

1934

C0533/442

No. 23041.

CLOSED
UNTIL

SUBJECT



Development of Native Agricultural Instruction
(Grant from Carnegie Corporation.)

Previous

23224/34 (Singapore
Scheme.)

10399/33 General

Subsequent

38092/35.

Extract from letter from Sir F. Heath & O. Kappell,
dated 11 Jan. 30. (Orig. on 30175/1/30 General)

Not Profound.

! Pity

Dr. Kappell
30/1

I must own to a cool dislike of colonial governments
cadgers for charity, but the circumstances were I should have
thought special enough. However, it can only wait & see

110 X 2

31/1

The letter of Sir Frank Heath & O. Kappell dealing
with the deliberations of the Committee was, I
understand, approved in draft by Sir D.
Chadwick & was not circulated to other members
of the Committee in the form of a report; since
I gathered at the meeting I attended would
be the course to be adopted.

I agree that we can only await O. Kappell's
decision & I think it was a good thing that
(24) on 10399 General was sent.

F. W. Kirkdale

It had like sent of 31/1/30 Kappell was
not too badly puzzled.

Was a Secretary's ask? If any
the letter writing committee to be
was not.

Not by letter.

31/1/30

2 D. Koppel (20) _____ 16/12/63

States is ready to recommend of 4,000 in connection with the scheme ^{in future} whether with this amount in eight schemes can be recommended.

I have discussed with Mr. Stockdale the possibility of reducing the £10,000 programme set out in detail in N° 25 on 10/5/63 (final)

The figures mean the £7,000 now offered. The exact figures are, of course, for the Manager's Dept. to determine; but savings could already be effected as follows:

Return Passage would be required only once $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in the 5 years, for $£200 \times 5$
and $£200 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = £375$ Saving. £875

Quarters If the officers are stationed (as is probable) at Nam o Kisu, there would be no question of house allowance. Either they would be lodged in existing Govt houses, or new ones wd have to be built, the capital cost of which could properly be charged to another Vote.
Saving, $5 \times £144 =$ £720

Salaries. If the two new officers are appointed on the contemplated new scale starting at £400, there might be an average annual saving of, say, £100

Provision for Nursing Work etc might perhaps be halved, saving £750
Total saving £2445.

It will be remembered (a) that the estimate is necessarily very rough, & (b) that the intention is to pay the Carnegie grant into, and the expenditure out of, the Native Settlement Fund, when created.

Any deficit ^{can} therefore be repaid from that Fund, at the discretion of the Native Settlement when without reference to Leg Co.

Draft for cross submitted to Mr. Vernon, to whom I have spoken & discuss any interest

A. Stockdale
25/12

A. Stockdale
2/3 110 Kad 2.1

X He did not, in December, regard it as a general matter when I mentioned my idea of writing to D. Koppel.

I have passed the draft, but please to see as soon as file 10344/1/32 is available. If it is not at once available, let me have this back to a handy point of explanation to the Gov.
A.S.

✓
Dear John want to send it on
to Sir J. Shuckburgh as soon as
it is possible to complete the
business.

18th
7.3.34

To Mr Keppel (2 ansd.) 7/3/34

Sir & Family

Recommended as suggested in
my note. The General file is
retained in the General Dept. as
usual.

Mr Howard

10399/33 G.C. + 10399/1 G.S.

are not now available. I think
it may be best for this paper to
be with them till they are otherwise
known to be in London. But I
would like to have them all
as soon as may be convenient.

15th. 9.3.34

Sir C. Bottrley

Papers herewith. Will you
kindly pass them on to Mr.
Stoddale at your convenience?

J. Howard
19/3

Mr Stoddale

I don't know how you will
think it will be best to
the large number of papers found
is completely useless but as
the G.D. files are addressed to
you I send on in the hope that
you will be able to sort
things in time.

15th
12.3.34

Sir C. Bottrley

Please see note in G.D. 30170/120 which
should be sent to the Home in anticipation
of the letter from Sir R. & health - promised
to be sent off today.

J. Stoddale
18/3/34

The General file
have gone forward
with action &
are marked to
Sir C. Bottrley &
Sir J. Shuckburgh
to see afterwards

4 Sir J. Health

Possibility of grant under canon awards
except of £10 from Carnegie Corporation
before further information can be given
on 30170/120 G.C.

13 March 1934

See on -

19.3.34

5 Sir J. Health (4 ansd.) 20 March 34

48

L. D. Nichol (20) _____ 19 April 34

State will recommend the appropriation of
at the April meeting of the Board.

Rest by
A. W. Nichol
9/4/34

See on 23/33 Sir C. D. B. has not
seen the letter which arrived while he was
away at Eath

J. P. Nichol
9/4

2. Check on 23/33 Sir C. D. B. has not

seen the letter which arrived while he was
away at Eath

J. P. Nichol
9/4

3. We should take a decision
before it is decided
to make this use of the money - we get

J. P. Nichol
9/4

4. Gov. Deputy Comm. Staff _____
Submits proposals for staff in connection with subvention
of native coffee growing experiment
(Original on 23/33/34 copy attached forward)

5. To Gov. Comf _____ 28 April 34
(Original on 23/33/34 copy attached forward)

6. To Sir J. G. Nichol _____ 28 April 34
(Original on 23/33/34 copy attached forward)

7. Com. Subvention _____
States it has been decided to allocate £6,000 for establish-
ment of native agricultural instruction & also to allocate
£2,000 for the purchase of stock & 7,000 available for a five year
programme

8. _____

if thinks to be sent to Sir J. G. Nichol _____ and a
letter to Sir P. Meath suggesting that _____ of
£2,000 should be paid to the Com. Subvention for the
account

... of the ... and that ...
... the balance of the ...
... annual instalment ...

Approved -
24734

At the meeting today of the
Carnegie Research Grants the which
I attended Sir Frank Heath Enquired
whether the CO wished to
receive the part of £2000 as one
lump sum ~~in~~ ~~one~~ and having
regard to the preceding minute
I replied in the affirmative.

This sum has not yet been
received by Sir F. Heath, but
he appeared anxious to hear
from the Dept. especially.

Approved
14/5

11. P/Aggr. Kenya (S-0) _____ 18th April
Suggs' application of Carnegie grant to
establishment of Native Inver Schools.

This has been ...
reply might be ...
Sir J. Bottomley's ...
(No.9); and ...
No.11.

previous knowledge ...
reference in ...
paragraph ...
of course, ...
object of the ...
It was ...
that ...
...
nothing is ...

Mr. ...
absence, that while we are ...
Mr. ^{by name} ...
received that the negotiations with the ...
Corpn. on behalf of ...
of being recast. It might be ...
necessary guarantee but ...
can afford to find the cost of annual ...
own resources, we know of no reason why ...
application for a grant from the C.D.F. ...
stand a reasonable prospect of success.

As regards No.11, in the absence of ...
to the last paragraph of No.9 ? the ...
month can only be paid over to the Crown Agents ...
held by them to Kenya's credit until we know more ...
about the local Govt's. intentions in regard to ...
Native Betterment Fund.

Drafts herewith for consideration,
 including a telegram to Kenya. When the
 situation is a little clearer we must take steps
 for the appointment of the necessary Agricultural
 Officers.

Thurston
 25/11

All Kenya members of the scheme as per No 9
 and the various other letters. It would be
 found as well to tell Kenya by air mail that
 the grant is available & that it ~~is~~ paid into
 the Settlements Office (then established). If we send
 a telegraphic enquiry now Kenya post would know
 what it is about or why, & it may cause matters
 to be cleared up. It would be well to know what
 is the use of the money. It must be used for various purposes
 they may want to use it for the coffee plants or they may
 not use them have already provided for that purpose, & the
 purpose in the Settlements. On the one hand Kenya may desire
 to employ one or other of the schemes mentioned by Mr. Walker
 & all the money to that purpose. The £2000 would be enough
 but it will help. If they don't want to use it to buy
 schemes we may have to go back to the Trustees and
 probably not.

21/11/34

26.5

See memo 5/11 to Gen. & the S.O. letter
 therein I have distanced.

W.C.S.
 28/10/34

25

12 To Mr. Keppell - 2/0 -

— 2/0 —

By air mail 13

- Sir J. Payne - 2/0 -

— 2/0 —

(with 20-23 on 10/29/34 4/2)

29/11/34

By air mail
 27/11/34

To Kenya, Conf.

15 To Comptroller General's Office letter 29 5 34

By a/c
 28/11/34

16 To G.A. (1111) s.p.c. 1/11/34

17 Comptroller General's Office

State, a draft for £2000 has been handed to C.A. & it is proposed
 that remaining £5000 should be paid annually during following
 four years. Requests may be furnished with copies of adopted
 scheme & annual progress report

? Action on this need be deferred

Will we have had a reply to 14.

Thurston
 12/11

Mr. Trustees

I agree, but I think that it would be
 desirable to send to the Trustees in reply to their
 S/O letter (No 11 in file) copies of the Notes
 which were prepared for the Comptroller's Trustees.
 These will give them some idea of what
 we had in mind here. The official despatch
 does not make this quite clear and Kenya
 may draw up a scheme very different to
 that which has already been presented to
 the Comptroller's Trustees.

I submitted draft S/O letter to the Trustees for
 their consideration. For their letter

I have added a sentence

W. Stockdale

W.S.
18/6

Pat. G.

Stockdale

4/6

To H.B. Waters

17/6/21

4/6

14/5/21 (H.M. Mail)

21 May 21

Re: No 9 & state grant from Carnegie Corporation

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Put by (we are awaiting a reply to us)

W.S.
23/6

W.S.
23/6

20) Governor Byrnes 104/104 (H.M. Mail) — 2nd Aug. 21

Submits proposals for the appointment of two Agricultural Officers for the Parkina River Irrigation Scheme & for instruction in the expansion of organized marketing of native produce. States that an assurance can be given that grant which cannot be paid into the N.S. fund until it has been established will be utilised solely for native services.

This has had a delayed answer.

I got on the track of it then & kept on on the point of calling him to Jones. Found up that then that we had not been able to see the money

for cotton and foreshadowed a letter of this Parkina alternative. Mr Stockdale had had some doubts and I asked him to look at the papers. He very kindly put on a draft and I have now passed it. I am afraid that we were both too busy with other matters to do with it at once.

The

through.

21
W.S.

C. O.

- Mr. Stopkdale
- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr. Parkinson
- Sir G. Tomlinson
- X Sir C. Bottomley
- Sir J. Shuckburgh
- Permt. U.S. of S
- Parly. U.S. of S
- Secretary of State

9/7/35

Part answered by No 22

Qto. for Sir C. Bottomley's sig.

198.35 p

Downing Street,

22 August 1935

Dear Dr. Keppel,

DRAFT.



DR. F. P. KEPPEL.

*Carnegie Corporation
of New York
(address as 1936)*

*copy to Kenya (28)
copy to Carnegie from a admy. Govt (12) on 30/9/35*

You will remember that at the

Conference which was held at the

Colonial Office ^{in June} ~~last~~ month, I ex-

plained to the meeting that, as the

Government of Kenya had found it-

possible to make provision for the

supervision of native coffee growing

from their own resources, it had be-

not been practicable to

~~thought desirable not to utilize the~~

for this purpose the

funds which the Trustees of the

Carnegie Corporation of New York had

made available for the ~~purpose of the~~

development of native agricultural

instruction in Kenya with special

reference to coffee growing. The

grant promised by your Trustees for

this service was £7,000 spread over

FURTHER ACTION.

five years, and a sum of £2,000 has already been paid over to the Crown Agents for the Colonies to be held by them to the credit of the Kenya Government. We have now received a suggestion from the Government of Kenya that they would appreciate it very much if the funds made available by your Trustees could be utilized for making provision for two specially trained agricultural officers for the Perkerra River Irrigation Scheme and for instruction in and the supervision of the organized marketing of native agricultural produce.

The Perkerra River project is a scheme for the irrigation of between 1,000 and 2,000 acres of land in the Kamasia native reserve which has suffered severely from overstocking and drought. The problem

C. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Permi. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

FURTHER ACTION.

of overstocking in Kenya is grave, and unless decisive steps are taken to combat this ever increasing evil, many of the native reserves will be completely ruined, and their inhabitants reduced to a state bordering on starvation.

Within the past year, an irrigation reconnaissance survey has been made by Mr. D.G. Harris, formerly Irrigation Adviser to the Government of India, and Mr. H.C. Sampson, formerly Director of Agriculture, Madras, and in their judgment the introduction of irrigation constitutes the only real solution of this problem of overstocking. They recommended that in order to make a start in this direction the possibilities of an irrigation scheme from the Perkerra River should be investigated. The necessary

detailed preliminary survey is now being made from a grant made available from the Colonial Development Fund, and it is hoped that it may shortly be possible to proceed with this small irrigation scheme as recommended by Messrs. Harris and Sampson.

Cultivation under irrigation will be a completely new undertaking for the native inhabitants of Kenya, and it will be necessary for the cultivators to be provided with instruction from an agricultural officer specially trained in irrigation practice. The provision of such instruction from the start is considered to be essential and if this experiment is a success, it is expected that other schemes will be worked out and some solution, it is hoped, be found for the serious overstocking problem in several areas of Kenya.

The

C. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permi. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

FURTHER ACTION.

The organization of the marketing of native crops is also a matter to which the Government of Kenya has given close attention during the past 2-3 years, and it is now felt that an agricultural officer, specially trained in agricultural economics, should be available for providing instruction in improved marketing methods and demonstrating their advantages to agriculturists in the native reserves.

I have, therefore, to enquire if you would be good enough to approach your Trustees with the request that the funds so generously placed at the disposal of the Government of Kenya for the development of native agricultural instruction may be utilized for the provision of (a) instruction to native growers in cultivation methods under irrigation

and

and (b) instruction in the organized marketing of native crops. A grant of £7,000 spread over five years could be most usefully expended in this direction, and it would be advisable if the officers selected for this work could receive special training from the grant before taking up the special duties it is proposed to assign to them. The one assigned to irrigation would, it is suggested, be sent to those parts of India where minor irrigation works have received most attention. Preliminary enquiries have already been made, and it is thought that this training could best be obtained in the Province of Madras. The officer required for the organization of native marketing would be sent for a course of special study of the marketing methods already evolved in other East African dependencies,

C. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson

Sir G. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

such as Nyassaland, Tanganyika and Uganda, for native grown produce.

If you require further details, I shall be pleased to have them prepared for you, but I hope that the outlines given in this letter will enable you to place the matter before your Trustees when you return to America.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

I must repeat my expression of regret that we did not inform the Corporation in proper time that we could not devote the Grant to its original purpose.

WCB

FURTHER ACTION.

AIR MAIL

203

KENYA

No. 107



GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI
KENYA

CONFIDENTIAL

1 August 1952

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your confidential despatch of the 29th ult. which informed me that the board of trustees of the Carnegie Corporation had made available a sum of £7000 for the development of native agricultural instruction in Kenya with special reference to coffee growing.

2. In paragraph 4 of your despatch it was noted that arrangements for the supervision of native coffee growing had already been made and you invited suggestions for the utilisation of the grant for purposes other than instruction in coffee growing. The suggestions that I now have to offer relate to the appointment of two Agricultural Officers for the Perkerra River Irrigation Scheme and for instruction in and supervision of the organised marketing of native produce.

3. The Perkerra River project is a scheme for the irrigation of between 1000 and 2000 acres of land in the Kamasia Native Reserve for the growing of food crops in a district where the cost of famine relief has averaged about £1500 per annum over the last seven years. The Kamasia Native Reserve has suffered more severely than any other district ...

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

(S.S.) 122-123

district in Kenya from the effects of overstocking, coupled with drought, and in spite of reconditioning measures the land has now been reduced to such a barren and devastated condition that the people and their stock are faced with a continual struggle to obtain bare subsistence from it. Tentative proposals for the irrigation of a part of the Perkerra valley had been worked out at the end of last year, and advantage was taken of the visit of Mr. D.G.Harris and Mr. H.C.Sampson, in connection with the Tana River investigations, to obtain their advice.

4. Mr. Harris and Mr. Sampson visited the area in May and submitted a valuable report, of which it is understood copies have been furnished to you by them direct. Two copies are enclosed with this despatch. In this report the Specialists, after observing that it is difficult to conceive how either man or beast can exist under the present deplorable conditions and that it is a matter of great urgency that something should be done permanently to relieve the position, represent that no better means could be adopted than the utilisation of the waters of streams such as the Perkerra for irrigation on the plains which separate the hilly country from Baringo Lake. They observe that the soils appear admirably suited for the purpose. Paragraph 21 of the report clearly states the beneficial effects which the establishment of an intensive agricultural settlement may be expected to have on the natives of the Reserve as a whole and on their land.

5. The Scheme for the erection of an animal fertiliser factory in the vicinity of the Kamasia Reserve, to take cattle from the Kamasia, Suk and Samburu tribes,

has ...

No 1
 93224/34

RECEIVED
 1954

has been worked out locally in so far as information is available, but particulars regarding the plant have been sought from the Imperial Institute and the Crown Agents for the Colonies and replies to these enquiries are still awaited. But a fertiliser factory can be of little positive value by itself in improving devastated conditions, and something more than mere reconditioning of grazing, which can only encourage increase of stock, is required to protect the country against erosion and to enable the Kamasia to grow their own essential food crops. The Ferkerra Scheme is, therefore, in a sense complementary to the fertiliser factory proposal.

6. The two schemes are also connected in that supplies to the factory from the more northern areas must be provided en route with food for both human and animal consumption. Unless a source of foodstuffs can be established in Kamasia, regular supplies (which are important to the economic running of the factory) cannot be brought down. Apart from this immediately practical advantage, the irrigation project will also provide, as the first scheme of its kind in the Colony, a most valuable demonstration of scientific irrigation not only to the people of the district and those on their way with cattle to the factory, but to other natives in whose districts irrigation possibilities occur.

7. Submission of the application for a grant from the Colonial Development Fund in respect of the fertiliser factory (at present tentatively estimated at £20,000) awaits the particulars mentioned in paragraph 5, and I propose that this application should be accompanied by a separate request for a grant of £900 to enable the surveys recommended by Mr. Harris

and ...

RENTS
MONEY
MONEY

and Mr. Sampson to be carried out on the Perkerra River and by an application for a loan of the sum required to execute the irrigation works, which may not exceed £5000. The purpose of this despatch is to place before you, for such consultation as you may consider necessary with the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation, the proposal that one of the Agricultural Officers to be provided from their grant should be the officer referred to in paragraph 28 of the accompanying report; and that the cost of his training in India, as recommended in that paragraph, should be met from the grant. I should be glad to learn whether the Trustees see any objection to this suggestion, since, if so, the whole project will have to be reconsidered.

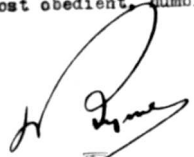
8. I have in mind, as mentioned in paragraph 2 above, that the second officer whose cost would be met from the grant should be an officer, preferably a Trinidad graduate having a bias towards agricultural economics, for work in the Native Reserves in connection with organised marketing of native produce. While organised marketing should develop in course of time into co-operation, special training in co-operative methods in other countries is not likely for some time to be of much value to this officer in his work in Kenya, where marketing methods have still to emerge from the primitive stages and requirements are elementary. If the system contemplated in the Marketing of Native Produce Bill is not to remain a dead letter, it will be necessary that an officer of the Agricultural Department should be available specially for the purpose of explaining and carrying into effect improved marketing methods ...

methods and demonstrating their advantages. If this proposal is accepted by yourself and the trustees, I should be glad if an officer might be selected for appointment forthwith. The need for this officer is not appreciably affected by the absence of native marketing legislation, although protracted delay in the enactment of the Marketing of Native Produce Bill will, of course, reduce the scope of his duties.

9. In reply to your despatch under reference on the subject of the Native Betterment Fund, I think that you are aware of the present position regarding the establishment of the Fund. An assurance can be given that the grant, which obviously cannot be paid into the Fund until it has been established, will be utilised in any circumstances solely for native services.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,



BRIGADIER-GENERAL
GOVERNOR.

N. B. Fund for ...

STANDARD
P.O. No.

[Faint, mostly illegible text from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through or ghosting.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

THE PERKERRA RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT

Section 1. GENERAL.

On May the 6th, 7th and 8th, in company with Mr. O'Hagen, District Officer, Mr. Beckley, Senior Agricultural Chemist, Mr. Tetley, Hydrographic Surveyor, and Mr. Langridge, Reconditioning Officer, we visited Marigat and the Kamasia Reserve and examined the project which has been prepared for irrigation from the Perkerra River. We should like to take the opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the admirable arrangements made by Mr. O'Hagen for our tour.

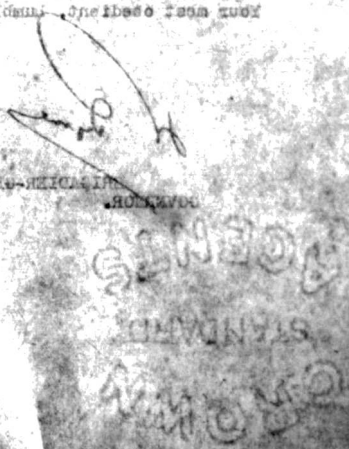
2. At Marigat the Perkerra River flows through a rocky gorge in a range of hills. The project envisages the construction of a boulder weir immediately below the gorge and of a small canal running nearly parallel to the hills to irrigate from 1,000 to 2,000 acres in the level country between the hills and Lake Beringo.

Section 2. ENGINEERING.

3. The site chosen for the weir is open to ^{some} great objection. It is, as stated, immediately below the gorge where the width of the river is constricted to the utmost extent. Above the gorge is a steep rapid, and it is obvious that the water must emerge with enormous velocity; the bed is strewn with rocks and boulders, some of which weigh several tons, which have been brought down during the floods. It is, indeed, probable that at such times the whole boulder bed of the river is in motion at this point. It is doubtful if any type of weir, the cost of which could reasonably be considered in connection with a scheme of this magnitude, could safely be constructed at this site having regard to the action which would inevitably be generated by it; it is certain that a weir of the type proposed in the project would not survive a single flood.

4. Moreover the alignment of the canal projected from this site is a thoroughly unsatisfactory one. It runs through badly eroded country, necessitating numerous drainage crossings, and is exposed to the full force of the drainage ~~coming~~ ^{pouring} down from the rocky hills immediately above it. A canal on such an alignment would, if designed on sound principles, be expensive in the

[Mirrored/Reversed text from the reverse side of the page, including faint words like 'GENERAL' and 'ENGINEERING']



the/

first instance and a continual source of anxiety thereafter.

5. If an irrigation scheme is to be constructed from the Perkerra, the canal will have to take off from a different site and to run on a different alignment.

6. Unfortunately, in the absence of a survey of the river and a contoured map of the country below, it was impossible to fix a site for the head or even to say definitely whether a suitable site exists. A necessarily superficial inspection, however, made it appear prima facie probable that such a site could be found.

It should be so far downstream of the gorge as to be below the region where the largest boulders occur; probably the best site, from the constructional point of view, would be in the reach where the boulder bed begins to give place to gravel. But it must not, of course, be so low down as to involve an excessive sacrifice of commanded area.

7. Until a site has been selected, no pronouncement can be made as to the best type of weir to adopt, but it can be stated at once that a weir of rubble enclosed in wire netting, as proposed in the project, is entirely unsuitable; the netting would immediately be cut to pieces by the stones and shingle carried over it in flood and the whole work would dissolve. The weir will certainly have to be of masonry with effective scouring sluices at right angles to the canal head, which should be provided with a raised cill to ensure the exclusion of gravel and heavy silt. Having regard to the nature of the river and of the soil through which it flows it is not unlikely that fairly extensive training works up - and downstream of the weir will be required; as, however, shingle and boulders for the purpose will be available at site the cost of these should be comparatively small.

8. It cannot be too strongly insisted that the headworks of any canal system designed for irrigation of permanent agriculture must be so designed as to render them immune from failure under all conditions. The allowance made in the project for the

the/

weir is £200. No stable weir could be constructed across a river such as the Perkerra for anything approaching this sum; until the site is selected and the design decided upon it is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of cost, but it may well be twenty times the figure mentioned in the project.

9. There is a regrettable absence of hydraulic data regarding the Perkerra River and the installation and calibration of a gauge at Marigat is an urgent matter. A rain gauge should also be established there. Attempts should be made by calculation from flood marks to estimate the volume of water which will have to be dealt with in flood time, upon which figure the design of the weir will largely depend. For the present all that can be accepted is that the minimum flow is about 10 cusecs, but we have been informed that twice this discharge can be relied on for about half the year.

10. From what has been stated it will be realised that it is impossible for us to say whether or not a practicable scheme can be formulated until a proper survey of the river and of the country through which the canal will run and which it will command has been made, a soil survey executed, and the necessary hydraulic data collected. We recommend that this work be put in hand at once; the cost will probably be about £800. We consider that, if it proves to be practicable, the construction of this project will mark an important epoch in the development of irrigation in Kenya. Normally it would be uneconomical to take so small a canal from so large a river, as the cost of the river works will undoubtedly be disproportionately high, but the circumstances of the case are special. Relief is being given annually to the Kamasia and the capitalised saving in such relief should go far towards defraying the cost of the scheme without adding to the total financial commitments of the country. On the basis of the relief given during the past 5 or 6 years a capital expenditure of some £55,000 would be justified in order to obviate it. Moreover, if any advance is to be made, it is essential that there should be some training ground in which officers of the Government, administrative, agricultural

agricultural/

and engineering, can be instructed in the special principles which govern irrigation administration and practice. This project seems to be entirely suitable for the purpose. For both reasons, therefore, we consider that it would be justifiable to expend on the scheme a sum substantially greater than would be admissible if all that were in question were the obtaining of a direct return on the capital outlay. Normally this is the main criterion, but larger issues are here at stake and there is ample reason to depart from it in this special case. The remarks which follow are, therefore, based on the assumptions, first, that the above contention is accepted by Government and, secondly, that the surveys have shown the project to be feasible, the area to be available, and the data adopted to be approximately correct.

11. The project provides for the construction of a canal to carry 10 cusecs but envisages its enlargement to carry 20 cusecs at some later date. To enlarge an existing canal is always a difficult operation as it necessitates long closures. It appears probable that, if the canal is constructed at all, it will not be long before the higher discharge is required whenever it is available and it will therefore be preferable to construct the channel to the full capacity in the first instance. There is no difficulty in designing a channel so that it will carry alternatively 10 or 20 cusecs with reasonable efficiency; with a slope of 1 in 4500 a channel 5 feet in width will carry 10 cusecs with a depth of 1.7 feet or 20 cusecs with a depth of 2.6 feet, the actual velocity being 0.86 times the critical velocity in the first case and 0.79 times in the second. Such a channel would fulfil the conditions of the problem.

12. The consequent increase in the cost of masonry works should not be large. Syphons alone present difficulty but it may be possible to discover an alignment on which none will be necessary. If they cannot be avoided they should be constructed with two barrels, one of which can be closed when the lower supply is being run.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

13. In the project a slope of 1 in 570 is assigned to the ^{canal} observed. This is far too steep for the soil through which it would flow and would give a velocity, when the channel had silted to its final shape, of more than twice the critical velocity. The bed slope should be kept very flat (1 in 4500 has been suggested above) and the actual velocity well below the critical. Any excess fall will have to be dealt with by means of masonry drops.

14. To prevent guttering in the friable soil the inner slopes above water level, the top of the banks and the outer slopes of the latter should be grassed with dhub grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). This could be kept cut by the local population under proper supervision; they would probably be only too glad to give their labour in return for the grass.

15. Seeing that the Kenya cultivator has little or no experience in the construction of irrigation channels it will be advisable for Government to construct not only the distributaries but also the field channels required in connection with the scheme. Until recently, Indian practice required the cultivators to construct their own field channels but on the latest works they have been constructed by Government agency, a method which ensures their proper alignment. The cost is subsequently recovered from the cultivators either by instalments or by a small permanent addition to the water rate.

16. So far this Report has dealt solely with the supply which, it is believed, is available during at least one whole cropping season, namely, 10 cusecs throughout the year and an additional 10 cusecs for six months. It is for this discharge that the main canal will be designed, but during the period of the big rains there is a considerably larger volume in the river and it has been suggested (a suggestion which requires confirmation by discharge observations) ^{that} for at least two months an additional volume of 50 cusecs would be available. As explained in the agricultural section of this Report, it would be possible after some years, when perennial irrigation has become established, to make beneficial use of this additional supply. By that time it is further probable

probable/

x that the sub-soil water level of the traft would have been raised to such an extent as to make lift irrigation from wells possible, thus affording an additional measure of security.

17. It is, of course, impossible^{so} to design a channel that it will carry alternatively 10 or 70 cusecs with efficiency; if this development takes place it will be necessary to construct a second canal to take the additional supply. It concerns the original project only in so far as, first, it opens the possibility of irrigating ultimately a much larger area than would otherwise be possible and, secondly, it will be advisable to allow for it in the design of the headworks. The larger canal would run downstream of the smaller one, crossing the distributaries of the latter; it would be well, in constructing the headworks, to build the opening for the head of this canal in the first instance, subsequently filling it in with masonry to remain until it is actually required. In this way the larger canal could be constructed with a minimum of disturbance of existing irrigation.

Section III AGRICULTURAL

18. The irrigation proposals for the Kamasia Reserve have been put forward definitely as a famine relief measure and rightly so; for it is difficult to conceive how either man or beast can exist under the deplorable conditions which have presumably resulted from overstocking. We hardly saw any part of the Reserve which was not bare of useful ground vegetation of a character that would furnish grazing. Exceptionally good rains seemed to have fallen some time before our arrival and, though in places where water had stood there was a copious growth of seedling weeds evidently quite x unpalatable to stock, there was not a vestige of any grass seedlings. Except on the level plain and adjacent to the rivers only one place was seen where any perennial grass had been able to survive and even this was hardly visible so closely had it been grazed.

19. We were informed that conditions had been bad enough a few years ago, but that locusts had completed the destruction of all grass flora and that now conditions were considerably worse. This is probably correct as ravine erosion is increasing at an alarming rate owing to the rapid run off of water from the hills and their narrow valleys, while sheet erosion on the more level hill sides is rapidly removing any surface soil that is left. The rivers, even in the low floods which we saw, were all heavily charged with silt. It appears, therefore, a matter of great urgency that something should be done permanently to relieve the position and no better means could be adopted than by utilising the waters of streams such as the Perkerra for irrigation on the plains which separate the hilly country from the Baringo Lake. The soil of that portion of the plains, which it is proposed to irrigate under the present scheme, appear admirably suited for the purpose. It is easy land to work as regards texture and would not readily be spoiled by faulty use of water, which is bound to occur in the early stages of development. The chemical analyses, which have so far been made, indicate that the soil and sub-soil are suitable for irrigation and it is expected that this opinion will be confirmed when a soil survey of the area has been made.

20. The Kamasia appear to be a pastoral people, though it is difficult to say whether this has always been the case. ^{Tibania} ~~These~~ methods of growing cereals in the neighbourhood of Loboy seem to point to a previous association with crop husbandry which may have been of a high order. It is possible that they may have at some time past been driven from the plains to the hills by the Masai and in consequence they have been forced to adopt a pastoral life. At Loboy the fields are laid out as if for irrigation, complete with field distributaries. Yet the crops are purely rain-fed. Wimbi (*Eleusine coracana*) is sown broadcast over the whole area and maize is sown along ^{the} small elevated field bunds. No use is made of the irrigation channels and one can only conclude that at some previous period these people have been associated with irrigation, which in its turn implies a high standard of agriculture.

~ Apart from this system of cultivation the only other evidence of crop production were a few scattered shambas securely protected against stock by substantial thorn fences. We were informed also that it is usual for these people to make shambas at the top of the hills where sufficient soil can be found among the rocks and stones.

21. It appears to us that, apart from famine protection, the principle advantage of an irrigation project such as this is that it will tend to wean these people from a pastoral existence and will settle them around an area of intensive crop production. This in itself should in a short time relieve the Reserve from the evil effects of overstocking; for it will hardly be possible for the people to attend to their crops as well as their stock, which are at present sparsely scattered throughout the Reserve. The tendency must be for stock to concentrate around the irrigated area. Working cattle must be produced and these cannot be produced on the starvation diet which exists in the Reserve. The cultivation of cereal crops will furnish large quantities of straw fodder on which cattle can be fed while the harvested fields will afford grazing for sheep. The manure of cattle, sheep and goats will be required on the land in order to maintain its fertility. When an irrigation colony is properly established it should be possible to close large areas of the Reserve against grazing and thus allow natural vegetation to recover and so protect the soil against erosion. Protection against erosion appears to us much more important than reconditioning the grazing, which can only encourage the people to increase their head of livestock.

22. The water available in the Perkerra River for irrigation can, without hydraulic data, be only roughly estimated. This we have divided into three categories:-

(i) the minimum of perennial flow which is estimated roughly at 10 cusecs. This should irrigate 100 acres per cusec and enable two irrigated crops to be taken off the same area each year; (ii) the minimum flow during the period of the big rains which is estimated at a further 10 cusecs. This should irrigate

.. irrigate/

a further 100 acres per cusec and enable a rainy season crop to be grown with certainty; (iii) the flood water which comes down the river during the period of the big rains. This is estimated at 50 cusecs and should irrigate 75 acres per cusec.)

Crop production on this last area, however, will only be possible if quick maturing crops are grown or if the fields are transplanted with seedlings previously grown under irrigation. If Wimbi is grown one acre of seed bed will transplant some 30 acres of land. It may therefore prove necessary to reserve some 100 acres of the assured double crop land for seed bed purposes for this additional area, but it is quite possible that by the time that the scheme is enlarged to include this area which to be irrigated from flood water, the water level in the plain will have risen sufficiently to make it possible to supplement channel irrigation by lift irrigation from wells.

25. As this is primarily a famine relief work we do not contemplate the cultivation of anything else than essential food crops. In any case the area is so inaccessible that it is extremely doubtful whether any commercial crops could be removed as the cost of transport would be too high. The yield per acre reckoned as grain can be estimated roughly as follows. It may not in the first few years reach this figure, but it should do so and will probably exceed it when the people understand this system of farming and when they realise that their yields are largely dependent on adequate manuring and keeping their crops free from weeds:-

- (1) Double crop lands. 1,800 lbs: of grain and 3,000 lbs: of straw for each crop.
- (2) Single crop lands. 2,400 lbs: of grain and 3,500 lbs: of straw.
- (3) Flood water irrigated land. (if the scheme ultimately develops to this extent) 1,600 lbs: of grain and 3,000 lbs: of straw. These lands are not so certain of receiving water for the final irrigation and the grain yield is therefore estimated at a lower figure. In addition to this each family has a small area of 3 or

3 or/
4 ~~acres~~ ^{hundredths of an acre} in the double crop area which will generally carry two crops a year in addition to the raising of seed beds. From these figures it is possible to estimate the number of families which can be placed on this area. Double crop land. 900 acres (100 acres have been deducted for seed beds for the flood water irrigated area) @ .75 acres per family would provide land for 1200 families. Single crop lands. 1000 acres @ 1 acre per family would provide land for 1000 families. 3750 acres of flood irrigated land (extended scheme) @ 1.25 acres per family would provide land for 3000 families.

24. Taking the average family of the Kamasia as 4 persons - and it is doubtful whether ~~they~~ ^{they} are larger than this - the scheme for immediate development would provide land for 8,800 people and the extended area would provide land for a further 12,000 persons. Together these areas would, it is estimated, settle half the present population of the Kamasia Reserve.

25. In laying out the irrigation area it would be necessary to plan a definite lay-out. Village sites should be so fixed that they do not encroach on the irrigable area, and communal grazing lands, which must form a necessary adjunct to an irrigation scheme, should be so situated that any surplus water not required for crop production can be utilised for the maintenance of grass by irrigation. The grazing lands would have to be laid out for flood irrigation and rules should be made limiting the number of head of stock grazed by each individual settler. This grazing area is primarily intended to afford grazing to working cattle and essential breeding stock when the irrigated area is under crop. Threshing floors will have to be made and areas set apart for stacks and grain stores.

26. As regards the crops which are to be grown, Wimbi will probably be the principal crop. It is hardy and responds readily to irrigation and manuring. The straw is of good quality as fodder and it is easily harvested. Under ^{South} Indian conditions on

on/
 well farmed land under irrigation, yields of 5000 lbs. of grain are not uncommon and these crops will often grow to a height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet. The grain is of good feeding value and has a high ash content. It is a grain also with which the people are familiar. Grain sorghum is another crop which can be grown under irrigation and there are numerous varieties of this in India and the Sudan which are grown in this way. These would in the first instance have to be tried out on the agricultural station until something is found which will suit local seasons and conditions. For a quick maturing crop which only occupies the land for eight weeks Panicum miliaceum is frequently grown in ^{South} India. This may prove of value in drought years should the irrigation supply prove to be inadequate. Sinsim (~~Sinsim~~ Sinsim orientalis) is also useful as a catch crop if short duration varieties can be obtained. Dietetic work in Nigeria has emphasised the importance of this crop in the feeding ration of grain eating people. As regards pulses, short duration varieties of Chiroko (Phaseolus aureus) will probably be found to grow as a dry catch crop between two irrigated crops or, on single crop land, after the grain crop has been harvested. There should normally be sufficient moisture in the ground to mature a crop of this if planted immediately after harvest. In India this and Phaseolus mungo are often sown in irrigated crops at the time of the last watering so that by the time the grain crop is harvested the pulse crop has already germinated and become established. These are merely given as examples of what can be done with irrigated land. They may not all prove suitable to local conditions but they indicate the kind of experimental work which can be tried on an agricultural station.

27. As regards implements it will be necessary to introduce ploughs which can be worked by a single pair of bullocks. The ploughs which have been introduced into other areas of native cultivation would be of little use on these small holdings, nor would the people have sufficient head of cattle to work them. Attention should also be given to hand implements. Hoes suitable

suitable/

for guiding water should be introduced and these should be adapted to the type of soil which they will have to deal with. Small hand hoes for weeding are also necessary for unless irrigated crops are maintained in a clean condition, it is of little use attempting to introduce irrigation.

28. We concur with the views expressed by the Director of Agriculture that it is essential to select a first class officer for the development of irrigation in Kenya and, as essential irrigation schemes will in the main deal with the production of annual crops, his suggestion that this officer should have a year's training in India cannot be too strongly supported. As far as the agricultural side of his training is concerned a period of one year is not too long. Irrigation of the types of crops which would be grown in the Kamasia Reserve is probably most developed in Madras and it is suggested that arrangements should be made for him to receive his training at the Central Farm attached to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. The indigenous irrigated farming in the Coimbatore District although dependent on well irrigation is probably more highly developed than anywhere else in India. It would be a good thing also if this officer could spend three months in the North of India to learn something of the administration of a controlled irrigated area and it is suggested that this training could be obtained on one of the Punjab Colony canals.

29. A small agricultural station of about 20 acres is an essential part of this scheme. It would be situated on the double crop area and we consider that this area would be sufficiently large, though smaller demonstration plots may be required on the single crop lands where the problems may be somewhat different.

30. Before closing this part of the Report we wish to make mention of the excellent work which the Reconditioning Officer is doing in this area. The establishment of a grass cover over some 8000 acres of barren ground is no mean feat. It has demonstrated that it is possible to establish grass where there was

was/

not a vestige of it before. If, however, this irrigation area becomes an accomplished fact and a large number of these people are settled on it, the problem of reconditioning this Reserve is considerably altered. Now the position is that these people are almost entirely dependent on their stock for their livelihood and grazing facilities are a necessary corollary to their existence. When the people have an alternative means of livelihood it seems more important so to recondition the area that the very severe erosion which is at present taking place is checked. This erosion is a serious menace to the water supply of the rivers as there is nothing to check the rapid run off of the water and this results in very rapid rises and falls of the river. Every available means should be used therefore to check the run off from the hills and it is of little use reconditioning with plants which can be rapidly destroyed by grazing. Contour terracing with stones to hold up silt on which suitable vegetation can be established suggests itself as a more suitable and rapid method of reconditioning this Reserve.

Section IV. ADMINISTRATION.

51. It is quite impossible, in a brief report of this nature, to deal in anyway adequately with the complications of irrigation administration, and we content ourselves with enunciating three main principles:-

- (i) Land must be personally and permanently held. Systematic irrigation is incompatible with the system of shifting cultivation at present in force in Africa.
- (ii) A controlled water supply is a commodity which must be paid for as any other commodity, e.g., electric light, is paid for.
- (iii) The payment must normally be such as to yield a fair return to the general taxpayer on the capital invested.

52. The ultimate duty of water in the area may be taken as 100 acres per cusec where the necessary water is available through

through-out/

out a cropping season and as 75 acres per cusec for flood irrigation during a portion of a season only - On this basis subject always to the hydraulic data being correct, the ultimate area annually to be irrigated will be:-

10 cusecs for 2 crops @ 100 acres per cusec -	acres. 2000
10 cusecs for 1 crop @ 100 acres per cusec -	1000
50 cusecs for part of 1 crop @ 75 acres per cusec -	<u>5750</u>
Total	<u>6750</u>

It is of course impossible at present to make an estimate of the cost of the scheme; indeed any figure which might be mentioned would be pure guesswork. Nor, in the present case, is this figure really material to the argument as it is highly improbable that the cost of the project will exceed the capitalised saving in famine relief, in which case the interest on capital will represent no additional burden on general revenues.

53. In India, irrigation works are divided into two categories, productive and protective. The former, which comprise the greater number of the major projects, are definitely intended to be self supporting and, after payment of interest and maintenance charges, they contribute a substantial sum to the general revenues of the country. As regards the latter there is no such intention; the criterion adopted is whether the net financial burden which such a project imposes on the State in the form of charges for interest and maintenance is too high a price to pay for the protection against famine which it may be relied on to afford. The Perkerra Scheme is essentially protective in character, and consequently the third general principle, enunciated in paragraph 51 above, is ⁱⁿ⁻applicable to it.

54. An attempt should be made, however, to render the scheme ultimately self-supporting, in so far at least as the annual cost of its maintenance is concerned. This may be taken as about 5/- per acre irrigated or, in round figures, £1,000 per annum. The water rates imposed will have to be very small; the people will be better fed but will not be appreciably better off financially as

as/

the whole area commanded will be devoted to growing food for home consumption and there will be no space for money crops. The rate might be fixed at 5/- per acre per crop where irrigation is given throughout the crop and 2/6 per acre per crop where flood irrigation only is given. The revenue would then be:-

3000 acres @ 5/-	£ 750
3750 acres @ 2/6	489
		<u>Total £ 1219</u>

55. To attempt to recover even these small rates in the initial stages of the scheme would, however, probably prove fatal to success and the rate will have to be imposed gradually as irrigation develops and its benefits are realised. Indian experience shows that it is undesirable to be constantly changing the water rate which in that country is fixed by Rules under a legislative enactment; a better system is to impose the full rate from the outset but to recover only a percentage of it during the years of initial development. A suitable scheme of recovery would be:-

		Land irrigated throughout a crop.	Flood irrigation only.
1st and 2nd years	...	Free	Free
3rd and 4th years	...	1.00 per acre	0.50 per acre.
5th and 6th years	...	2.00 " "	1.00 " "
7th and 8th years	...	3.00 " "	1.50 " "
9th and 10th years	...	4.00 " "	2.00 " "
Subsequent years	...	5.00 " "	2.50 " "

56. It will be understood that the working expenses mentioned are intended to cover only the actual cost of maintenance of the project and not any special expenditure which may be incurred in connection with it by the Agricultural Department; the latter will have to be dealt with on the same lines as other agricultural expenditure. But any money spent on this project may, we consider, be regarded as a sound investment since, as we have already stated, the provision of a suitable training ground in irrigation practice is a crying need of the Colony. It would be worth providing if

if/

Government had to bear the whole cost; it is doubly so if, as here, the bulk at least of the expenditure can be met from water rates and savings on famine relief.

Section V. SUMMARY of
RECOMMENDATIONS.

37. We recommend that a survey of the Perkerra River and of the country commanded by it, together with a soil survey of the latter, should immediately be put in hand and all hydraulic information available regarding the river, collected. If the results are satisfactory full designs and estimates of the project should be prepared. Provided that the estimates are reasonable, regard being had to the various considerations mentioned in this Report, every endeavour should be made to secure funds for the scheme.

38. If it is decided to proceed with the scheme an agricultural officer should immediately be sent on deputation to India ^{to} study irrigation in its relation to agriculture.

39. During our tour in the Kamasia Reserve we visited Loboy and were shown a proposal to extend an existing ~~sewer~~ ^{channel} to irrigate certain land on the right bank of the Molo. If the ~~sewer~~ ^{channel} is to be correctly aligned a small amount of surveying will be required and the officer in charge of the main survey should be instructed to undertake this also. The additional work should not occupy him for more than a couple of days.

Mambasa.

23rd May, 1934.

Sgt. D. G. Harris

Sgt. H. C. Sampson.

C. O.

Mr. Stockdale 16/6/34

Mr. Freeston *last name*

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

X Sir C. Bottomley *10 f*

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

TO GO BY AIR MAIL.

Qto. for Mr. Stockdale's sig.

2. Richmond Terrace,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

19 June, 1934.

Dear Waters,

DRAFT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Your letter LOAN 2 of

(No. 11) April 18th came when I was away

in Cyprus.

The Carnegie Trustees

have agreed to set aside a sum of

£7,000 spread over five years for

the development of native agricul-

tural instruction in Kenya. A

sum of £2,000 will be available

during the first year and annual

sums of £1,750 p.a. for four years

thereafter. Official intimation

of this grant was sent under cover

of Confidential despatch dated

May 29th.

In order that you may be

informed of what the Colonial Office

had

H. B. WATERS, ESQ., B.A.

*Flagged out. 6/12 } ~ 10399 hpts.
25*

FURTHER ACTION.

had in mind when the proposals were under discussion with the representatives of the Carnegie Trustees, I send you herewith, at the request of Sir Cecil Bottomley, copies of the two notes which were prepared here for the information of the Trustees.

It is thought that these notes may be of some use to you when preparing your recommendations to the Kenya Government in regard to the expenditure of the grant which has been secured from the Carnegie Trustees.

You will see from the earlier note that we asked for £10,000 the Trustees were subsequently informed, however, that the success of the scheme would not be impaired unperilled by the reduction to £7,000
[See N:3 item]

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. G. Hibbert
for

(Signed) F. A. STOCKDALE.

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[See N:3 hereon]

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) J. G. Gilbert
for

(Signed) F. A. STOCKDALE.

35

UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Chairman
T. FRANKLIN SMYLY LL.D. D.S.

Hon. Treasurer
EDWIN DILLER LL.D.

Hon. Director
MR. H. FRANK HEATH LL.D. F.R.S.

Secretary
W. B. BRANTFORTH LL.D. F.R.S.

Telegraphic Address: Uniburb London
Telephone: 5164 Museum

88a Gower Street
(in Torrington Place)

London, W.C.1.

7th June, 1934.



Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Flood's letter dated 29th May (No. 23041/34) and to inform you that a draft for £2,000 has been paid over to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, S.W., to be held by them to the credit of the Kenya Government.

It is proposed that the remaining £5,000 of the grant should be paid annually during the following four years to the Crown Agents for the Colonies in equal instalments of £1,250.

My Committee have asked me to request the Secretary of State to furnish them with copies of the scheme for native agricultural instruction adopted by the Government of Kenya and to add that they hope they may be furnished annually with a report of the progress of the scheme for communication to the Carnegie Corporation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. Frank Heath

Chairman

Carnegie Grants Advisory Committee.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
London, S. W. 1.

35

UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Chairman—
T. FRANKLIN SIBLY, LL.D., D.Sc.

Hon. Treasurer—
EDWIN DELLER, LL.D.

Hon. Director—
MR. H. FRANK HEATH, G.B.E., F.C.S.

Secretary—
W. R. BEANER, F.I.C., C.B.F.

Telegraphic Address—London Office
Telephone—1044, Murray

88a, Gower Street,
in Torrington Place,

London, W.C.1

7th June, 1934.

R:
C:

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I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. Frank Heath

Chairman

Carnegie Grants Advisory Committee.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
London, S. W. 1.

C. O.

Mr. FREESTON. 29/5

Mr. Flood 26.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

*Sir C. Bottomley. 29/5/34

Sir J. Stuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Answered by No 17

Downing Street,

29 May, 1934.

Sir,

I am etc. to state that

he has learned with pleasure that

the Carnegie Corpn. have decided

to make a grant of £7,000, spread

over five years, to the Govt. of

Kenya for the purpose of

furthering native agricultural

instruction in that Colony. It

is understood that a first

instalment of £2,000 will become

available during the current

month; and I am to request that

this sum may be paid over to the

Crown Agents for the Colonies,

4, Millbank, S.W., to be held by

them to the credit of the Kenya

Govt.

I am, etc.

(Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD

DRAFT.

THE CHAIRMAN,

CARNEGIE GRANTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(Department of Scientific and Industrial Research).

SH

copy to S.A. (16)

FURTHER ACTION.

Copy to S.A. if infn. and guidance.

C. O.

23041/34.

14

Mr. Grossmith, *28/7/34*

Mr.

Mr. *Hood* 28

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

X Sir C. Bottomley. *28 f*

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Partly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

For Air Mail 29/7/34

C. O.
R 29 MAY.
D 29 H

Downing Street,

May, 1934.

Sir,

Answered by Note

Set

I have etc., to inform you that in June last, at the invitation of the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a list of objects deserving of assistance from the funds at their disposal, was submitted to the Trustees.

2. Included in the list was a scheme for the development of Native Agricultural instruction in Kenya with special reference to ~~Native~~ *Native* Coffee *growing* ~~growing~~ *(as prepared)*. The scheme envisaged the expenditure of a sum of ~~£10,000~~ *£2,000 a year* over a period of five years to provide for the payment of the salaries, passages, quarters and allowances ~~for~~ *for* two Agricultural Officers, and the cost of nursery work and demonstration plots.

DRAFT.
KENYA
CONFIDENTIAL
GOVERNOR.

*(and see letter 5)
The former*

FURTHER ACTION.

was proposed that any grant made available by the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation should be placed to the credit of the Native Betterment Fund; the grant to be in addition to, and not in place of, the ordinary resources of the Fund.

3. I have now been informed that the Board of Trustees have made available a sum of £7,000 for the purpose with immediate payment of £2,000, ^{or have a cheque on} on condition that the Government of Kenya are prepared to carry out the scheme proposed over the full period of the five years. I am arranging for the ^{amount} sum of £2,000 to be paid to the Crown Agents for the Colonies to be held by them to the credit of the Kenya Government.

4. In view of ^{the} your arrangements for the supervision of native coffee growing, which I approved in my Confidential despatch of the 28th April, I shall be glad ^{to receive any suggestions} to be furnished with ^{which you may have to make} your proposals for the utilization of the grant, assuming that the Trustees would be agreeable to the ^{its} grant being used for native agricultural instruction,

C. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Party. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

instruction, apart from instruction in coffee growing.

5. I shall also be glad to learn the present position in regard to the establishment of the Native Betterment Fund and whether you ^{would be glad} have any ^{found any} observations ~~to make~~ with regard to the proposal that the grant should be placed to the credit of that Fund.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

FURTHER ACTION.

13

DOWNING STR. ST.

29 May, 1934.

no aff.

My dear Byrnes

On the 28th of April I sent you a letter about the application to the Carnegie Corporation for assistance in native agricultural instruction in Kenya, and I was able to add that the application had been approved.

I am sorry that I did not at that time send you a memorandum which I sent to Dr. Kappel at the end of the year and I now enclose a copy.

A despatch is going to you by this air mail, but as the position is a little complicated, I thought it best to supplement it by this letter. We deal here, and I think that the memorandum which I enclose will lead you to the same opinion, that we have so strongly emphasized the question of coffee (not only in the memorandum, but also in informal talk with Dr. Kappel when he was here in the summer) that the money could not be applied to other native agricultural purposes unless we first of all put the position to the Carnegie Corporation

23-1029/33/Genl.

MEMORANDUM-GENERAL

MR. JUSTICE BRIDGES, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.

(possibly through the Committee of the Imperial Agricultural Bureau which has been handling these Carnegie applications) and get their consent to a different application of the money.

The decision has necessarily taken a long time owing to this particular application having to be considered in connection with a great number of others and the result is that you have made arrangements as regards coffee which we could not anticipate in July. We could hardly spend the Carnegie money on services already provided for out of ordinary funds, but it may be that other expenditure on coffee is desirable for which the Carnegie money could be used or, alternatively, that you could suggest a basis for our satisfying the Corporation that some other service is equally for the benefit of the natives from the point of view of agricultural instruction.

YOURS SINCERELY

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

C. O.

Mr. Freeston. 25/6

Mr. Hand 26

s-o for Sir C. Bottomley's signature.

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Downing Street,

X Sir C. Bottomley. 28/5/6

20 May, 1964.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Dear Dr. Keppel,

I note with very great

pleasure from the copy which you were good enough to send me of your letter to Sir Frank Heath, that the Carnegie Trustees have agreed to appropriate £7,000 towards the scheme which we discussed for furthering native agriculture in Kenya. I feel sure that we owe this generous decision very largely to the personal influence which you have exerted on our behalf and I should like to express to you, not only my own thanks, but also those of the Govt. of Kenya, who will, I am sure, be delighted when they learn of the good fortune which has befallen them through your intervention.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY

DRAFT.

DR. F. P. KEPPEL.

FURTHER ACTION.

TELEGRAMS: "AGRICOLA"
TELEPHONE No 246



11/42
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
P. O. Box 333 338
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

WHEN RECEIVED PLEASE WRITE

LOAN/2

18th April, 1934.

Dear Stockdale,

I noticed in some correspondence concerning a grant of £10,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York towards the library at Amani, that the Corporation had under consideration the possibility of a grant in respect of the scheme for the Agricultural Training of the Natives in Kenya. I therefore enclose for your information a copy of the original scheme for an application from the Colonial Development Fund dated 5th November, 1930.

If this scheme is revived, I shall wish to propose two changes from the original application. The first refers to Bukura training centre: I consider that this centre should be moved to Maseno, the site of the Animal Husbandry Training Centre (also educational and medical training centre) where the two could be ~~run~~ jointly for training in native mixed farming to suit Kavirondo conditions. The second refers to the Training Centre at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories. I consider that this training centre should be moved to the South Nyeri district, and that no training centre should be retained at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, which in my opinion should be developed as a Coffee Research Station.

The training centres are needed in the following order of priority:- Kavirondo (Maseno), Kikuyu (South Nyeri), and the Coast.

Yours sincerely,

J.R. Waters

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

1. Description of Scheme, etc.

The Scheme is designed to extend the development of the main Agricultural Native Reserves, agriculturally and socially. It involves the establishment of farm schools for the training in agriculture of natives to act as Instructors in the Reserves.

Three such farm schools are proposed, one in Kavirondo, one in Kikuyu and one at the Coast. Such a farm school already exists at Bukura in Central Kavirondo, and has been functioning successfully, but the present site is unsatisfactory and ill equipped with temporary buildings. The cost of developing the proposed new site in close proximity to the Administrative Headquarters and the Local Native Council School would be little more than would be incurred in properly developing the existing site.

A farm school also exists at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, and serves the Kikuyu Province. There is, however, insufficient land available and the site is not central and is too near Nairobi. A farm school to serve this Province is required in the South Nyeri district and that at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories will then become a training college for the best pupils who have passed through the provincial farm schools, where they will be given further Agricultural training to fit them for work as teachers of Agriculture in Schools or as Senior Agricultural Instructors.

It is proposed to establish at a suitable centre in the Coastal area an Agricultural School for the training of Arabs, Swahilis and Africans in Agriculture with which would be combined an experiment station. Such an institution has long been advocated by this Department and by the Coastal Planters and was a definite recommendation of the Agricultural Commission, vide para. 97, page 24. The proposal

has been approved by Government.

Extensive areas of land await development at the Coast. A great need exists for such accurate information as can only be furnished through an Experiment Station before Capital is invested in agricultural industries, and in respect of non-European agriculture the present effort requires stimulation and enforcement through agricultural education. Increased production must surely follow. It is certain that in no other way than by demonstration and propoganda work in the reserves by members of their own tribes who have been properly trained at such farm schools, will the general agricultural practices of natives advance on right lines.

2. Estimated total Coast.

Kavirondo	£ 8,000
Kikuyu	...	£ 8,000
Coast	...	<u>£10,200</u>
Total		<u>£26,200</u>

3. Date of Commencement.

Six months after monetary provision is made.

4. Date of completion.

About 18 months after commencement of work.

5. Estimate of cost, etc.

Local expenditure	£21,500
Expenditure in Great Britain	£ 4,700

6. Circumstances preventing earlier undertaking of work.

Lack of funds.

7. Financing Capital Expenditure, etc.

Does not appear to arise in this case.

8. Advantages, Revenue increase, etc.

Dealt with under (1) as far as it applies.

The services are not directly revenue earning.

9. Estimates based on technical advice.

The reply is in the affirmative.

10. Form of Assistance.

A loan, free of interest, for a period of ten years is desired.

11. Private individuals, Companies, &c.

Private individuals are not involved.

12. When funds required, etc.

(a) Nil before 31st March, 1931.

(b) £10,000 before 31st March 1932.

Neil Buttenley

46 10

J. H. ...

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
352 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

THE PRESIDENT

April 20, 1934

Mr. Cecil Buttenley, New York
General Manager of the British Empire
...
London, W. 1, England

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Learning
held on April 18, 1934, it was decided to allocate
\$100,000 of the available balance to the support of
the British Empire Agricultural Research for Develop-
ment of Higher Agricultural Knowledge in India, about
half of this sum to be contributed with you and with Sir
... The trustees agreed also on addi-
tional contributions for this purpose, so that a total
of \$200,000 would be available for a five-year pro-
gram. In the closing paragraph of this letter to Sir Cecil,
the trustees suggested to you regarding the schedule of
payments.

We are pleased to have authorized to make pay-
ments of \$20,000 to you.

We thank you for your cooperation of your
help in carrying out

Sincerely yours

Cecil Bottomley

4. 10

J. Keppel

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
322 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

THE PRESIDENT

April 20, 1934

Sir Frank Smith, Esq., Director
Universities Bureau of the British Empire
25, Great Street
London, W. G. I., England

Dear Sir Frank:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Corporation, held yesterday, it was decided to allocate \$2,000 of the remaining balance voted toward support of the British Empire Agricultural Researches for Development of Native Agricultural Instruction in Lanka, about which we have had conversations with you and with Sir Cecil Bottomley. The Trustees appropriated also an additional sum of \$2,000 for this purpose, so that a total of \$4,000 is available toward support of a five-year program. We are sending a copy of this letter to Sir Cecil, who will communicate with you regarding the schedule of payments.

Our Treasurer is being authorized to make payment of \$2,000 in May.

May I again express our appreciation of your help in this matter?

Sincerely yours

J.K.C.

J. H. Papp

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
322 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

46. 10

OF THE PRESIDENT

April 20, 1934

Sir Frank Heath, Hon. Director
Universities Bureau of the British Empire
25a Great Street
London, W. G. I., England

Dear Sir Franks:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Corporation, held yesterday, it was decided to allocate \$25,000 of the remaining balance voted toward support of the British Empire agricultural researches for development of Native Agricultural Instruction in Kenya, about which we have had correspondence with you and with Sir Cecil Dottomley. The Trustees appropriated also an additional sum of \$25,000 for this purpose, so that a total of \$50,000 is available toward support of a five-year program. We are sending a copy of this letter to Sir Cecil, who will communicate with you regarding the schedule of payments.

Our Treasurer is being authorized to make payment of \$25,000 in May.

May I again express our appreciation of your help in this matter?

Sincerely yours

J.H.P.

NOTE

On the 19th of June, 1933, at a meeting held at the Colonial Office, a list of objects deserving of assistance from the Carnegie Corporation Fund was handed to Dr. Keppel. Included in the list was a scheme for the development of marketing of native produce in Kenya. It was suggested that the scheme would probably cost about £3,000 a year.

On the 23rd of July, 1933, a list of memoranda on the various schemes was sent to Dr. Keppel in a letter pointing out that the title of the Kenya scheme had been changed to "Development of Native Agricultural Instruction". The Kenya memorandum explained the efforts which the Kenya Government were making to assist the marketing of native grown produce and gave particulars of the plans for coffee growing by natives. It also explained the need for financial assistance to enable the Kenya Government to provide the technical instruction necessary to ensure a reasonable probability of success. The essential point of the scheme was that if a sum of £2,000 per annum for a period of 5 years could be secured to provide for the salaries, passages and travelling expenses for two Agricultural Officers and for the establishment of nurseries, it would permit of the first crops being harvested, and of a system of centralised or co-operative marketing being evolved. The memorandum went on to say that "whilst it would be proposed that the Agricultural Officers would be mainly concerned with coffee it is suggested that they should also be able to give instruction generally on other native crops grown in the district in which they would be stationed."

Dr. Keppel wrote to Sir C. Bottomley on the 7th November 1933 asking that the memorandum might be amplified.

No 11
10399/33
4/11

No 12
10399/33

No 21
10399/33

amplified in certain respects.

No 25
10099/32

The supplementary note sent to Dr. Keppel on the 29th December 1933 explained that the two Agricultural Officers would be charged primarily with the instruction of growers in native reserves, in improving their methods of cultivation and preparing produce for market; in encouraging co-operative marketing and in the development of export products suitable for production in selected areas. It went on to say that the growing of coffee by natives is to be undertaken at Meru, Kisii and Embu, and that the cultivation of this crop by natives in Kenya requires close and careful supervision by technical officers of Government. Nurseries of selected planting material will have to be established, and the growers trained in cultivation methods and in the control of pests and diseases. Ultimately they will require instruction in the preparation of the coffee for the market and in the co-operative marketing of crops.

Detailed estimates of the £2,000 per annum expenditure were given. The £2,000 was made up of £1,674 for the salaries, passages, quarters and travelling allowances for the two Agricultural Officers, if appointed, £300 for provision for nursery work and demonstration plots, and £26 contingencies.

It was proposed in the supplementary memorandum that any grant from the Carnegie Trustees should be placed to the credit of the Native Betterment Fund and that expenditure therefrom in conformity with the above estimates should be entrusted to the Committee which will be set up for its administration.

Sir C. Bottomley wished it to be made clear at the meeting of the Committee of the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux, appointed to make recommendations on the schemes, that

See slip attached
No 25
10099/33



that any Carnegie grant would be in addition to and not in place of the ordinary resources of the Native Betterment Fund.

See minutes
of 27/1/33
on 10/2/33

Mr. Stockdale attended the meeting of the Committee on the 22nd of December, 1933 and reported that there was considerable opposition to a grant for the Kenya scheme. The Committee decided, however, that the Chairman should write to Dr. Keppel explaining that if the Trustees wished to assist as regards the Kenya scheme the Committee would be prepared to recommend that a sum of £3,500 be set aside for ultimate transfer to the Kenya Government if that Government would undertake the continuation of work started with the £3,500 made available.

See No 1
20/7/33
Gent.

The letter to Dr. Keppel sent by Sir Frank Heath said, however, that the Committee found themselves in some difficulty over the Kenya scheme as the scheme could not yield any positive results within a period of less than 5 years. Moreover, if the financial position of the Colony makes the undertaking unjustifiable at the present moment it would be difficult to secure an assurance that the scheme would be carried through to the end in return for a grant towards a portion of the cost during 2 or even 3 years. After providing for 8 other schemes there remained a balance of £5,000 which the Committee thought might be used to make grants for the Kenya scheme on a diminishing scale (e.g. £1,500, £1,250, £1,000, £750, £500) over a period of 5 years. No grants would be made unless the Kenya Government agreed to carry out the scheme proposed over the full period of 5 years.

See 2nd
10/2/33

Sir C. Bottomley wrote to Dr. Keppel on the 29th of December 1933 mentioning that the allocation for the Kenya scheme was lower than we had anticipated and that we were deeply concerned to give the experiment of native

coffee

coffee growing a successful send off.

The subsequent correspondence which has resulted in a grant of £7,000 is contained in this file.

See Nos.2, 3, 6 and 10.

9

Copy
Draft on 23/3/34
Sally Armstrong 1/5

Downing Street.

28 April, 1934.

My dear Byrne,

You will receive by this mail a despatch approving the proposals made in your Confidential despatch No.33 of the 7th of March about Agricultural Officers. It seems opportune to give you a preliminary outline of a project which, if realised, will have a very definite bearing on the question of providing skilled supervision for native coffee-growing.

Last year the Secretary of State was approached by the Carnegie Corporation with an offer of financial assistance for selected enterprises in the Colonial Empire. In the selection of these enterprises the Colonial Office was left a wide discretion; and we took the opportunity of including among them the development

BRIGADIER GENERAL,

SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, G.O.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.,

development of native agriculture in Kenya, with special reference to coffee. The negotiations with the Carnegie Trustees were protracted; but we now have some reason to hope that a sum of £7,000 may be forthcoming to meet the salaries and expenses for five years, of two additional Agricultural Officers (of the Trinidad standard) whose primary duties will be the supervision of native coffee-growing.

The final decision was to be taken at the April meeting of the Carnegie Board in New York and we are expecting to hear from them at any time now. If the £7,000 is forthcoming, you will probably agree that it should be paid straight into the Native Betterment Fund, as soon as it is established.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

P.S. I have just heard that the Carnegie Trusts have approved the £7000 and that a payment of £2000 will be made in May!

development of native agriculture in Kenya, with special reference to coffee. The negotiations with the Carnegie Trustees were protracted; but we now have some reason to hope that a sum of £7,000 may be forthcoming to meet the salaries and expenses for five years, of two additional Agricultural Officers (of the Trinidad standard) whose primary duties will be the supervision of native coffee-growing.

The final decision was to be taken at the April meeting of the Carnegie Board in New York and we are expecting to hear from them at any time now. If the £7,000 is forthcoming, you will probably agree that it should be paid straight into the Native Betterment Fund, as soon as it is established.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY

*P.S. I have just heard that the Carnegie Trust
have approved the £7000 and that a payment
of £2000 will be made in May!*

23133/34 Kenya

Chy n. after 23133/34

8

53

Downing Street.

28 April, 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Confidential despatch No. 33 of the 7th of March in which you submitted proposals for the appointment of certain Agricultural Officers in connection with the supervision of native coffee growing in Kenya.

2. I agree to the appointment of a Trinidad scholar to fill the post of Agricultural Officer at Mbu rendered vacant by the termination of the services of Mr. A.S. Hartley, and I am arranging for the selection of a suitable candidate. I observe that this post is held temporarily by Mr. D.H. Cairns and that it is intended that Mr. Cairns should remain so employed until the Trinidad scholar to be appointed has completed three months intensive training in coffee work at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories in Kenya. I approve the temporary increase of one in the cadre of Agricultural Officers necessitated by this arrangement.

3.

HONOR,

BRIGADIER GENERAL,

SIR JOSEPH A. SYKES, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.,

etc.,

etc.,

etc.,

3. I also approve the appointment of Mr. W.L. Bradford, and Mr. H.D. Graham, to the two posts of Assistant Agricultural Officer which have been held in abeyance and for which provision exists under Head Item 114 of the current estimates.

4. With regard to Mr. Bradford's application for the appointment of Produce Inspector, Zanzibar enclosed in your confidential despatch No. 45 of the 22nd of March, I shall be glad if you will cause Mr. Bradford to be informed that other arrangements have been made for filling that post.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

(Sgd.) P. OUNLIFF-LISTER

Copy - original on 23155/34

Y

KRPA

NO. 33

CONFIDENTIAL

7th March, 1934.

Sir,

No 10
3040/33

With reference to your despatch Confidential (B) of the 18th October in which a suggestion is made that the supervision of native coffee growing in Kenya should be entrusted to a properly qualified Agricultural Officer, I have the honour to submit the following recommendations of the Director of Agriculture to which I trust that you will be able to agree.

2. At this at the present time is Mr. D. H. CHINE whose appointment vice Mr. A. S. Hartley (vide Kenya despatch No. 603 of the 18th November, 1933) as a Temporary Agricultural Officer was reported in the quarterly returns for September 1933 forwarded under cover of Kenya Third Personal Note No. 2/2.42/1/2/VI/30 of the 20th October.

In view of the terms of your despatch under reply Mr. Vaters, with the object of replacing Mr. CHINE by a fully qualified officer, now asks that arrangements be made for the engagement of a Trinidad scholar who should arrive in this country at the end of June. It is the Director of Agriculture's intention to retain Mr. CHINE at this until the new appointee is fitted to take over from him there after a three months' intensive training in coffee work at the East Agricultural

Experiment Station

CONFIDENTIAL
THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, LTD., NAIROBI, KENYA.
PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, NAIROBI, KENYA.

... as well as ... has limited over
of into the temporary appointments will terminate.
This proposal, which I forwarded for your approval,
will now be effect a temporary course of one in
the case of Agricultural Officers for a few months,
but the position will right itself on the termination
of ... temporary appointments before the end
of the year. To meet the end of this temporary
working savings are available from "Native Services
- ... of your industry - Personal Expenditure"
...

2. The Director of Agriculture further
propose the appointment of ...
and ... to the ... of Assistant
Agricultural Officers which have been in operation and
the ... which ... after ...
of the

The, these appointments as
Assistant ... and ... are approved in last
... .. of the, 1955,
... .. for
for approximately a year, has had 5 years' experience
of in
of the in
It is
... .. of the
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

...

Laboratories. As soon as Mr. Cairns has handed over at Mabu his temporary appointment will terminate. This proposal, which I recommend for your approval, will mean in effect a temporary excess of one in the cadre of Agricultural Officers for a few months, but the position will right itself on the termination of Mr. Cairns' temporary appointment before the end of the year. To meet the cost of this temporary overlap savings are available from "Native Services - Division of Plant Industry - Personal Emoluments Vote.

3. The Director of Agriculture further recommends the appointment of Messrs. E. L. Bradford and M. D. Graham to the two posts of Assistant Agricultural Officer which have been in abeyance and for which provision exists under Head III Item 114 of the current draft Estimate.

The former officer, whose appointment as Assistant Grader and Inspector was approved in Lord Passfield's despatch No. 841 of the 8th August, 1931, has been seconded as Temporary Agricultural Officer for approximately a year, has had 8 years' experience of coffee growing in Kenya and holds the Diploma of the School of Agriculture in Natal. It is proposed to place him in charge at Mera under the general direction of the Agricultural Officer there. The Director of Agriculture reports that he is confident that this arrangement will meet the Colony's needs in a way which will be satisfactory to yourself if this is to be judged by results.

Mr. Graham.

Mr. Graham, whose appointment as a Temporary Agricultural Officer was reported in the quarterly Returns for June 1932 forwarded under cover of Kenya Note No. S/E.42/1/3/23 of the 15th July, 1932, has had a two years course at an Agricultural College in South Africa and has had six years farming experience in the Colony. He has been posted to Central Kavirondo.

4. Under the arrangements now contemplated there will be, on arrival of the officer asked for in paragraph 2, Trinidad graduates in charge of native coffee growing in South Kavirondo and Embu and a well trained local man in charge at Meru under the direction of the Agricultural Officer, and I feel sure that the supervision and guidance of this experiment to which you refer in the penultimate paragraph of your despatch under reference will be adequate from the outset.

5. In the circumstances I have not deemed it necessary to transmit the usual forms of particulars of the vacant offices.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

- 3 -

Mr. Graham, whose appointment as a Temporary Agricultural Officer was reported in the Quarterly Returns for June 1932 forwarded under cover of Kenya Note No. S/E. 43/1/3/23 of the 15th July, 1932, has had a two years course at an Agricultural College in South Africa and has had six years farming experience in the Colony. He has been posted to Central Kavirondo.

4. Under the arrangements now contemplated there will be, on arrival of the officer asked for in paragraph 2, Trinidad graduates in charge of native coffee growing in South Kavirondo and Embu and a well trained local man in charge at Meru under the direction of the Agricultural Officer, and I feel sure that the supervision and guidance of this experiment to which you refer in the penultimate paragraph of your despatch under reference will be adequate from the outset.

5. In the circumstances I have not deemed it necessary to transmit the usual forms of particulars of the vacant offices.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

20 March 4

297
Gig. on
20013/20 E.A.
20170/1/34.
General

Sir,

I am directed by Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 13th of March regarding the offer by the Carnegie Corporation of New York of various grants for the purpose of ensuring the continuance of certain researches.

2. The conditions attaching to the proposed grants are receiving the Secretary of State's consideration, and a further communication will be addressed to you in due course on this matter and also as to when the drafts should be made payable.

3. In the meantime I am to ask that an expression of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's appreciation of the action of the Carnegie Corporation may be conveyed to
that

SIR H. FRANK HURCH, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Handwritten notes and a checkmark.

Main body of the document containing several paragraphs of text, which is mostly illegible due to heavy noise and poor scan quality.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(Add letter up on

2307

30749/1/24 General)

UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

88a, Gower Street,
(In Torrington Place,)
London. W.C.1.

13th March 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the Carnegie Corporation of New York, acting on the advice of a Committee in this country of which I am Chairman and Mr. P.A. Stockdale a member, have decided to offer the British Government the grants referred to below in order to enable certain researches now being carried on, the continuance of which has been endangered by the disappearance of the Empire Marketing Board, to be continued on their present scale pending the making of permanent arrangements for their maintenance.

The Carnegie Corporation have been much impressed by the importance not only to the British Colonies and Territories of East Africa but to Tropical Africa in general, of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani. They are accordingly prepared to make a capital grant of £10,000 for the permanent endowment of the Library at that Station, on condition

Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street, S.W.1.

condition that the Governments concerned (including the Government of the United Kingdom) agree to the continuance of the Station on not less than its present scale of staffing and equipment. It is understood that the salaries of the staff are subject to a temporary percentage reduction, in view of the present financial difficulties; but it is hoped that the Governments will remove the deductions as soon as circumstances permit.

The Carnegie Corporation further decided to offer a grant of £1,600 for one year from the 31st March next, and a further grant of £900 for a second year, in support of the work on the Biological Control of Insect Pests in the West Indies and elsewhere, at present being conducted by Dr. J.G. Myer of the Imperial Institute of Entomology. These grants will be made provided arrangements can be reached for increasing the scale of fees charged to planters who have benefitted, with a view to making the scheme self-supporting at the end of two years.

The Corporation hope that the Secretary of State will be prepared to accept the grants mentioned above on the conditions named and, on hearing from you to this effect, I shall be glad to send a cheque for £10,000 in respect of the Research Station at Amani and a further cheque for £1,600, the amount of the grant offered for the first year in respect of the Biological Control of Insect Pests. I should also be glad to be informed to whom the drafts should be made payable.

I should add that my Advisory Committee had
under

62

under consideration the possibility of a third grant from the Carnegie Corporation in respect of the scheme for the Agricultural Training of the Natives in Kenya; but I shall not be in the position to give the Secretary of State any information on this matter until after the receipt from the Corporation of a letter which is now on its way from America.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) H. Frank Heath.

C. O.

23041/34

KENYA

73
P

Mr. Treacher H.B.

Mr. Stubbins H.B.

Mr. Flood 2-3

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

X Sir C. Bottomley 7

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Perml. U.S. of S.

Party. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

45 for Sir C. Bottomley

R D 7-1

7 MAR 1934

Dear Dr. Keppel

DRAFT

Dr. F.P. KEPPEL

I am indeed glad to learn from your letter of the 16th of Feb. that there is still a prospect of assistance for our scheme for furthering the development of native agriculture in Kenya.

After a careful check of the figures supplied in the memorandum enclosed in my letter of the 29th of December,

I am fully satisfied that, with £7000 in sight, it would be worth (if I may

FURTHER ACTION.

use your own words) to do a job which
would be worth doing. Savings could
undoubtedly be effected on some of the
items - e.g. passages & gratues - without
detriment to efficiency; and I think that
with the ~~se~~ strictest economy, the
bill might be reduced to about
£7000 over the five years.

In the last resort, the Ministry must
with 1 foot on, find some means
of repairing a small defect in
the operation of a scheme which
promises so much for the future.

Yours sincerely

W. C. BOTTOMLEY.



use your own words) to do a job which would be worth doing. Savings could undoubtedly be effected on some of the items - e.g. passages & gratues - without detriment to efficiency; and I think that with the ~~the~~ strictest economy, the bill might be reduced to about £7000 over the five years.

In the last part, the Navy Board will, I feel sure, find some means of repairing a small defect in the operation of - scheme which promises so much for the future.

Yours sincerely
W. C. BOTTOMLEY.



CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 16, 1934

Handwritten signature

Answer 3

Sir Cecil Bottomley, K.C.M.G.
Under Secretary of State
Colonial Office
London, S. W. 1, England

Dear Sir Cecil:

I am just back from California and find your letter of December 29 and the memorandum accompanying it. A comparison of my notes of our conversation in London last June and the memorandum indicate that the plan has grown in the meantime, but that's nothing to its discredit, and while I don't see the full £10,000 proposed, I am ready to recommend £7,000 (£5,000 against the allotment for the Empire Marketing Board, and £2,000 from our own emergency fund). I would greatly appreciate your frank opinion as to whether, with this amount in sight, it would be possible to do a job which would be worth doing. I believe we can get prompt decision on this matter as soon as ^{this} is clear in our minds.

Sincerely yours

Handwritten signature: D. Keppel

FPK/G

CARNEGIE CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
522 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 16, 1934

Edward

③
Dear Sir Cecil:
Sir Cecil Bottomley, R.C.M.G.
Under Secretary of State
Colonial Office
London, S. W. 1, England

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Sincerely yours

J. Keppel

FPK/G

Original on 20/78/1134 Annual

Emigre Economic Scheme

165

Extract from a letter from Sir Frank Heath to Dr. Keppel, dated 11th January, 1934.

X X X

Development of Native Agricultural Instruction, Kenya.

Recommendation:- The Committee found themselves in some difficulty over this proposal. In the first place, it is in a category distinct from all the other cases they considered, for it is a piece of work not yet begun, while the others are undertakings on which much money and brains have already been expended and which are in danger of abandonment. In the next place, the present proposal, important and interesting as it undoubtedly is, could not yield any positive results within a period of less than five years, for it will take that time to harvest the first coffee crops and to evolve a system of centralised or co-operative marketing. Further, the plan is part of the policy of the Kenya Government for the economic development of the native reserves and should, therefore, have a strong claim on its support. Moreover, if the financial position of the Colony makes the undertaking unjustifiable at the present moment, it would be difficult to secure an assurance that the scheme would be carried through to the end in return for a grant towards a portion of the cost during two, or even three, years.

X X X

The Committee would accordingly be grateful to hear the wishes of the Carnegie Corporation, both as to a grant on the lines suggested to the Kenya Agricultural Instruction Scheme and as to their other recommendations.

It

It is understood, of course, that no grant would be made to the Kenya Government unless they agreed to carry out the scheme proposed over the full period of five years, and similarly in the case of other grants to which conditions are attached the necessary assurances would be required before any payments were made. But, subject to these conditions, the first payments would be made as soon as possible after I have heard from you of the Corporations decisions.

x

x

x

Original on 30/7/51/34 General

(Carnegie Endowment Grant)

1/65

For Kenya Dept

Extract from a letter from Sir Frank Heath to Dr. Keppel, dated 11th January, 1934.

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END

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