secretary of State the method of communication was unusual.

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THE COFFEE TRADE ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.

PRESIDENT
ANDREW MILLER, ESQ.

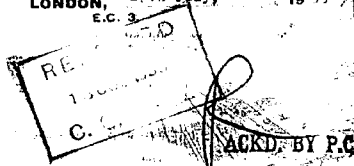
"21, MINING LANE,

LONDON, 17th July, 1933
E.C. 3

HON. SECRETARY
ALEX. J. PARNELL
21, MINING LANE

TELEPHONE ROYAL 2119

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office,
S.W. 1.



Dear Sir:

I have to inform you that Mr. S. G. Gare of the Gianda Coffee Estates, Kiambu, Kenya Colony, recently met my Committee in regard to certain proposals he has to put in front of you respecting KENYA COFFEE.

Having listened with interest and sympathy to Mr. Gare with reference to the conditions pertaining to the Coffee Industry of Kenya Colony, the Committee of this Association has unanimously passed the following Resolution :-

"This Association would view with grave concern any action which might tend to the lowering of the quality of Kenya Coffee"

Commending this matter to your kind attention,

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

Alex. J. Parnell
Hon. Secretary.

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THE COFFEE TRADE ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.

21, MINCING LANE,

PRESIDENT:
ANDREW MILLER, Esq.

HON SECRETARY
ALEX. J. FARNELL
21, MINCING LANE

TELEPHONE: ROYAL 2119

LONDON, 17th July, 1933
E.C. 3

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ACKD. BY P.C.
T.C

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office,
S.W. 1.

Dear Sir:

I have to inform you that Mr. S. G. Gare of the Kianda Coffee Estates, Kiambu, Kenya Colony, recently met my Committee in regard to certain proposals he has to put in front of you respecting KENYA COFFEE.

Having listened with interest and sympathy to Mr. Gare with reference to the conditions pertaining to the Coffee Industry of Kenya Colony, the Committee of this Association has unanimously passed the following Resolution :-

"This Association would view with grave concern any action which might tend to the lowering of the quality of Kenya Coffee"

Commending this matter to your kind attention,

I am,
Your obedient Servant

Hon. Secretary.

CIANDA COFFEE ESTATES.

106

HARTNESS
S. G. GARE
R. M. GARE

Handwritten signature/initials

KIAMBU,
KENYA COLONY.

June 15th 1933.

Present address:

"Greyladies",
Ditchling,
Hassocks,
Sussex.

Sir Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Sir Cecil Bottomley,

In confirmation of my letter of the 13th. inst., I
beg to copy below an extract from a letter received from Nairobi
by last Air Mail.

"Now here is an important point.
".....tell me that before Holm handed
"over to Wolfe the question of Native Coffee
"growing was dealt with and that Wolfe was
"all for going ahead as fast as possible to
"get the natives growing on a large scale.
"But Holm was dead against this and urged
"Wolfe to limit the two areas to 25 acres
"each. It is therefore possible that Holm
"may now shew himself in his true colours
"and defend us in our case. The Coffee
"Board meets again on June 19th. when the

/reply

"reply of the Government should be
 "available in regard to their intentions
 "as to the areas of Kisii and Embu. If
 "necessary I will telegraph you the
 "result."

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,



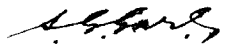
RS. Lencoe, also, a memo: on the
 general Coff. situation which will
 interest you.

AS

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 "available in regard to their intentions
 "as to the areas of Kisii and Embu. If
 "necessary I will telegraph you the
 "result."

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,



RS Enclosed, also, a memo. on the
 general coffee situation which will
 interest you.

Shy.

EMPIRE COFFEE

1. Messrs. Nortz & Co., Coffee Merchants of New York, in their latest forecast of the Brazilian coffee crop and stocks give as their estimate on July 1st, 1933, the immense figure of 51,000,000 bags; which is sufficient to meet the world's consumption, for all coffees, over the next 2½ years.
2. During past years the Brazilian surplus, in spite of artificial control methods, destruction of large portions of the stocks and now, of late, the new practice of giving away free the bag of coffee for every ten bags purchased, has caused coffee planters the world over considerable concern and alarm, and speculation as to the effect, should the financial interests who have carried the burden fail to continue their support, is now causing very great uneasiness. Dumping to a much greater extent than hitherto must follow, and greatly reduced prices must definitely be quoted should the Brazilian position collapse.
3. India, East Africa, Jamaica and other British Colonies have spent years in founding coffee industries, involving vast capital expenditures; and now rely on the production and development of their coffee estates for revenue and progress.
4. Kenya, for example, in 1932, exported coffee to the value of £1,000,000, and in 1933, the value of exports was only £250,000. The lower market prices prevailing, have been the cause of great distress in the Colony during the past year of depression.
5. It may be held that the system of quotas for coffee given within the Empire ~~is~~ a result of the Ottawa Conference has ensured the future for Empire grown coffee, but unfortunately

this is not so, and as an example of the fact, although the market may be used to show that the rates for Brazilian coffee definitely pre-clude East African coffees, which are of better quality, from buyers who are known to be keen and desirous of using them in place of Brazilian types, but are barred from doing so only by the price factor mentioned.

6. In Great Britain, Brazilian coffee interests are gradually creeping in. Subsidies to an organisation of Retail Chain Shops have been given, and endeavours have been made to barter coffee for coal and other commodities.

7. Until the Brazilian position rights itself, and in order to safeguard, not only the coffee industries within the Empire, but also the consequential reciprocal trade with Great Britain so closely linked up thereby, it should be the policy of the Imperial Government to protect and help, to the maximum, the endeavours of its Colonists abroad, and therefore steps should be taken to provide for the raising of the preferential rates on coffee, or alternately some form of legislation, for adoption imperially, should be devised to regulate imports of foreign coffees, in order that adequate protection may be afforded from the grave danger, which will undoubtedly arise, should Brazil decide to dump its surplus stocks of coffee on the markets of the world.

CIANDA COFFEE ESTATES.

10

MANAGER
M. G. GARR
E. M. GARR

KISUMBU,
KENYA COLONY

13th. June,

1933

PRESENT ADDRESS :-
"Greyladies",
Ditchling,
Hassocks, Sussex.

Sir Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street, S.W.1.

Dear Sir Cecil Bottomley,

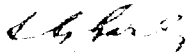
In accordance with your request at our interview on May 19th. last,
I write to inquire when it would be convenient to give me another
interview on the subject of Coffee Growing by Natives in Kenya.

I inclose copy of a letter dated May 25th received by Air Mail from
one of my colleagues. This will show you that the limitations and
restrictions laid down by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, when permitting
experimental growing by Natives, are being dangerously transgressed which
may easily lead to the unfortunate results which I tried to put before
you in our interview as threatening the interests of Natives and Settlers
alike.

Awaiting the favour of your reply.

I have the honour,

Your obedient servant,



CIANDA COFFEE ESTATES.

10

PARTNERS

H. G. GARR,
E. M. GARR.

KIAMBU,
KENYA COLONY.

R. 177
R *Went* *M 6*
RE
13 JUN 1933
C. O. F.

13th June 1933

PRESENT ADDRESS :-
"Groyladies",
Ditchling,
Hassocks, Sussex.

Sir Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street, S.W.1.

Dear Sir Cecil Bottomley,

In accordance with your request at our interview on May 19th last, I write to inquire when it would be convenient to give me another interview on the subject of Coffee Growing by Natives in Kenya.

I inclose copy of a letter dated May 25th received by Air Mail from one of my colleagues. This will show you that the limitations and restrictions laid down by Sir Philip Gulliffe-Lister, when permitting experimental growing by Natives, are being dangerously transgressed which may easily lead to the unfortunate results which I tried to put before you in our interview as threatening the interests of Natives and Settlers alike.

Awaiting the favour of your reply,

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

Copied.

Nairobi.

25th May, 1933.

ORMSBY-GORE'S REPORT. If you will refer to this report on Closer Union in East Africa, you will see that the Commission dealt with our subject therein, and the unanimous decision was that the efforts of the Kilimanjaro Natives at Moshi should be carefully studied and examined before any attempt should be made to experiment with Natives in Kenya.

This was confirmed in the latter part of last year in an Official despatch by the Secretary of State to Sir Joseph Byrne. A portion of this despatch was read to a conference in Nairobi called by H.E. at which Holm presided and at which the nominated members of the Coffee Board, the C.H.C. and the Attorney General were present.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister held, supported by Mr. Stockdale, advisor on tropical matters to the Colonial Office, who had examined the matter at a Conference at Amani, earlier in the year, that an experiment was to be conducted in two Native Districts only, provided that Government could guarantee the necessary adequate supervision, and that the Districts were entirely removed from European endeavours. Mr. Holm said that the Natives would be asked to shew proof of adequate financial resources as well. Only 100 acres should be planted in each of these two Districts, and each of these two areas should be in one block, so that complete and proper costs could be obtained, and the whole matter thoroughly investigated before any decision was

reached as to whether the Natives of Kenya as a whole should be allowed to plant Coffee. The Coffee interests, while naturally protesting as strongly as they could, found themselves facing a brick wall. But it is satisfactory to note that the Colonial Office is still in agreement that the experiment is a dangerous one.

At the last meeting of the Coffee Board the Acting Director of Agriculture announced that the Meru (one of the Districts) ~~(Kisumu)~~ had refused to grow Coffee, and that the Embu and the Kisii would have large Coffee nurseries planted available for the natives to acquire plants for their plots. In other words that in these two Districts planting would take place on the same lines as the Wachagga, each native his own small plot. The unofficial members of the Board protested immediately and referred to the undertaking referred to above of which Mr. Wolfe was apparently unaware. ~~To refer again to the first paragraph of this page~~

The Board resolved to again point out to H.E. the agreement arrived at at the Conference I have referred to, and to ask H.E. for his assurance that the instructions of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister would be strictly adhered to and that the Kenya Government would not depart from them.

The Board had already formed a sub-committee to approach the Secretary of State regarding possible legislation in Great Britain against probable dumping of Brazilian Coffee, and the same sub-committee was instructed to write to the Secretary of State urging delay of Native Coffee growing on Economic grounds. This letter will go forward by Air-Mail this week.

3
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Sir C. Bottomley,

I have gone through these papers again and have put up the following:-

1. A memorandum on Native coffee growing in Kenya.
2. Notes on recent correspondence from Mr. Care.

If there are data on any other points required, I will endeavour to supply them. Might I suggest that you look at file 26087/31 containing the Confidential memorandum on the discussions at the Amani Conference, as you do not appear to have seen these papers?

The date of Mr. Holm's arrival is not yet known but it may be May 26th.

J. A. Stoddart

24th May, 1933.

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Memorandum on Coffee growing by Natives in
Kenya.

References to the question of coffee growing by natives in Kenya will be found in the Report of the Hilton Young Commission, the Report of the Kenya Agricultural Commission, 1929, and the White Paper on Native Policy.

The Hilton Young Commission suggested that an enquiry should be carried out, and envisaged a technical enquiry. The Agricultural Commission, with Sir Daniel Hall as Chairman, dealt at some length (paras. 144-150) with the matter. It sets out the dangers from pests and diseases and the objections raised by reason of thefts. It refers to the occurrence of thefts in Tanganyika, but states that the difficulty does not arise in Uganda owing to the coffee there grown by natives being robusta. The statement in regard to Uganda in para. 148 is, however, inaccurate, and was probably based on insufficient data. The conclusions reached may be summarized by the concluding sentence of para. 149 of the Report which reads as follows:-

"Discrimination should be exercised not so much against coffee-growing by natives as against its growth in little scattered parcels over which inspection and control is impracticable".

The Report then proceeds to discuss proposals for control of planting under licence and for regulation of sales so as to meet the objections raised by reason of fear of thefts.

The delegates to the Agricultural Conference at Amani in 1931 were invited by the Government of Kenya to discuss the question of coffee-growing by natives in East Africa. The record of this discussion is included in file 26087/31. The position in Uganda and in Tanganyika

was fully set out by the Directors of Agriculture of those territories, and the conclusions reached as the result of the discussions were as follows:-

"The growing of arabica coffee by natives in East Africa was a promising agricultural undertaking for areas selected or approved as being suitable for the crop. In any initial stages of such cultivation it was essential in the interests of the growers themselves and for the sake of ensuring the continued economic life of the cultivations, that steps should be taken to prevent haphazard plantings of inferior planting material, and that services be provided for the education of the growers in the most approved methods of cultivation. Subsequently, the provision of services for the control of pests and diseases was essential and steps should be taken to ensure the proper collection, curing and grading of the produce of cultivations if a high quality product was to be secured. These precautions could probably be best provided by limiting plantations at the commencement to specified areas in selected localities, by limiting planting to material grown in nurseries established under the inspection and supervision of agricultural departments, and by taking powers under legislation to control the methods of cultivation, the treatment of pests and diseases, the collection of ripe berries and the preparation and grading of the produce in properly organized factories.

The suggested danger of the possible spread of pests and diseases for native-grown plantations was not considered to be based on any substantial grounds, and there was little doubt that the fear of the extension of thefts from non-native states was also unfounded. Such thefts could be dealt with by legislation which would

would provide for licensing dealers in coffee, following the lines adopted by other Colonies in respect of other tropical products.

There were no substantial grounds, from a technical point of view, for the restriction of coffee growing to non-natives provided that satisfactory agricultural services were available for the instruction and guidance of native growers.

Four of the seven technical officers who gave consideration to this question at the Amant Conference were trained plant pathologists - two Mycologists and two Entomologists - with extended and varied tropical experience and they were satisfied that the danger from pests and diseases was exaggerated.

In Uganda there were in 1931, 10,837 acres of Arabica Coffee owned by non-natives, and 7,498 acres grown by natives. In the Bugishu district alone - on the foothills of Mount Elgon - there are 2,000 acres of native grown Arabica Coffee. This compares most favourably with the European cultivations on the Kenya side of the Mountain. The output for this area in 1931 was 5,200 cwts. of coffee or an average of 2.6 cwts. per acre planted. The average plantation is 100 trees per taxpayer and cultivator is rapidly expanding. Many of the natives in the area have learned details of coffee cultivation whilst working on European estates in Kenya, and the Uganda Government have provided a coffee experiment station and advisory agricultural services for the area. The Native Administration has also provided a coffee factory in order that the quality of the produce of the district might be improved. Extension of planting

Arabica

Arabica coffee by natives is also taking place in Toro. The statistics for coffee growing in Kenya taken from Kenya Agricultural Census reports may be summarized as follows:-

Total number of growers in 1932	940
Total acreage planted in 1932	
- up to 3 years old	20,199
- from 3-6 " "	23,692) 98,874
- over 6 " "	54,983)
Average acreage per grower	105 acres
	Clean
	Coffee
(Mch. 1930 to Feb. 1931)	250,919 cwt. 25,606 cwt.
Crops (Mch. 1931 to Feb. 1932)	170,091 cwt. 10,824 cwt.
Average yield per acre (Calculated on areas in full bearing Coffee, 3-6 yrs old being taken at 33 1/3%)	
1930-31	4.5 cwt. per acre (clean and buni)
1931-32	2.7 " per acre (clean and buni)

Statistical data in regard to Tanganyika is not available, but the following summary from the Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1931 may be of interest:-

In Bukoba many of the arabica plantings are in jeopardy on account of no attention being given to the cultivation of the trees. On Kilimanjaro a far better state of affairs obtains and many native coffee shambas are continually maintained in excellent condition. Large numbers of trees have yet to come into bearing. Mr. Harrison concludes with the following:-

"In future, native coffee planting should be supported only when it follows a well thought out scheme of cultural work, pest control and factory facilities with registration of growers following the Nyasaland native tobacco plan".

The main objections which have been raised against native coffee growing are :-

(a) - Danger from pests and diseases.

Those technical officers present at the discussions at Amani were satisfied that this danger had been overstressed. Mr. Nowell, the Director of the Research Station at Amani, stated "that there were European estates in Tanganyika which were as bad as, and even worse than, any native shambas. There were native shambas which were probably better kept in every way and cleaner than any European plantation. It was a case for the application of a plant protection ordinance which would have the same rules for natives and non-natives". Since the Amani Conference, work published by Gracie on the Soils of Kenya has shown a correlation between soil acidity and severity of mealy-bug attack and recent work by Nuthan, Physiologist at Amani, has shown that Arabica coffee tolerates only a small degree of soil acidity. Root development in neutral or alkaline soil is deep and extensive whereas in acid soils it is limited and shallow. In Kiambu, for example, the top soil is not very acid, whereas the sub-soil has a fair degree of acidity. Profitable cultivations on such soils can be maintained only by extensive manuring in order to maintain a condition approaching alkalinity in the top soil as it is in this area that feeding roots are almost entirely concentrated. In suitable soils with a reaction slightly alkaline the arabica coffee is a deep rooting plant, and under such conditions its liability to pest and disease attack is small. Loss from die-back due to overbearing is also reduced. This lack of suitable soil conditions probably explains the failure of coffee in Ceylon, where arabica coffee to-day is only found growing in native gardens under shade in certain areas where there are fairly extensive limestone deposits.

Native cultivations established on suitable soils in which planting methods are supervised by a technical staff should

not suffer from pests and diseases more than the European estates, and it should be possible to ensure that adequate control be provided by means of plant protection legislation.

(b) Danger from thefts. Thefts are bound to occur but they can be dealt with as they have been dealt with in other Colonies by legislation. Such legislation exists in all West Indian Colonies, and provides for all sales and purchases to be controlled and for records of transactions to be subject to police or other supervision.

(c) Economic. It has been urged that plantations produce a greater return per acre than native holdings. This is perfectly correct, and it is certain that average yields of sugar, cacao etc. would be maintained at higher averages if they were produced solely by plantation management. Mauritius, for instance, could produce at least a 50% increase in its cutturn of sugar if its area under sugar-cane were not in the hands of Indian growers. The Gold Coast cacao yields could similarly be materially increased if production were under estate management. The present economic depression has, however, shown that dependencies with established small holdings have been better able to weather the storm than those which have been dependent solely on estate production. Kenya, for economic reasons, must endeavour to increase its native production. The living conditions of the people are thereby advanced, and the revenue capacity of the country as a whole augmented. Exports from native producers are being encouraged in every way possible and in certain selected areas coffee is probably the most suitable product to be grown for export. When transport costs are dear, high valued commodities have to be produced. It has also been stated that the name of Kenya coffee will suffer if inferior native grown marks find their

way on the market. It will be years before any material quantity of native-grown coffee would be produced, and it must not be overlooked that each mark of coffee sells on its quality, and no two marks find the same values in the market. It is not to be expected that native grown coffee will fetch the same prices as best estate grown coffee mainly on account of the picking at the same time of mature and immature berries, and also on account of the difficulty of fermenting satisfactorily small quantities. But under supervision, a reasonably good mark should be possible of achievement, and liquoring qualities should be high.

Notes on Correspondence.

Letter from Messrs. Gore and Borgman of February 25th, 1933 to H.E. the Governor of Kenya :-

Economic. The view is expressed that if the European is unable to grow coffee profitably at ruling prices, the native would be unable to do so. Instance after instance can be cited to prove the fallacy of this statement. Cotton, rubber, cacao are but a few examples.

Commercial. One must recognise the shadow of Brazilian stocks, but with the acceptance of preferential treatment the Empire as a whole is in a generally favourable position in regard to coffee and so far all classes of Empire coffee have found markets.

Political and Administrative. The fear alluded to here referred to, but abnormally difficult administrative issues are not to be expected unless and until some European settler proceeds either to shoot at suspected thieves or begins to up-root native grown coffee. I would be quite prepared to expect either until actual experience had demonstrated that the fears of the European growers of coffee are either not justified or are exaggerated. Education and experience alone will remove fear.

Letter from Dr. James H. Sequeri, of April 7th to Mr. Gore:-

Capital. The native grower does not require the capital of the European, and produce he is able to sell for export is largely profit to him. His costs are likely to be on account of planting supplies, pest control, harvesting and marketing. The native's capital is mainly in his own work. If he grows an average of 100 trees, his initial outlay should not be beyond his means. Co-operative

control

control of pests should be possible to arrange for.

Theft. These can be controlled if purchasers are controlled. Foodstuffs are more liable to thefts than a crop such as coffee, as they can be disposed of readily without risk. The grouping of native coffee holdings is also proposed, and this should make inspection and supervision more easy.

Letter by Mr. Boroman of August 31st to Mr. Bennett.

The 4,000,000 odd coffee trees at Kilimanjaro are planted 7 or 8 feet apart, and not 9 feet apart as indicated in the calculations. I have confirmed from Mr. Harrison, Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika, that it is only recent plantings that have been made at 9 feet apart. Instead of 350 trees per acre, the average on Kilimanjaro would be more in the neighbourhood of 800 trees to the acre. This gives approximately 4,350 acres of mature coffee and say, 1,650 acres of immature coffee. Adopting the Kenya calculation of 1/3rd of the immature as bearing, it gives the equivalent of 4,900 acres of bearing coffee and the yields have, therefore, been 2.4 cwts. per acre in 1930, 3.4 cwts. in 1931, and 1.9 cwts. in 1932, or an average of 2.4 cwts. for the three years. The average Kenya figures were 4.5 cwts. in 1930-31, and 2.7 cwts. in 1931-32. In consequence, the calculation that the Kilimanjaro yields could be increased more than 3 fold is purely hypothetical.

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Letter by Mr. Borgman of August 31st to Mr. Bennett.

The 4,000,000 odd coffee trees at Kilimanjaro are planted 7 or 8 feet apart, and not 9 feet apart as indicated in the calculations. I have confirmed from Mr. Harrison, Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika, that it is only recent plantings that have been made at 9 feet apart. Instead of 550 trees per acre, the average on Kilimanjaro would be more in the neighbourhood of 800 trees to the acre. This gives approximately 1,350 acres of mature coffee and, say, 1,650 acres of immature coffee. Adopting the Kenya calculation of 1/3rd of the immature as bearing, it gives the equivalent of 4,900 acres of bearing coffee and the yields have, therefore, been 2.4 cwts. per acre in 1930, 3.4 cwts. in 1931, and 1.9 cwts. in 1932, or an average of 2.4 cwts. for the three years. The average Kenya figures were 4.5 cwts. in 1930-31, and 2.7 cwts. in 1931-32. In consequence, the calculation that the Kilimanjaro yields could be increased more than 3 fold is purely hypothetical.

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Sir Cecil Bottomley

17th May, 1933.

Thank you for your letter of the 16th of May about Mr. S.G. Gare. I am afraid I should not be able to see Mr. Gare myself, but Sir Cecil Bottomley, the Assistant Under-Secretary of State who deals with Kenya affairs, will be pleased to see Mr. Gare at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon if he will call then at the Colonial Office. Sir Cecil Bottomley is fully conversant with the question of coffee growing in Kenya and will be able to give Mr. Gare any information he wants.

Yours sincerely

(Sgd. P. CUNLIFFE)

12 124
16th May 1933

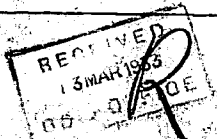
Dear Sir Philip

I shall be very grateful if you could let me know whether you would be able yourself, or could depute some other person, to interview Mr. S. G. Gare, one of the directors of the Cianda Coffee Estates at Kiambu, Kenya Colony, some time on Thursday afternoon next, the 16th May. Mr. Gare has come over to England to present the case of the Kenya coffee growers against the Government proposals to afford facilities to natives to enter the coffee growing industry, and he will be in London on the afternoon I have mentioned.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Philip
Cunliffe-Lister, M.P.
Colonial Office,
Whitehall,
S.W.1.

Wm. A. Smith



Kiambu,
Kenya Colony,
28th. February, 1933.

The Right Honourable Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Whitehall,
London.

Sir,

In view of the great anxiety existing to-day in business circles both in this Colony and in London with regard to the situation and prospects of the Kenya Coffee Industry an important group of business men have commissioned me to proceed to London to place the facts before you.

I take the liberty therefore of sending you for preliminary study a Statement prepared for circulation in the Press and a copy of a letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor.

These documents cover some of the main facts of the situation but we desire to supplement these at a personal interview especially with regard to the declared policy of the Government to encourage the growing of Coffee by Natives.

This policy, although inspired we are sure by the most sincere desire to benefit the native, in the opinion of those who in practice and by experience in the Coffee Trade are most capable of judging, would have the double effect of destroying a most valuable asset of the Empire and of creating in its place a business bankrupt from its birth.

In studying this aspect of the question we beg leave to direct your attention to the Report of the Imperial Economic Committee 1931 (19th. Report - Coffee).

On ...

28th. February, 1933.

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The Right Honourable Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.

On arrival in London in April next I intend obtaining from the Coffee Trade Association and from the Directorates of the Banks trading in the Colony an expression of their views and I would crave the honour of an interview with the object of presenting their statements and of enlarging on the facts exhibited in our own reports.

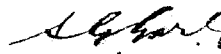
In the event of your being able to grant me an early interview I should deem it a favour if you would address your instructions to me care of Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.), Circus Place, London, E.C.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. Sydney G. Gurney



Sir,

Those who are interested in Kenya and its future will share the grave concern that is now felt by the Planters there at the Government proposals to afford facilities to the natives to enter the coffee growing industry on their own account.

It is doubtful whether we at home understand and appreciate the position of British settlers in these far flung outposts of the Empire. Invited by the British Government to settle in the new Colony, with the avowed object of pursuing the traditional policy of reclaiming a wilderness and bringing peace and prosperity where formerly barbarism reigned, settlers in ever increasing numbers accepted the invitation despite its risks to both person and capital, and after years of struggle have at length succeeded in creating that Coffee industry which is to-day the mainstay of Kenya prosperity. In 1924, 5872 tons valued at £671,695 was exported to the United Kingdom; by 1930 this had grown to 12,518 tons valued at £1,428,948, and the area under coffee cultivation from 48,000 acres in 1928 to 90,000 acres in 1929.

The Report of the Imperial Economic Committee, sitting in 1931, says, "The rapid advance has been made on its own merits and in spite of all the difficulties attendant on pioneer work... . The results achieved are the more remarkable in the light of the difficulties with which the planters of East Africa" (i.e. Kenya and Tanganyika) "have had to contend". The Report also points out that the growing popularity of the finest grades of "Kenya" as a coffee for drinking unblended is, in fact, creating a special problem. Some distributors and retailers are tempted to exploit that popularity by retailing cheaper qualities. The purchaser

is dissatisfied and therefore prejudiced against Kenya coffee. In a word, the good name of Kenya Coffee is not enhanced but damaged by the sale of cheaper grades.

The planters, anxious to preserve this good name, this reputation for high quality, are asking how the native planter would react to this temptation to produce cheaper grades whatever the official safeguards that may be attempted. Is it even in the best interest of the native himself that he should be launched into an industry which under present day conditions promises no certain reward even to the well established, industrious and soundly financed planter?

Would not the Government efforts be better directed to assisting the native farmer with guidance and perhaps financial help, to improve his methods output and markets for his own well understood crops and industries which show a quick yield and early return for his outlay these being the objectives that he can best appreciate?

Have the authorities fully considered the fact that in an industry of the nature of Coffee growing, where large areas must necessarily be cultivated and which needs ample labour to keep the crops clean and free from pests over a period varying from three to five years, the pure and simple farmer type of native is far more likely to be exploited to his detriment by natives who have succeeded in obtaining licences to grow coffee, than by European Settlers employing labour for the same purposes? To anyone with a knowledge of natives it is a well known axiom, freely admitted by all classes of natives, that a native's worst enemy is a native.

There is also the very real danger that the growing of necessary food crops may be seriously neglected if the native acquires a "Coffee complex". Not so very many years ago such a situation arose in West Africa where, on the introduction of

Kiambu,
Kenya Colony,
25th. February, 33

Duplicate

The Private Secretary,
to His Excellency The Governor of Kenya Colony,
Government House,
Nairobi.

Sir,

At an interview on the 15th. inst. you were good enough to receive from me a Statement for presentation to His Excellency setting forth the views of a group of business men in Kenya associated with others in London with regard to the growing of coffee by Natives.

If, on his return from Uganda, His Excellency could find time to receive a deputation to discuss that statement, Mr. Bargman and myself would be glad to wait upon him with a view to obtaining his support to our proposals. The main points we wish to put before him are as follows:-

The group referred to has been anxiously watching the development of the Coffee Industry in Kenya and especially the course of the Market during the season now closing.

During the last few months a remarkable set-back in the Industry has been observed which in our opinion has been caused mainly by the lack of means among farmers to maintain the quality of their coffee by providing adequate cultivation, manuring and the combatting of pests. The result is reflected in the London Auction Sales Lists which show by the prices obtained that about 5% of the farmers have been able to maintain their former supremacy in the Coffee Market. The remaining 95% have had to be content with a much lower level of prices and in the majority of cases have failed to show a profit on the year's working.

This result was foreshadowed with great accuracy by

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the Imperial Economic Committee, 1931, which, while bearing witness in paragraph 42 of their Report to: "the rapid advance of Kenya Coffee made on its own merits in spite of all the difficulties with which the Planters have had to contend" states in paragraph 125: "that the demand for that coffee will depend in the future, even more than in the past, on the standard of quality attained."

Evidently the inability of many farmers to produce their former quality is already having its effect on the Market.

The Group observe with regret that, as a culmination to this serious set-back, the Industry is now threatened by the effects of the Government's declared policy of encouraging the Natives to grow coffee.

They are of opinion that if this policy is carried into effect it must, from a number of causes which up to date have received little or no attention in the debates on the proposed policy, result in the annihilation of the Industry as at present conducted by the Europeans.

Apparently in discussing this policy only one aspect of the question has been regarded, viz., the Agricultural.

The Group begs to submit that there are broader and more vital aspects to be considered especially the:-

- Economic
- Commercial
- Political and Administrative

From the Economic point of view it will be apparent that if the European is hardly able to bear the burden of expense involved in manuring, scientific direction, combatting pests and frequent failure of crops the native would certainly be unable to support it even with the moderate assistance that Government could lend him.

With regard to the Commercial view, the Marketing communities are frankly opposed to the policy. Minding Lane believes that any further deterioration in the quality would ruin the

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popularity of Kenya Coffee and destroy all chance of production on a paying basis. As the Imperial Economic Committee states:-

"A further fall in Brazilian prices may easily bring the lower grades of East African Coffees down to an unprofitable price level and they might even fail to find a market."

This fall in Brazilian prices has already commenced.

Whatever success the native may achieve, during the early stages, in producing a high class coffee he will, owing to lack of means to acquire fertilizers and to combat pests as well as his characteristic failure in protracted effort and scientific direction, eventually produce only low-grade coffees. The proof of this exists to-day in many European shambas which although tended with care and dogged concentration are unable to maintain the quality of their coffee owing to lack of means.

^{Political} The practical and administrative aspects alone provide arguments of the most powerful kind against the policy. Political unrest and racial bitterness would inevitably result. In shambas surrounded as they usually are by brushwood, especially those bordering on the Reserves, it would be impossible to check stealing without resorting to violent means.

It is the native's nature to take anything that comes to hand irrespective of ownership, and being a born "merchant" it is too much to expect that he should refrain from negotiating with any licensee for the sale of such a valuable and easily portable article as coffee.

We beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

S. S. Sore,

H. Argue

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Ch. S. ...

H. ...

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