

1937

Kenya

No. 38116

SUBJECT:

CO 533/481

Loan Funds

Building Programme, etc.

Previous

1936

Subsequent

See 38128/37

1938.

C.I.

LEWIS
-Building.

1. ACTING GOV'S DEPUTY (PILLING) KENYA. 3 CONF. 9.1.37.
The details of certain reallocations recommended by his
advisers and comments thereon, attaching relevant memo.,
outlining two motions which it is proposed to submit to
Leg. Co. and states that he would appreciate S. of S's
approval of the second motion, if possible, by the end of
January.

These are Sir Joseph Byrne's proposals
for the eradication, as far as possible of those
temporary buildings in the Colony known as public
scandals. The total cost of all the new buildings
required in the Colony would amount to £670,000,
but it will be seen that those most urgently required
are as follows:-

(a) K.A.R. Barracks, Nairobi.	£
New buildings for African ranks only	31,700
(b) Indian Boys' Elementary School, Nairobi, For 800 pupils only	36,800
(c) Boys' Boarding Accommodation - European Primary School, Nairobi	15,500
Total	<u>£84,000.</u>

If that grant must have been allocated to the Central Office & made as allocation

No. Major allowed for this on the account as at 2/9/47

It appears that the balance of loan funds available for allocation to the new buildings amounts to £80,141, but this is required for work on the Nairobi Group Hospital and the Girls' Secondary School, Nairobi, approved in 1935. So, provision for the Governor's new projects can only be found from the loan funds allocated to the Central Offices, plus certain other small re-allocations as shown below. The erection of the Central Offices must wait for better times.

It will be seen from Appendix III (page 14) of the Loan Statement submitted to Legislative Council in October last that of the £110,000 allocated to the Central Offices, £9,161 was spent (on designs) up to the 31st of December, 1936, leaving a balance of £100,839. From this balance it is proposed to allocate £66,615 to the new projects. It is also proposed to use the amount of £14,169 shown

C. J. Pilling

*Visa been 6
9/1/37
Pilling*

65, 611
14, 134
3, 854
P3, 63

as "unallocated" in Appendix III, plus a sum of £3,859 from Item 3 of the 1933 Loan Schedule, i.e.

"Such further items as the Governor may, with the approval of the Legislative Council signified by resolution, and of the Secretary of State, determine £24,266."

Legislative Council recommended that the last named figure should be increased to £7,000 in order to provide the P.W.D. with a reserve of £3,141 to meet unforeseen contingencies in connection with the works contemplated. The only remaining loan balance under "Public Buildings" ^{will be} ~~amount to~~ £61,682, ^{appear to} ~~which is~~ the amount not yet raised under the 1930 loan.

There will, of course, be a balance left under Item 3 of the 1933 Loan Schedule, plus £10,800 under Item 3 of the 1936 Loan Schedule, but utilization of these monies is to be determined by the Secretary of State.

There seems no alternative but to approve the Governor's proposals, and as the O.A.G. wishes that the two motions should be taken in the Legislative Council at the end of this month, approval may be given by telegraph.

Ch. K. ...
25/1/37

I do not see any reference in either of the Resolutions to the extra £3141 wh. (arising to para 5 of the Sup.) is being provided as a reserve to meet unforeseen contingencies in connection with the works contemplated, i.e. presumably

to meet contingencies on the whole of the programme submitted.

Actually the £7,000 from Item 3 of the 1933 Loan Schedule is now proposed to be allocated (by the second of the resolutions) to the Indian School, & this £7,000, together with the £29,800, wh. is to be provided under the first resolution, makes up the total of the estimated cost of the Indian School, viz. £36,800.

The proposed allocation to reserve for contingencies therefore seems to have been completely swallowed up in this allocation to the Indian School, wh. seems to make nonsense of para 5 of the Sup.

If this is the case any expenditure on unforeseen contingencies arising out of the programme will have to be met in the future by a further allocation from Item 3 of the 1933 Loan Schedule (p. 6 of the Loan Statement of Oct. 1936).

There does not however seem any reason why the proposed resolution shd. not be approved by the Council; but I am not fully up to a deep, sorry attention to this point.

J. J. ...

Mr. Grommett has now pointed out that - para 6 (c) of the Memo. it was proposed to use up the whole of the £14,139 "undistributed" balance of "Public Buildings - other Buildings" - whereas in the first description only £10,998 is proposed to be taken from this source.

Now the difference between these figures in the £3,141, which was intended for the Contingencies Reserve.

If therefore this figure of £10,998 in the Resolution was altered to £14,139, & if an item was added in the Schedule for "Reserve for Contingencies - £3,141", we should get the result which apparently was intended in para 5 of the despatch.

? point this out in the Memo. showing opposing the proposals.

J.P. Parnham
25/11

Yes: in 6 (b) the item should be shown as £34,941 as against £29,800 in the Resolution. Difference £5,141.

It requires no ordinary degree of genius to wrap up and render involved what ought to be simple transactions. The two main points are (1) What money have they actually got? (2) What do they want to spend it on? Yet these simple matters are obscured and overrid with words and the resolution in the despatch differs a bit (and no explanation is given) and, to help the reader, is typed in a thoroughly muddled way in para 6. (The number date of the 1st July 1935 shows how it ought to have been copied out)

30/11/35 W.E.

Apparently they have got available -
unspent balances of loans

£80,141

Also from the 1935 loan there is a sum which can be spent on approved objects of

£24,266

And from the 1936 loan a similar sum of

£10,000

£114,907

They want to spend

European Boys' School

£16,000

Indian

£26,800

M.A.R. Lines (20% of £157)

£31,313

£74,113

That's all right and it leaves a balance of money raised but not spent (as distinct from the £27,688 which they can borrow) of £31,294. But it appears that £22,907 has been spent on projects which are deferred or are useless and £14,425 still out on the Maise Drying Plant. So to regularize the proceedings this £22,908 has to be added to the sum to be spent making £100,071.

This tallies with the sums which it is proposed to re-allocate (£26,573 from the Central Offices, plus £10,998 from the £14,139 unallocated,

plus

plus £7,000 from the 1933 loan as stated in the second resolution). There have to be two resolutions because the £7,000 is on a different footing to a reallocation.

But the Central Office vote was £110,000 of which £9,161 has been spent leaving £100,839. How this is reconciled with £90,141 I can't see.

When the £88,573 is taken from the vote for the Central Offices there will be left £12,236 under this sub-head. £10,998 will disappear from the unallocated "£14,139", leaving £3,141 under that (I can't see why).

Then the memorandum complicates it more, by taking the vote from the Central Offices in these bits

K.A.R Lines	31,313	
European Boys' School.	15,500	
Indian Boys' School.	18,802	(plus £14,139)
	£65,615	

The last page of the memorandum, (page 7),

shows what was to have been the result: viz:-

Left in the Central Offices.	£35,224	(This sum, added to the £65,615 above comes to £100,839 which is the available sum from the Central Offices)
------------------------------	---------	--

Plus sums under Housing and Public Buildings amounting to	£49,416
	£84,640

of which £22,908 has been spent and £61,682 has never been there! So the "balance" would have been really nothing.

Therefore

Therefore it appears that the resolutions in the despatch have only a sketchy connection with the memo and neither has much to do with the print. Also paragraph 5 of the despatch does not tally with the resolutions in paragraph 6.

Anyhow what is wanted is to take

(a) £88,573 from the vote for the Central Office

(b) £10,998 (or £14,139 as the case may be) from the Unallocated sum.

(c) £7,000 from the 1933 free balance

and spend it on the schools and K.A.R. Lines and in adjusting the account by £22,968. There should then be left in the accounts £12,236 under the Central Offices £3,141 (or nothing) under 'Unallocated' (£14 of the print) £17,206 from the 1933 loan and £10,500 from the 1936 loan.

If the £90,141 is right they won't have these sums or anything like it, but they will still be on the right side.

Action is clearly to telegraph as per draft herewith but I think I might send a copy of this minute to Mr. Wade and ask him to make it a bit clearer and to say simply what they have got and what they want to do with it.

Suggested I sent every the Treasurer his task of explaining all the whole amount.

Woods
26.1.37
Woods

2 • Gov. Kemp's tel. no. 19. 26-1-37

AIR MAIL
3/5

3 So A. de V. Wade - (infant and) was - 3/5/37
(2/10)

4. A. de V. WADE (S/O TO MR. FLOOD)..... 18.2.37.
Gives further information regarding re-allocation and attaches summary of financial implications of proposed reallocations from Loan funds.

This seems to be clear enough, but must wait for the despatch however.

J.E.V. Wade
6/5 same

5. ACTING GOV. KENYA.....96.....8.2.37.
Trs. schedule explanatory of the manner in which the reserve of £3,141 to meet unforeseen contingencies in respect of the works contemplated, has been computed.

This seems all right and, in any case, we have agreed to let them go ahead. I hope the correspondence will have the effect of making them produce clearer statements in future. I ought to have spotted the reduction from £154,000 to £110,000, but I do not feel very guilty for not having done it.

Draft despatch herewith.

J.E.V. Wade
29/4

AIR MAIL
3/5

6 To Kenya - 352 - (5 Amnd) - 30/4/37

7. GOV'S DEP., KENYA.....561.....22.9.37.
Requests authorization, at an early date, to introduce into Leg.Co. a motion, as indicated, to approve expenditure of £4,000 on Kisumu Water Supplies.

The pipe line from the source reservoir to Kisumu has become encrusted to such an extent that its capacity has been reduced almost to half. So that in hot weather Kisumu water consumption practically equals the available supply. The Kisumu water works produce about £8000 revenue this year & if something is not done about the present pipe line, a water shortage & a fall in revenue is feared.

Gov. has proposed to lay a new pipe at cost of £4000 & to pay for it by reallocation of £1000 amount from Item 3 of the 1933 Loan. (Presumably "Item 4" printed in the Resolution in (7) is a mistake for Item 3.)
Head V of Oct. 1934 Loans Statement. Paper shows balance under Item 3 of £24,266. This has since been reduced by £7000 by the 2nd Resolution on p 3 of (1) - leaving balance of £17,266.

? Approve as proposed, but some attention to be taken

Ormsby-Gill
25.5.37
J.E.V. Wade
110
20/5

8. Kenya Dist. - 7. Nairobi - 2 OCT 1937

9. A. Col. Sec, Kenya - 30v. - 12.9.37

The 12 copies of Report of Committee appointed to consider the proposed scheme for a Grouped Hospital at Nairobi.

The recommendation to proceed at once with these buildings for which there is real urgent need seems thoroughly sound. The meat of the Report lies in paras 7 & 8.

Put by *Cloughdale* 19/10

Will there get the Govt's proposals in due course.

Agreement x/v

Para 5 & 9 17 (Major Leslie Simons's views noted but rather out of date) are important.

Sir A. Wade tells me he feared Kenya was ripe for a building boom. I do not have the idea of whether this be but what can be done?

2 Oct. I say the Govt. will grant proposals with interest.

I am afraid they haven't got general agreement, but we, for the hospital scheme, there is some thing to be said for the objection to the other in the growing by the various schemes (para 5) but these worries are not serious ones.

As per above.

W. J. B.
20/10/37

56
Spence to [unclear]

Yes but the [unclear] Hospital is [unclear] necessary

The Flood

Have we any thing to show when the need for a building loan is likely to become urgent? If it has become then would be some advantage in coupling it with the outstanding land bank £250,000.

And, sooner or later, but not necessarily soon, we shall have to find out whether Kenya is ready to stand a loan for its reconstruction purposes.

Wed. 28.10.37

11. Ken. Kenya 720 27/11/37
(10 lines) Comms in progress made on certain proposals, in connection with the Grouped Hospital, to which it is hoped to give effect in the near future.

The proposed full scheme for the hospital would cost somewhere about £270,000 according to the report of the Committee. The scheme, which they suggested as a possible alternative, costs only

only with the African and Asiatic sections of the hospital. The idea was to provide 300 African beds and 30 for Asiatics.

Of these buildings the following were to be permanent:-

- (1) Asiatic Admission and Ward Block.
- (2) African Admission Section.
- (3) African Ward Section.
- (4) African Staff Quarters.
- (5) Drainage Works.
- (6) Part work on Steam Plant.
- (7) Part work on roads, drains, etc.

The total cost of the ^B ~~total~~ scheme, including some temporary works which I have not mentioned above, would have been 295,500, a figure which has since been raised to 2114,000 to correspond with present prices.

The sum available is 278,500 and the Governor has now decided to go ahead with the permanent works specified above and, later on, when the buildings are finished, he will be in a position to take a decision as to whether funds can be made available to carry out the full programme of the hospital or whether they will simply have to complete the alternative scheme and confine themselves to making some improvements to the European hospital. We have now got, as you know, the first suggestion for raising ^a ~~the~~ building ^{on} loan which will amount to about 2700,000, so that if it was to be combined with the outstanding Land Bank loan, it would be proper to go to the market for 21,000,000. If it is decided to let Kenya

raise

raise the 2700,000 which it contemplates, then it would probably be best to delay the outstanding 2250,000 (for which legislative power exists) and to combine the two, arrangements required for the Land Bank loan being advanced out of Kenya's small surplus, which ought to be able to stand up to 270,000 or 280,000, which in turn should be sufficient to supply the Land Bank for at least six months.

The Land Bank loan does not impact any further on Kenya since the money is about at a rate which would be repaid? *ask myself* *10/12*

X One could borrow from C.A. on the security of the Legislative Council's cash and the Government's assets. The other 2 would be on the other 2 reports.
Wed 20.12.1938

to Mr. Kenya 1. - 11. (forward), 4 JAN 1938
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

1111



27 November, 1937.

RECEIVED

- 3 DEC 1937

C. O. REGY

Sir,

10

With reference to your despatch No. 933 of the 27th October, on the subject of the proposed scheme for a Grouped Hospital at Nairobi, I have the honour to forward, for your information, the following brief particulars of the progress which has been made up to the present on certain proposals to which it is hoped to give effect in the near future.

2. The question of the adequacy and suitability of the proposed site, to which reference is made in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Report, has now been satisfactorily settled. It will be recalled that the Committee recommended that the complete hospital should, if possible, be built but that they considered that the most suitable alternative was to be found on the lines indicated in Scheme B, a copy of which is attached as an Annexure to the Report. The total cost of this scheme, taking into account a 20% increase necessitated by a recent rise in the costs of materials and labour, is approximately £114,600.

3. You are aware that there is a sum of £78,500 available for the scheme and for the present, as I have informed Legislative Council in my communication from the Chair of the 29th October, the work will be confined

to/

THE RT. HON. W. ORMSBY GORE, P.C., M.P.,
 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
 DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

to the permanent buildings enumerated in Appendix B of the Report; the preparation of drawings for this part of the scheme has already been put in hand. By the time work on these buildings has been completed it will be necessary to take a decision as to whether sufficient funds can be made available to proceed with the full programme of the Grouped Hospital, or whether it will be necessary merely to carry out the scheme as given in Appendix B at a total estimated cost of £14,600, together with some improvements to the European Hospital. I propose, therefore, to address you at a later date on this aspect of the question.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

R Brooke Popham

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL

G O V E R N O R.



THE SECRETARIAT,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

WHEN REPLYING
PLEASE QUOTE
NO. AND DATE

D/Leg.Co.26/3/8/54

RECEIVED
9 OCT 1937
C. 6.

14 September, 1937

The Acting Colonial Secretary
of the Colony and Protectorate
of Kenya presents his compliments
to the Under Secretary of State
for the Colonies, and has the
honour to forward twelve copies
each of the undermentioned
publications:

Report of the Committee appointed
to consider the proposed scheme
for a Grouped Hospital at
Nairobi

38103/27

Department of Agriculture Annual
Report, 1936, Volume II

38458/37

Medical Department Annual Report,
1936, including the Medical
Research Laboratory Annual
Report, 1936



COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED
TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSED SCHEME
FOR A GROUPED HOSPITAL
AT NAIROBI

1937

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER,
NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

13

Report of the Committee Appointed to Consider
the Proposed Scheme for a Grouped Hospital
at Nairobi

14

**Report of the Committee Appointed to Consider the
Proposed Scheme for a Grouped Hospital
at Nairobi**

*The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Nairobi.*

Sir,

In your letter S/B/BLD.3/7/5/7/1/5 of the 10th April, 1937, you notified our appointment as an *ad hoc* Committee with the following terms of reference:—

"To inquire into the standard of accommodation required for a Group Hospital, Nairobi, consisting of 30 European beds, 30 Asian beds, and 300 African beds; to consider the preliminary plans which have already been prepared, and advise in what way, if any, the said plans should be modified, having regard to the necessity for keeping capital costs within a reasonable compass."

2. We held meetings in the Railway Offices on the 19th and 22nd of April, on the 3rd, 17th and 28th of May, and on the 3rd of June; in which connexion we would like to place on record our appreciation of the action of the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in placing the Conference Room at our disposal.

On the 10th and 11th of May some of us visited the Kiambu Native Hospital, the Native and European Hospitals in Nairobi, and the Mathari Mental Hospital. Others visited the Kiambu Native Hospital on the 13th of May, and the Nairobi Native Hospital and the Mathari Mental Hospital on the 17th of May. The Government Architect, Mr. P. Dangerfield, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., and Dr. T. Farnworth Anderson attended all our meetings, and assisted us considerably in our discussions.

3. At our first meeting a discussion took place on the subject of our terms of reference, which, in view of the large sum of money involved, appeared to certain members of the Committee to be somewhat restricted, in that, if strictly interpreted, consideration of future requirements, and of the suitability of the proposed site in view of such probable future requirements, might be ruled out. The Chairman, however, assured the Committee that Government was anxious to receive recommendations on all relevant aspects, and that he would therefore not rule out discussion of these questions during the deliberations of the Committee.

4. Attention was next drawn to the terminating proviso contained in the terms of reference, which read, "having regard to the necessity for keeping capital costs within a reasonable compass", and the Chairman was asked what expenditure was envisaged.

It was pointed out that at the time the Grouped Hospital Scheme was first seriously investigated (at a time subsequent to the retirement of Dr. Gilks, when the question of throwing the design open to competition by local architects was mooted, the expenditure in view amounted to £72,000. At a later date, we understand, after rough preliminary estimates had been carefully discussed, the sum of £78,500 was mentioned.

It was then arranged that the Government Architect, accompanied by a Medical Officer, should visit South Africa in order to obtain information with regard to the most recent practice in hospital construction and design. On the return of these officers a scheme for a grouped hospital was worked out in detail, and the plans which have now been referred to us were prepared.

An estimate based on these plans, which amounted to £183,000, was submitted to Government in the third quarter of 1936, and was considered by the Loan Works Committee in December of that year.

In view, however, of the fact that only £78,500 had been allocated for the purpose, the Loan Works Committee requested Government to ascertain from the Director of Public Works, in consultation with the Director of Medical Services, what could be done for the sum of £78,500.

Acting on instructions subsequently issued, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Medical Services gave consideration to this question and informed Government that, in their view, the construction of a grouped hospital was not possible, and submitted three proposals for proceeding with certain parts of the scheme.

These proposals were considered at a meeting of the Loan Works Committee held on the 2nd April, 1937, when, as none of them provided for a complete grouped hospital, this Committee was appointed with the terms of reference, which are quoted at the beginning of this report.

In view of the increase in these estimates of probable cost, information was sought by certain members of the Committee as to the basis of costing on which the figure of

£183,000 had been arrived at. Were costs calculated on actual 1937 prices, or on the old prices which had been ruling during the past two years?

In reply, the Committee was informed that the basis of costs on which the calculations had been made were those ruling in 1936. It was then pointed out by certain members of the Committee that far from £183,000 being the sum involved if the preliminary plans submitted were adopted, a considerably increased sum would be required. The Director of Public Works agreed, and stated that, owing to recent increases in the cost of materials and of skilled labour, the present-day cost would be about £230,000. The greater part of the furniture and equipment would be transferred from existing hospitals. New equipment would be required, estimated to cost £6,000 approximately.

5. The Committee next examined the question of the site, and of the proposed lay-out of the buildings. Some members of the Committee expressed doubts as to whether the site would prove suitable for a large grouped hospital in view of the probable future requirements of such an institution, in that looking ahead and taking into consideration the provision of housing for the many categories of hospital employees, quarters for African nurses under training, quarters for the African Medical Training Corps, etc., the suggested site would possibly in the course of time prove barely sufficient for African requirements alone.

The Committee, however, was faced with the fact that the Laboratory had already been built, and the medical members of the Committee urged that the advantage of proximity to the Laboratory outweighed disadvantages of sloping ground, exposure to wind, and the noise of bullets and aeroplanes.

6. It was pointed out to us that the adoption of P.W.D. Plan 12737, which we recommend, would involve building on a small piece of land at present occupied by the K.A.R. We strongly recommend therefore that steps should be taken to reserve this area which, in our view, is essential. We would further recommend that, in order to allow for future requirements, the site should be enlarged by moving the whole of the boundary on the K.A.R. side 300 feet in a northerly direction.

7. Before commenting on the preliminary plans in detail we wish to stress that the existing hospital accommodation in

Nairobi has been carefully examined by the Committee, who *unanimously* agree that there is urgent need for vastly improved hospital accommodation alike for Europeans, Asians and Africans, and we wish to state most emphatically that in our opinion a radical amelioration of existing conditions can be no longer delayed. For that reason, after most careful investigation, we consider that the construction of a complete Grouped Hospital, somewhat on the lines of the carefully thought out plans submitted to us, which should provide adequate accommodation for some years to come, would be the most satisfactory way in which to remedy the present extremely unsatisfactory state of affairs.

We realize that this would result in the expenditure of a capital sum in excess of that originally contemplated, but it is difficult, in the face of the medical evidence submitted, to see how this expenditure can be curtailed should the full scheme be adhered to, for reasons which will be found set out hereunder.

We would point out that if, after the lapse of a few years, the site is found to be congested, and it is considered necessary or advisable to construct an additional hospital, the buildings erected under the scheme before us could be utilized as additional blocks for the remaining sections without further alteration; thus expenditure on the present scheme would not be wasted.

8. Should, however, Government decide that funds cannot at present be found for the full scheme, we desire to recommend that in view of the urgency of the need for improved hospital accommodation to which we have already referred, consideration should be given to the possibility of proceeding at least with that part of the scheme which would provide for the Asian and African sections, and at the same time improving the accommodation and sanitation in the present European Hospital. We understand that alternative proposals have already been submitted to Government. The question of how far any alternative can go must depend on the amount of money which it is decided to make available. We have considered various possible alternatives, and while we adhere to our view that the complete hospital should (if possible) be built, we consider that the most suitable alternative is to be found on the lines indicated in Scheme B, a copy of which is appended to this report.

9. Having commented on the general aspects of the problem, we will proceed to comment on the details of the preliminary plans submitted.

As regards the general lay-out, we examined the possibility of achieving economy by means of a more compact radial design, in which the ward blocks would radiate from a central administration block, and thus obviate the necessity for long covered ways. Sketch plans were prepared accordingly by the architect, but it was found that the capital cost would be increased, and in view of the further difficulties of obtaining proper orientation and an even moderate segregation, the proposal was discarded. Should the full scheme be proceeded with, we therefore recommend the adoption of the lay-out shown in P.W.D. Plan 12737. Consideration should be given to the question of placing the nurses' home in closer proximity to the hospital buildings.

10. In considering the question of the standard of accommodation to be provided, we have examined the plans in detail, and we have also studied the existing standards in the hospitals which we have visited. In the opinion of the professional members of our Committee, the standard of accommodation shown in the plans represents the minimum which should be provided, and we do not therefore feel justified in recommending any reduction. In this connexion it is obviously necessary to consider not merely the comfort of the patients but also the provision of adequate working space for the doctors and nursing staff.

11. In the African block, the plans submitted provide for wards 22 feet wide. In our opinion, the saving in expenditure involved by narrow wards will not compensate for the fact that the width provided in the plan will not allow sufficient room in the centre of the ward for necessary furniture, and at the same time for the passage of stretchers, etc. We recommend that the width should be increased to 24 feet, and we understand that this addition is estimated to cost £1,456.

12. We have considered the possibility of reducing the size of the various service rooms in the central portions of the African blocks, but, in view of the fittings with which these rooms will have to be equipped, we were informed that efficiency and convenience would be seriously impaired if they were to be made any smaller.

13. The European block appeared to us to have been designed more on the lines of a nursing home than of a

hospital, and we were informed that the provision of so many small rooms would considerably increase the cost of nursing. It was also represented to us that thirty beds would not meet the needs of the European community in the immediate future, and that this number should be increased to forty. We have therefore prepared new plans* to provide more wards and fewer single and double rooms, and ten additional beds. The revised plan, which we submit herewith, provides for forty beds, giving, together with the four beds in the admission block, a total of forty-four beds, the additional cost of which is estimated at £2,000. We consider, however, that the revised plan may require some further modification so as to provide more light and ventilation in the corridor.

14. We do not recommend any reduction in the standard provided in the Asian block. In this case the provision of single rooms is, in our opinion, justified owing to the absence of nursing-home accommodation for Asians in Nairobi. We consider it essential that, before these plans are finally approved, an opportunity will be taken of again consulting representative Asian medical men in order to ensure that suitable arrangements are made for the nursing of Asian patients of all classes and for the preparation of food. Inadequate consideration of these complications has contributed largely to the difficulty of inducing Asian patients to make even reasonable use of the admittedly not entirely satisfactory hospital facilities which at present exist.

15. In regard to the administration block, while it would be possible as a makeshift to find room elsewhere for most of its facilities, it would at least be necessary to provide a dispensary and accommodation for two resident medical officers. Consequently, the elimination of this block would not result in a saving of the whole cost, and the reduced saving would not, in our opinion, be commensurate with the loss of convenience and efficiency.

16. At first sight it appeared to us that the ancillary buildings, such as the kitchens, stores and laundry, offered an opportunity of achieving some saving. However, on examining in detail the requirements of an institution housing 360 or 370 patients and attendant staff, we are unable to recommend any reduction. We inquired into the possibility of dispensing with the laundry and having the washing done by contract, but this suggestion had to be rejected, as a disinfectant and foul linen room would have to be built in any case, and putting

* P.W.D. Head Office Drawing No. 12892.

the washing out to contract would probably necessitate a larger supply of linen, and might tend to spread disease. We consider that provision for cooling the mortuary should be made, as is invariably done even in England. This would entail some additional cost.

In regard to the Asian Nurses' Home, we recommend that single cubicles should be provided. The additional cost would not be large.

Note by Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck

17. Major Cavendish-Bentinck wishes to place on record the fact that he disapproves of the present proposed lay-out of ancillary buildings.

In the first place, he considers that a communal kitchen will be found extremely unsatisfactory, both from the point of view of the Asian and of the European patients. The three races have different dietaries—a question which is further complicated in the case of the Asians by religious and sectarian considerations. Each block should therefore have its own kitchen. This will enable kitchens to be situated in closer proximity to the wards. The long distance which separates the kitchen from the wards in the existing European Hospital has always been pointed out as one of its more serious shortcomings; a defect which is merely being accentuated in the design submitted for the proposed Grouped Hospital, under which food will have to be conveyed a distance of at least 400 feet, or 130 yards, through the open to the European block, and about 300 yards through the open to the Asian block.

Secondly, in Major Cavendish-Bentinck's opinion, the European block should have its own operating theatre, and its own mortuary, as, at the risk of being considered bigoted, he cannot overlook the fact that Europeans have by century-old tradition, and by virtue of their own particular type of civilization, acquired the right of adhering to their own customs and standards of living, of submitting to surgical vivisection and as regards death. Furthermore, there are devotional considerations which in his opinion necessitate the provision of a separate mortuary if decency and respect for European deceased are to be preserved.

Further, he considers that provision for cooling the mortuary should be made, as is invariably done even in England. This has now been recommended by the whole Committee.

8

Lastly, Major Cavendish-Bentinck considers that a separate laundry should also be provided for each block, as he does not consider that it would be sanitary or even reasonable to risk Asians having their washing mixed with that of Africans, or that the laundry of Europeans should be mixed with that of the other two races. He does not believe that in practice the mere division of one building into three parts will constitute sufficiently safe segregation.

Note by Remaining Members

18. With regard to the question of the lay-out of the ancillary buildings which is discussed in the preceding note, we desire to place it on record that during the course of our deliberations we have given particular attention to this aspect of the scheme, and that, in the view of a majority of the Committee, the arrangements which are proposed should not result in difficulties such as Major Cavendish-Bentinck anticipates, nor offend the susceptibilities of the members of any community.

In our view, the kitchen block which is proposed cannot be regarded as a "communal kitchen," since it comprises three separate kitchens, each with its own larder and washing-up and service arrangements, which have been so arranged as to provide complete distinction between the kitchens. We understand that it is proposed to convey food from the kitchens to the wards in heated wagons.

In respect of the operating theatres, we are also of opinion that the arrangements which have been made for segregation are adequate, and we would also add that we have been impressed by the medical arguments which have been advanced with regard to the increase of efficiency which will be obtained by the grouping of the theatres.

As regards the laundry arrangements, we would observe that, as the laundry block is divided into three parts, each with its separate entrance and drying ground, and European supervision for the whole, there should be no opportunity for the washing from the three hospitals which compose the group to become mixed.

As regards the mortuary arrangements, we would observe that we have recommended that there should be separate viewing rooms for each community, and that, subject to this modification, we are satisfied with the arrangements which are proposed.

9

On the general question of ancillary buildings, we would observe that, in our view, some of the advantages of the group system would not be fully achieved if each group of wards were to have its separate kitchen, laundry and mortuary.

19. The plans for African staff quarters represent the minimum which should be provided, and, while we would like to see some improvement, considerations of economy prevent us from making any definite recommendation. In this connexion we understand that there is a proposal to approach an extra-colonial institution with a view to obtaining additional funds which would provide for the construction of a larger and much more suitable hostel for African nurses and probationers who are undergoing training. We would add that we attach great importance to the training of African women as nurses for Africans, as the natural development for the future.

We have inquired into the standard of construction, and we are satisfied that it would be undesirable to reduce this standard. We recommend that in the Asian and African blocks the central parts of the wards, which are used as passages, should be paved with wood blocks or some other suitable material. It is not anticipated that this would add very materially to the cost, and it would considerably ameliorate conditions for the nursing staff.

20. In conclusion, our recommendations can be summarized as follows:—

(1) We consider that the existing hospital facilities in Nairobi for Europeans, Asians and Africans are inadequate and out of date, and, from the medical point of view, in many respects deplorable.

(2) If funds can be made available, we consider that the most satisfactory way of remedying the present unsatisfactory state of affairs would be to proceed forthwith with the construction of a Grouped Hospital, on the general lines of the plans submitted to us, subject to the minor modifications we have suggested.

(3) In view of the evidence which has been adduced, we are unable to recommend any reduction in the general standard which has been proposed for such a Grouped Hospital.

(4) The approximate cost of such a Grouped Hospital, together with the necessary ancillary buildings, will be £230,000.

(5) Should Government decide that funds cannot be made available for the complete scheme, we recommend that an alternative scheme should be adopted, as suggested in paragraph 8 above, which, whilst remedying the existing position, would keep capital costs within a smaller compass, and, at the same time, permit of the completion of the full scheme as and when funds become available.

21. Finally, we would like to place on record our view that Government's policy of co-operation between the Departments of Medical Services and Public Works, and the decision to send a specialist officer from each Department to examine modern practice in South Africa and elsewhere, has resulted in the production of a most carefully thought-out scheme. The Director of Medical Services, the Director of Public Works, Mr. P. Dangerfield, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., and Dr. T. Farnworth Anderson are to be commended for their careful and painstaking investigation of this highly industrial and complicated problem. We also wish to express our thanks to our efficient Secretary, Mr. R. A. Wilkinson.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

G. D. RHODES,
A. R. PATERSON,
C. H. WALMSLEY,
F. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK,
THOS. A. WOOD,
A. J. JEX BLAKE,
G. V. W. ANDERSON,
G. BERESFORD STOOKE

(Chairman)

12th June, 1937.

APPENDIX A

PLANS

The following P.W.D. plans were examined by the Committee.
P.W.D. Head Office Drawings—

No. 12406-15.
Nos. 12737 and 12737/A and 8379/D.
Nos. 12879 and 12871.
No. 12892.

The adoption of the following is recommended:—

The layout shown in No. 12737 with the additional area shown in No. 12737/A and 8379/D.

The Hospital buildings shown in Nos. 12407, 12409, 12415 and 12892.

APPENDIX B

GROUP HOSPITAL, NAIROBI

Scheme B (March, 1937)

The Asian and African Blocks being of permanent construction.
Number of Beds: African, 200; Asian, 30.

	£	
Asian Admission and Ward Block	13,700	Permanent
African Admission Section	7,300	Permanent
African Ward Section	33,100	Permanent
Operating Theatre and X-Ray Block	3,600	Temporary
Kitchens, Stores and Boiler House	2,600	Temporary
Laundry, Disinfecter, etc.	1,400	Temporary
Asian Nurses' Home	400	Temporary
African Staff Quarters	6,000	Permanent
Drainage, Sewage Disposal, Incinerator, etc.	5,000	Permanent
Steam Plant and Distribution	5,000	Semi-permanent
Roads, paths, surface drains, etc.	2,800	permanent
		permanent
	79,100	
Contingencies, 5 per cent	3,950	
	83,050	
Establishment Charges, 18 per cent	12,450	
	£ 95,500	

Note.—The figures shown in this Scheme were based on prices ruling in 1935. To bring them up to date about 20 per cent should be added.

APPENDIX A PLANS

The following P.W.D. plans were examined by the Committee.
P.W.D. Head Office Drawings—

Nos. 12406-15.

Nos. 12737 and 12737/A and 8379/D.

Nos. 12879 and 12871.

No. 12892.

The adoption of the following is recommended:—

The layout shown in No. 12737 with the additional areas shown in No. 12737/A and 8379/D.

The Hospital buildings shown in Nos. 12407, 12409-12415 and 12892.

APPENDIX B

GROUP HOSPITAL, NAIROBI

Scheme B (March, 1937)

The Asian and African Blocks being of permanent construction.
Number of Beds: African, 300; Asian, 30.

	£	
Asian Admission and Ward Block ..	13,700	Permanent
African Admission Section ..	7,300	Permanent
African Ward Section ..	33,100	Permanent
Operating Theatre and X-Ray Block ..	3,500	Temporary
Kitchens, Stores and Boiler House ..	2,500	Temporary
Laundry, Disinfecter, etc. ..	1,400	Temporary
Asian Nurses' Home ..	400	Temporary
African Staff Quarters ..	6,000	Permanent
Drainage, Sewage Disposal, Incinerator, etc. ..	5,000	Permanent
Steam Plant and Distribution ..	5,000	Semi- permanent
Roads, paths, surface-drains, etc. ..	2,500	Semi- permanent
	79,100	
Contingencies, 5 per cent ..	3,950	
	83,050	
Establishment Charges, 15 per cent ..	12,450	
	£ 95,500	

Note.—The figures shown in this Scheme were based on prices ruling in 1936. To bring them up to date about 20 per cent should be added.

C. O.

Mr. ~~Keen~~ 1-16-37

Mr.

Mr.

Sir H. Moore

Sir G. Tomlinson

Sir C. Batsonley

Sir J. Shackburgh

Perms. U.S. of S.

Party. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

38/26/37

O. D.
R 1-10-37
D

2 OCT 1937

O. D.
R 1-10-37
D

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 561 of the 22nd of Sept.

and to convey to you my approval of the proposal to introduce a motion in the Legislative Council to authorize the expenditure of a sum of £4000 from the unexpended balance of the 1933 loan on the Kiunga Water Supply.

In the draft motion as worked in your despatch "item 4" would appear to be a clerical error for "item 3"

DRAFT.

Kenya
NO Draft
Gov.

FURTHER ACTION.

(Signed) W. ORMSBY GORE.

AIR MAIL

KENYA
No. 561



21
7
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
NAIROBI
KENYA

RECEIVED

28 SEP 1937

C. O. REGY

22 September, 1957.

Sir,

6
With reference to correspondence on the subject of the re-allocation of Loan Balances, terminating with your despatch No. 362 of the 30th April, 1957, I have the honour to state that, subject to your approval, it is proposed to introduce the following motion in the Legislative Council during the next session:-

"Be it resolved that this Council hereby approves the expenditure of a sum of £4000 upon the purposes specified in the schedule hereto, as a charge against Loan account, and further approves provision being made therefor by re-allocation of the amount from Item 4 'such further items as the Governor may, with the approval of the Legislative Council, signified by resolution, and of the Secretary of State, determine', of the £306,600 Loan (1955).

Schedule
Water Supplies
Kisumu £4000*

①
The circumstances in which the re-allocation of this sum is considered desirable are detailed below:-

2. Owing to the increased demand for water and the decreased carrying capacity of the main from the intake, due to incrustation and deterioration of the pipes, it is necessary to lay a new 6" main from the service reservoir to the Awach River Crossing. The capacity of the present pipe line, which was

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
W. ORMSBY GORE, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

originally 541,000 gallons a day, has been reduced to 180,000 gallons a day as the result of corrosion, and it is probable that this capacity will decrease still further in course of time. The consumption during the hottest time of the year is almost equal to the supply obtainable from the gravitation main, and while the estimated increase in a town such as Kisumu is to some extent a matter of conjecture, there appears to be every prospect of development. In this connection, I would observe that there has been a regular increase in Kisumu Waterworks revenue since its commencement in 1927, an apparent decrease in 1931-33 being almost entirely due to the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration cutting down their requirements.

It is estimated that this revenue in 1937 will amount to approximately £8,000 and it is the opinion of the Acting Director of Public Works that, if the main is not replaced before the next dry season, there will be a serious shortage and consequent loss of revenue from this supply.

3. Efforts have been made to control the deterioration of the pipes by adjustment of the lime content of the water leaving the filters, and a measure of improvement in retarding the rate of deterioration has been effected, but as I have stated a stage has now been reached when the consumption of the town almost equals the supply which the main is capable of delivering.

4. In the construction of the new main, it is intended to use asbestos cement pipes which have a greater length of life, and have proved more satisfactory generally than the existing unlined steel pipes and do not lose capacity appreciably with the lapse of time.

It is proposed to recondition the old pipes with a view

to utilizing them partly in the gravitation main and partly in the distribution system to replace existing pipes when an increased discharge is necessary.

5. It may be added that if the amount of £4000 were to be found from the Kisumu Water Supply Renewals Fund, this would be completely exhausted, including the 1957 contribution.

6. In view of the fact that it is anticipated that the next session of the Legislative Council will open towards the end of October, it will be appreciated if your authorisation of the introduction of the above motion may be conveyed at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,



GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

C. O.

Mr. Flood. 29.4.37

Mr.

Mr.

Sir C. Parkinson

Sir G. Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley

Sir J. Stuckburgh

Parli. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State

See (7)

S4

AIR MAIL.

C.D.
R 29 APR
D 30

30 April, 1937.

DRAFT.

KENYA.

Sir,

NO. 357

I have the honour to acknowledge

Governor.

the receipt of Mr. Wade's despatch No. 96

of the 8th of February, explaining the

manner in which the reserve of £3,141

to meet unforeseen contingencies in

respect of the works contemplated has

been computed. I have already in my

telegram No. 19 of the 26th of January

authorised the proposed reallocations

and the introduction of the necessary

motions in the Legislative Council, and

I trust that the works contemplated will

proceed satisfactorily.

I have, etc.

(Signed) W. ORMSBY GORE

FURTHER ACTION.

Colonial Office,

Downing Street, S.W.1. 25

28th April, 1937.

Dear Wade,

I have not yet written to thank you for your long letter of the 18th of February, No.D/FNCE.20/L/XVI/53 in which you explained the various figures about the re-allocation of the loan. I am afraid I also owe you an apology for having been rather dense. As you say, it is quite a simple transaction, but somehow or other we could not quite follow it at this end. Still, we have perfect confidence in you and your finances. You are getting a despatch to confirm the whole proceedings.

Yours sincerely,

J.L.G.

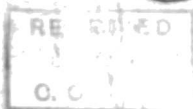
A. DE V. WADE, ESQ., C.M.G., O.B.E.

KENYA.

No. 96



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.



8 February, 1937.

Sir,

2
I have the honour to refer to your telegram No. 19 of the 26th January on the subject of the reallocation of Loan Balances, and in connection therewith to transmit a schedule explanatory of the manner in which the reserve of £5,141 to meet unforeseen contingencies in respect of the works contemplated, has been computed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

A. H. ...
ACTING GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
W. GOMSBY GORE, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

SUMMARY
of
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF PROPOSED
REALLOCATIONS FROM LOAN FUNDS

Total Provision for Public Buildings	...	£	1,558,198
<u>Deduct</u>			
Borrowing Powers not utilised	...		<u>61,682</u>
Actual Cash available	... ..		1,496,516
<u>Deduct</u>			
Expenditure			
(a) To 31/12/36	...	£	21,355,885
(b) To complete present programme	£	82,490	<u>1,416,375</u>
Available under 1930 Loan	... ..		80,141
<u>Deduct</u>			
Amount to be held in reserve for contingencies	... ..		<u>3,141</u>
Leaves available, 1930 Loan	... ..		77,000
New proposals	... ..		<u>84,000</u>
Shortage in 1930 Loan to be met from 1933 Loan..	... ..		<u>7,000</u>

Dough
AIRMAIL.

D/PNCE.20/1/XVI/53.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

18th February, 1937.

Dear Flood,

3
1
Many thanks for your letter of the 3rd February. I am sorry that our Confidential despatch No. 3 of the 9th January about re-allocation of loan funds should have appeared so complicated.

*Not yet read
2-3-37*

2
2. I rather think that most of the questions which you raised in your letter will have been already explained in the summary attached to Kenya despatch No. 96 of the 8th February which we sent off in response to your telegram No. 19 of the 26th January; at the risk of being tedious, however, it may obviate any further misunderstanding if I amplify the various points now. In passing, I must say in self-defence that we cannot quite see how either the memorandum laid before the Loan Works Building Committee or the despatch has become so abstruse, and we have a sort of sneaking feeling that the enclosure to your letter itself has tended to wrap up and render involved what is a simple transaction.

3. First of all, as far as the final figure for Central Offices is concerned, pending the passing of the proposed resolutions, £110,000 is correct. This sum, as you say, is shown at the top of page 46 of the Director of Public Works' Report on Loan Funds Expenditure and in Appendix III on page 14 of the Sessional Loan Statement No. LXV. (Incidentally I am sorry that the inadvertent omission of the word "Statement" after "Sessional Loan" in paragraph 4 of our despatch should have caused so much head-scratching). It is equally correct that in 1935 approval was given to take £4,682 out of the figure for the Central

Offices,

J.E.W. FLOOD, ESQ., C.M.G.,
COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Offices, then of course amounting to £154,882. This larger figure was shown in Appendix III on page 14 of the Sessional Loan Statement No. XIII of June, 1935 before the deduction had been made, and the reduced figure was shown for the first time on page 14, Appendix III of Sessional Loan Statement No. XIV for November, 1935.

4. It has always been the practice here, and we imagine that it is the practice elsewhere, after the reallocation by resolution of sums previously appearing to the credit of one item to another item to make the appropriate reduction in the succeeding Sessional Loan Statement, and the practice does not previously ever appear to have resulted in any misunderstanding.

X 5. The enclosure to despatch No. 96 of the 8th February clears up your next point, i.e. what is left of sums actually raised and put in the till and not spent, and what we want to spend it on. I am attaching an additional copy of that summary to this letter. When the resolutions have been passed and the necessary adjustments made in the next Sessional Loan Statement, of which you will receive copies, the whole matter should be clear.

62 was my error
J.

6. Finally, so far as the unraised sum is concerned - £61,682 incidentally, and not £62,682 - we never have pretended that it was an asset, but at the same time it does form a part of the total authorised loan and as such it has always had to be shown in the successive Sessional Loan Statements. Our allocations are of course based on the authorised total and, consequently, in calculating the net figure of amounts available for expenditure we must deduct it.

7. In amplification of the first sentence in paragraph 4 of my despatch in question, with the word "Statement" inserted therein, the following will perhaps explain how the sum of £80,141 was arrived at.

The difference between the second and fifth columns in Appendix III of the Sessional Loan Statement of October, 1936, gives the estimated balance which should normally be available for expenditure during 1937 upon each of the items shown in the first column. The addition of such balances, after taking into account the excess expenditure of £22,958 on items 5 and 6 in the summary on page 14, comes to £224,313. From this figure, however, it is necessary to deduct the unraised amount of

£61,682...

261,682, thus leaving a figure of £162,631. Obviously the whole of this £162,631 could not be allocated to the new projects proposed in my despatch because £77,490 has to be kept back for building the Group Hospital at Nairobi and £5,000 for completing the European Girls' Secondary School accommodation at Nairobi. The difference remains therefore available for allocation from the 1950 Loan to the new projects, i.e. the sum of £80,141.

The Treasury prepare the successive Sessional Loan Statements and it has been suggested to them by the Secretariat from time to time that the Appendices would be improved by the addition of a sixth column, showing the difference between the second and fifth columns. So far the suggestion has not been adopted, but I now propose to instruct that it should be unless the Treasury can produce very good reasons why it should not.

8. I hope this makes the whole matter clear.

Yours sincerely,

A. L. Woods

P.S. Anyhow it is a relief to know that whatever we want to do is approved.

SUMMARY
of
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF PROPOSED
REALLOCATIONS FROM LOAN FUNDS

Total Provision for Public Buildings	...	1,558,198	
Deduct			
Borrowing Powers not utilized	...	61,682	
Actual Cash available	... ..	1,496,516	
Deduct			
Expenditure			
(a) To 31/12/36	... ..	21,333,885	
(b) To complete present programme.	£ 82,490	1,416,575	
Available under 1930 Loan	... ..	80,111	
Deduct			
Amount to be held in reserve for contingencies	... ..	3,111	
Leaves available, 1930 Loan	... ..	77,000	
New proposals	... ..	84,000	
Shortage in 1930 Loan to be met from 1935 Loan..	... ..	7,000	

It requires no ordinary degree of genius to wrap up and render involved what ought to be simple transactions. The two main points are (1) what money have they actually got? (2) What do they want to spend it on? Yet these simple matters are obscured and overlaid with words and the resolution in the despatch differs a bit (and no explanation is given) and, to help the reader, is typed in a thoroughly muddled way in paragraph 6. (The similar despatch of the 8th July 1935 shows how it ought to have been copied out).

Apparently they have got available - unspent balances of loans	£80,141
Also from the 1935 loan there is a sum which can be spent on approved objects of	£24,266
And from the 1935 loan a similar sum of	<u>£10,500</u>
	£114,907
They want to spend	
European Boys' School	£15,500
Indian - - - - -	£36,800
L.A.R. lines (in addition to the present £267).	<u>£31,313</u>
	£83,613

That's all right and it leaves a balance of money raised but not spent (as distinct from the £62,682 which they can borrow) of £31,294. But it appears that £22,957 has been spent on projects which are deferred or are useless and £1 is still out on the Maize Drying Plant. So to regularize the proceedings this £22,958 has to be added to the sum to be spent making £106,571.

This tallies with the sums which it is proposed to re-allocate (£68,573 from the Central Offices, plus £10,998 from the £14,139 unallocated, plus £7,000 from the 1935 loan as stated in the second resolution). There have

have to be two resolutions because the £7,000 is on a different footing to a reallocation.

But the Central Office vote was £110,000 of which £9,161 has been spent leaving £100,839. How this is reconciled with £80,141 I can't see. In 1925 approval was given for allotting £44,000 of the Central Office sum to other buildings but then this shouldn't still be £110,000 in the print.

When the £88,573 is taken from the vote for the Central Offices there will be left £12,266 under this sub-head. £10,996 will disappear from the unallocated "£14,139", leaving £3,141 under that (I can't see why).

Then the memorandum complicates it more, by taking the vote from the Central Offices in these bits

K.A.R. lines	21,317	
European Boys' School.	15,500	
Indian Boys' School.	18,802	(plus £14,139).

£65,615.

The last page of the memorandum (paragraph 7), shows what was to have been the result: viz:-

Left in the Central Offices.	£25,224	(This sum added to the £65,615 above comes to £100,839 which is the available sum from the Central Offices)
------------------------------	---------	---

Plus sums under Housing and Public Buildings amounting to -

£49,416
£84,640

of which £22,908 has been spent and £62,662 has never been there. So the "Balance" would have been really nothing.

Therefore it appears that the resolutions in the despatch have only a sketchy connection with the memo. and neither has much to do with the print. Also

paragraph

33

paragraph 5 of the despatch does not tally with the resolutions in paragraph 6.

Anyhow what is wanted is to take

- (a) 288,573 from the vote for the Central Office
- (b) 210,998 (or 214,179 as the case may be) from the Unallocated sum.
- (c) 27,000 from the 1933 free balance.

and spend it on the schools and K.A.A. lines and in adjusting the account by 222,958. There should then be left in the accounts 212,236 under the Central Offices 23,141 (or nothing) under 'Unallocated' (p.14 of the print) 217,266 from the 1933 loan and 210,500 from the 1936 loan.

If the 260,141 is right they won't have these sums or anything like it; but they will still be on the right side.

3

C. O.

AIR MAIL

Mr. Hood 30-1

Hand (4)

For my sig

Mr.

Mr.

Sir C. Parkinson.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Permt. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

C.O.
7-FEB
0-1

83 FEB 1957

Jr

Dear lords

Your conf. disp. nos of the

9th of January about re-allocating
Loan funds has turned us all into
semi-nomads. I enclose a copy of
one note on it which though written
rather neatly does express what we
feel. We may be done, but are not?

If you look at the top of p. 46

of the large report by the J.P.W. on Loan
Funds Expenditure you will see that
£110,000 was the final figure for the
Central Office. This tallies with the
figure given in the Home Services Paper
of October 1956 (called "Services Loan
in para 4 of your disp. which caused some
head scratching till we saw what it meant)

But in 1955 approval was given
to take £44,892 of this for hospitals etc
and these works we said to be proceeding
I think if you compare the way the
works are put

DRAFT.

A. de V. Wade by C.A.B. D.A.B.

Typed since 9 26/1/57
dipped at X

FURTHER ACTION.

what we should like to have is
a statement showing what you
have actually got ^{into} from the Loans
i.e. what is left of sums actually raised
and put in the till and not spent
and ~~what~~ ^{what} ~~exactly~~ what you want to
spend it on. That unraised £62,000 is
not an asset; you haven't raised it yet
till you do it has no business to appear
beyond a note saying "There is still power
to borrow £62,682."

It ought to be possible to produce
this without resort to "accounting" but
it may not be, so would you please
tell some one in to do it. I did
write to Debel in 1935 and he replied
and made my head swim. You would not
bother me if I were asked to explain to the
same ruffian on the 2.0.0. just what things
want to do.

Sorry to be a part in and a matter
but I can't help it.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. E. W. FLOOD

38716/37 Aug 2

C. O.

Mr. (Hand 26.1.37)
Mr.
Mr.

and (5)

boxed
9.0. Pm
26-1-37
H.A.

Sir C. Parkinson.
Sir G. Tomlinson.
Sir C. Bottomley. 26.1.37
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Permt. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

no 19
27 JAN
D 27

code
DRAFT. *tit*

Governor
hand
tit

Your confidential despatch 9 Jan No 3
agree to proposed introduction of proposed
resolutions but they do not seem to allow
for reserve of £3,141 contemplated
in para 5 of the despatch.

FURTHER ACTION.

AIR MAIL

KENYA

No. 3

RECEIVED

19 JAN 1937

C. O. REC



GOVERNMENT HOUSE

NAIROBI

KENYA

CONFIDENTIAL

9 January, 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's Confidential (3) despatch of the 26th August, 1935, and connected correspondence on the subject of the erection of public buildings from Loan Funds, and to transmit, for your consideration, details of certain reallocations which have recently been recommended by my advisers for the following purposes.

2. It will be recalled that in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Acting Governor's Confidential despatch No. 60 of the 27th April, 1935, proposals were made to replace certain buildings which, it was generally accepted, could only be described as public scandals. These proposals were approved by your predecessor in his despatch of the 25th August, 1935, and as a result certain works were put in hand. After the re-allocations by which these works were financed, however, there still remained available various amounts in Loan balances allocated to public buildings but which had not been expended. These balances during the past few years had, as you are aware, been required to support the Colony's cash position and had accordingly been carefully conserved. For some little time, however, it had become increasingly apparent that the necessity for conserving

THE RT. HON.

W. CHURCHILL, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWLING STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

(9) 38116/35

(1) 38116/35

(9) 38116/35

Ans 2

36

2.

conserving these balances from the point of view of the cash position, was disappearing, and towards the end of 1936 Sir Joseph Byrne decided that it would no longer be economical to refrain from using them for the purpose of carrying out other very necessary works which, as you are aware, have been calling for attention for some time past.

3. Proposals for expending the remaining balances were accordingly submitted by Sir Joseph Byrne for consideration by the Loan Works (Buildings) Committee in December last. I take this opportunity of transmitting, for your information, the accompanying copy of a memorandum prepared for the purpose which shows the general state of the existing balances, and the details of the proposals considered by the Committee.

x
i.e. the statement
read before Council
in Oct.

4. The memorandum shewed, by reference to the Sessional Loan of October, 1936, that there would be in 1937 an unexpended balance of £80,141 under the Head "Public Buildings" available for allocation to new buildings. The works with which it was decided to proceed as a matter of urgency are detailed in paragraph 5 of the memorandum and it is not, I think, necessary to stress that urgency. It will be observed that their total estimated cost is £84,000 and that it was proposed, subject to your sanction, to allocate the required balance of £3859 from Item 3 of the Schedule to the Specific Loan Ordinance, 1935, which reads as follows:

"Such further items as the Governor may, with the approval of the Legislative Council signified by resolution, and of the Secretary of State, determine £24,266."

5. The Committee duly recommended the proposals made in the memorandum but advised that of the balance under Item 3 of the Specific Loan Ordinance, 1935, the

sum

sum of £7000 should be allocated to "Public Buildings", in order to provide the Public Works Department with a reserve of £3,141 to meet unforeseen contingencies in connection with the works contemplated.

6. Mr. Wade has accepted the advice of the Committee that the necessary detailed allocations and reallocations should be submitted to the Legislative Council for consideration at an early date and it is proposed that such action should take the form of the following two motions:

"Be it resolved that this Council hereby approves the expenditure of a sum of £99,571 upon the purposes specified in the Schedule hereto as a charge against Loan Account and further approves provision being made therefor by reallocation of the following amounts from the sum already approved and unallocated:-

Public Buildings

Other Buildings

Nairobi Central Offices	288,573
Unallocated	10,998
	<u>299,571</u>

Schedule

Educational Buildings

European	
Nairobi (Boys' Boarding	
European Primary	
School)	15,500

Indian	
Nairobi (Indian Elementary	
Boys' School)	29,800

Other Buildings

Nairobi K.A.R. Lines	31,313
----------------------	--------

Investigations and designs for abandoned and deferred projects	22,957
--	--------

Maize Drying Installation	1
	<u>299,571.</u>

"Be it resolved that this Council hereby approves the expenditure of a sum of £7,000 upon the purposes specified in the Schedule hereto as a charge against Loan Account and further approves provision being made therefor by reallocation of the amount from Item 3 "Such further items as the Governor may, with the approval of the Legislative Council signified by resolution, and of the Secretary of State, determine" of £305,600

Load

x 65,615
22,957
88,572

14,129
3,107
10,998

"Loan 1933.

Schedule.

Public Buildings

Educational Buildings

Indian,

Nairobi (Indian Elementary
Boys' School)

£7,000."

- (7) 38116/36
7. As regards the amount of £22,957 mentioned in the Schedule to the first motion I would observe that you have already approved the opening of a new subhead "Investigations and Designs for Abandoned and Deferred Projects" in your despatch No. 744 of the 24th September, 1936. The Treasurer has advised, however, that the reallocation of £22,957 to the new subhead from some other "Public Buildings" subhead requires formal sanction.
8. In order that the desired works may proceed as early as possible it is intended that the two motions should be taken in the Legislative Council during the next session which will be held at the end of January or early in February. It would be appreciated, therefore, if your approval of the second motion could be conveyed if possible by the end of this month.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,


ACTING GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

LOAN WORKS (BUILDINGS) COMMITTEE.MEMORANDUM.Expenditure of Balances remaining
in Loan under the Head - "Public Buildings".

As members of the Committee are aware Loan Balances have been carefully conserved since 1931, having at times been required to maintain the cash position of the Colony, and with few exceptions the Loan programme approved at that time has not been put into effect. Although most of the buildings which were contemplated in 1931 are still required, circumstances have changed and demands for other buildings have necessitated a review of the original programme. His Excellency the Governor has had occasion in recent years frequently to refer publicly to the desirability of certain new buildings to take the place of existing temporary buildings which can only be described as public scandals.

The necessity for close conservation of Loan Balances is considered to have disappeared and His Excellency is of opinion that it is no longer economical to refrain from utilising them for the purpose of eradicating as many of the public scandals as possible.

2. The Seasonal Loan Statement of October, 1936, shows that in 1937 there should be an unexpended balance of £80,141, under the Head - "Public Buildings", available for allocation to new buildings. The figure is arrived at as follows:-

Provision (vide column 1 of the summary on page 14 of the statement)...	...	...	...	1,568,198
less Amount not raised ...	...	£61,682		
less unexpended balance of amounts allocated to Nairobi Group Hospital and Girls' Secondary School, Nairobi, the only two works now under construction ...	...	£82,490		
less actual and estimated expenditure to 31-12-36 ...	...	£1,533,885		<u>1,478,057</u>
				<u>£ 80,141</u>

3. Having regard to demands made in connection with new public buildings and new housing for Government servants a schedule of the more urgent requirements has been drawn up showing revised preliminary estimation of cost in the light of the most recent information. A list of the works is attached. It will be observed that the list makes no provision for Central Government Offices, with the construction of which it has been decided not to proceed at present although £9,100 has already been spent on designs etc. The list includes

large amounts for Group Hospitals at Nairobi and Mombasa, but finality has not yet been reached as regards the ultimate cost of either institution.

4. It is clear that the balance of £80,141 even if supplemented by the transfer of unallocated amounts in the 1933 and 1936 Loans totalling £34,768, will not go far towards the erection of all the buildings on the attached schedule. Moreover it is not considered that the Secretary of State should be approached with a view to the raising of any further Loan for the purpose. His Excellency has therefore agreed that the available balance should be used to the best purpose in the erection of a few of the buildings which are most urgently required and that the Legislative Council should be asked at an early date to authorise the necessary reallocations so that work on the buildings may proceed.

5. His Excellency has agreed that the most urgently required buildings are the following:-

(a)	K.A.R. Barracks, Nairobi, New buildings for African ranks only ...	£ 31,700
(b)	Indian Boys' Elementary School, Nairobi, For 800 pupils only ...	30,800
(c)	Boys' Boarding Accommodation European Primary School, Nairobi...	11,500
	Total	<u>£84,000</u>

No provision exists in respect of any of these buildings, except an unexpended balance of £387 for K.A.R. Barracks. As a total of only £80,141 is available for the works under the Head - "Public Buildings", it is proposed that the Legislative Council should be invited to allocate to this Head a further £3,859 from the amount standing unallocated to any purpose in the 1933 Loan.

6. The Loan Works (Buildings) Committee is therefore now asked to agree to the following detailed allocations of reallocations and, in the event of agreement, it is proposed that a Resolution embodying them should be moved in the Legislative Council:-

(a) From item 3 of the 1933 Loan
(see page 6 of Loan Statement).

To Public Buildings - Educational Buildings - Indian Elementary Boys' School, Nairobi.....	3,350
--	-------

(b) From "Other Buildings" - Central
Offices (£18,500) and Unallocated
(£14,139).

To "Educational Buildings" - Indian Elementary Boys' School, Nairobi.....	30,241
---	--------

Carried forward

36,600

18,800
18,800
313
to 18,487

brought forward 36,800

(c) From "Other Buildings" - Central Offices.

To "Educational Buildings" - Boys' Boarding, European Primary School, Nairobi..... 16,500

(d) From "Other Buildings" - Central Offices.

To "Other Buildings" - K.A.R. Lines..... 31,318

283,618

7. The allocations proposed would leave the following balances under the Head "Public Buildings":-

Housing for Government Servants - Unallocated..... 49,077

Medical Buildings - Kitale Native Hospital..... 22

Other Buildings - Nairobi Law Courts. 317

Other Buildings - Central Offices.... 32,224

284,640

of which 261,682 has not been raised and 222,928 has been in reality over-expended - vide items 5 and 6 of the Summary on page 14 of the Loan Statement.

8th December, 1936.

84 600
20 955
61 600

SCHEDULE OF BUILDINGSREQUIRED.Rough Estimate
of cost and
supervision
charges.

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Building.</u>		
(1)	<u>HOUSING OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.</u>		
	(a) Kisumu - European	16,500	
	(b) Kisumu - Asian	8,280	
	(c) Kisumu - Native	3,500	
	(d) Nairobi - Asian	17,000	
	(e) Mombasa - European	10,000	
	(f) Embu - European	5,180	
	(g) Embu - Asian	1,320	
	(h) Meru - Asian	650	
	(i) Lumber - European	1,050	
	(j) Kericho - Asian	650	
	(k) Kitui - European	3,450	67,580
(2)	<u>MEDICAL BUILDINGS.</u>		
	(a) Group Hospital, Nairobi (Amount required, additional to the £78,500 already allocated, in the light of most recent suggestions).	104,808	
	(b) Group Hospital, Mombasa	143,000	
	(c) Additional beds in various Native Hospitals.	22,000	
	(d) Additional African Staff Quarters at various Native Hospitals.	9,000	
	(e) Other additions to various Native Hospitals.	18,840	
	(f) New 15-bed African Hospital at Malindi.	3,500	
	(g) New 15-bed African Hospital at Wajir.	3,500	
	(h) Infectious Diseases and Isolation Wards at Kisumu European Hospital.	3,500	(?) 308,148
	Carried forward		378,728

Brought forward

375,728

(3) EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.

(a)	Indian Boys' Elementary School at Nairobi (1280 pupils)	59,000	
(b)	Boys' Boarding Accommodation European Primary School, Nairobi.	15,500	
(c)	Indian Elementary School at Kisumu (250 pupils)	11,500	
(d)	Indian Elementary School at Mombasa (700 pupils)	16,100	
(e)	Additions to European Primary School, Nakuru	2,500	
(f)	European Farm School at Brooderstroom	10,200	114,800

(4) OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(a)	K.A.R. Barracks, Nairobi.	78,000	
(b)	Police Barracks, Nairobi.	70,000	
(c)	New Post Offices at Kisi, Lumbwg and Kakamega.	3,050	
(d)	New Prison, Kisii	1,400	
(e)	Additions to Nairobi Prison	2,100	194,550

(5) Reserve.

24,922

Total

£670,000