1930

16392

KENYA

CO 533/404

1930

16392

Government Houses, Nairobi and Mombasa

Staff, plans, furniture etc

Previous

N.A.L.

X 6144/26

see 16358/30 (Information for P.S. to S. of State)

Subsequent

see 19159 Kenya 31

XCA 21/12

Mr. Bentwood XCA

W. P. Lane 29/12

C.D. (89) 29/12

Mr. Whitworth XCA 15/1/31

Mr. Bentwood 7/1

K.E.W. 9/1

C.D. 89 7/1

(R.297)

Plans below ff

A/Gen House 750 — 29 November 2

The memorandum on Government Houses Delhi and Simla giving information as to staff, furniture etc and enclosing plans of the Houses

X Ex

Please see the duplicate in first angle not this to be repeated in G.D.

Deep
2.12.30

G.D.

Pl. see Mr. Parkinson's minute. I understand that this was discussed with you & that you were of opinion that this should properly be registered geographically, replies from some other Departments having been treated in the same way.

S. D. Parkinson
29/12/30

Have discussed with Mr Parkinson. He agrees this papp. relating to Govt. houses etc. should continue to be regd. geographically, the file being referred to G.D. in each case.

(G.D.) requires to see this file as they have on hand the building of plans of Govt. houses & also to enable them to keep their statements of Govt. buildings up-to-date

up to date

Reine

Clemency
20/11/50

Reply

Need
2 in
clinic

KENYA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

No. 750

RECEIVED
22 DEC 1930
COL. OFFICE

November, 1930.

My Lord,

I have the honour to refer to Your Lordship's predecessor's circular despatch of the 6th October, 1923, on the subject of Government Houses, and to enclose herewith the following papers and plans in order to bring the information required up to date:-

Copy below

Enclosure No.1. — 1. Statement showing Emoluments of the Governor and Staff.

Enclosure No.2. — 2. List of Non-European Staff at Government House who are paid by Government, with details of service.

Enclosure No.3. — 3. Two sets of plans of Government House, Nairobi.

Enclosure No.4. — 4. Two sets of plans of Government House, Mombasa.

Plans below

Enclosure No.5. — 5. Two plans of Gardens of Government House, Nairobi.

Enclosure No.6. — 6. Two plans of the proposed lay-out of Government House Gardens, Nairobi, by Sir Herbert Baker.

Enclosure No.7. — 7. Memorandum on Government House, Nairobi.

Enclosure No.8. — 8. Memorandum on Government House, Mombasa.

2. Item (5) is being carried out gradually so far as time and money permit. The suggested "Ndaba" is a costly item and its construction cannot be undertaken for some time to come.

I understand.....

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD PASSFIELD, P.C.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET, S. W. 1.

3. I understand that Major Dutton, Sir Edward Grigg's Private Secretary, has already supplied certain information regarding the domestic side of the running of Government House and that this information has been sent to Mr. Parkinson direct, including a recent Inventory of Government House, Nairobi, and a Memorandum showing the present state of the furniture, carpets, etc., and making suggestions for the renewal of various articles. I am therefore not touching on the points dealt with by him direct with Mr. Parkinson.

16358/30

4. Both Government Houses at Nairobi and Mombasa may now be said to be self-supporting in all such things as Furniture, Linen, Glassware, Cutlery, etc. The Mombasa House is equipped to provide for the entertainment at meals of 24 persons. At Nairobi, dinner parties can be arranged to accomodate up to 50 persons. An Indent for Linen, to supplement that at Government House, Nairobi, has already been sent to the Crown Agents. The articles required should reach Kenya in February or March next year.

5. The silver now in use at Government House is very limited: Sir Edward Grigg had the loan of the late Lord Milner's silver to supplement that in use here. Sir Edward and Lady Grigg also brought out with them in 1925 a number of pictures, rugs and ornaments, their personal property.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,

Hm. Moore

ACTING GOVERNOR.

Enclosure No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EMOLUMENTS DRAWN BY THE GOVERNOR AND STAFF.

1.	H. E. the Governor.	£5,000 per annum.
	Duty Allowance.	£2,500 per annum.
2.	Private Secretary.	£ 450 per annum.
3.	Aide-de-Camp.	£ 400 per annum.
4.	Chief Clerk	£ 500 -to- £ 600 per annum.
5.	2 Clerks:	
	(1, Private-Secretary's Office)	£ 300 -to- £ 390 per annum
	(1, Aide-de-Camp's Office)	£ 240 -to- £ 300 per annum
6.	Chauffeur-Mechanic.	£ 300 -to- £ 372 per annum;
7.	Garden Superintendent.	£ 300 -to- £ 500 per annum.
8.	Caretaker and Housekeeper.	£ 240 per annum.
9.	Telephone Operator.	£ 120 per annum.

In addition an allowance of £50 per annum is provided in the Estimates as "Allowance to Housekeeper, Mombasa". These duties are at present performed by the Matron of the Mombasa Prison who draws the allowance.

LIST OF NON-EUROPEAN STAFF AT GOVERNMENT HOUSES WHO ARE PAID BY GOVERNMENT WITH DETAILS OF SERVICE.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NAIROBI.

Office.	No.	Rate of Pay per Mensem.	Service.
Butler	1	Shs. 250/-	11 years.
Doorkeeper & Telephone Boy	1	Shs. 160/-	1 year.
Carpenter.	1	Shs. 250/-	2 years.
Temporary Non-European Gardener.	1	Shs. 150/-	6 months.
Motor Car Drivers.	4	Salaries from Shs. 40/- to Shs. 130/-.	Service ranging from 1 to 7 years
Motor Car Cleaners.	2	Salaries from Shs. 25/- to Shs. 35/-.	6 months.
Office Boys.	3	Salaries from Shs. 26/- to Shs. 40/-.	Service ranging from 1 to 7 years
Sweeper (Indian)	1	Shs. 75/-.	14 years.
Furniture Cleaners.	2	Salaries from Shs. 30/- to Shs. 40/-	Service ranging from 1 to 2 years
Boiler Boy.	1	Shs. 25/-	1 year.
Garden Labour	25 approx.	Salaries from Shs. 20/- to Shs. 23/-.	Mostly casual labour.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MOMBASA.

Furniture Cleaners.	2	Shs. 45/- each.	12 years.
Garden Labour	1 Headman	Shs. 40/-	6 years.
	1 Boy.	Shs. 20/-	Casual labour.

Enclosure 1.

MEMORANDUM ON GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NAIROBI.

Blue Book, 1929.

The Blue Book for 1929 gives full details regarding the sizes of the various reception rooms, etc. of both Houses.

Housekeeper.

Provision was made in the 1929 Estimates for a Housekeeper, but owing to Sir Edward Grigg having his own private Housekeeper, the appointment was not filled until recently. Mrs. Bunbury, a local candidate, was selected on 1/10/1930 from many applicants, and took over her duties on that date. She has so far given every satisfaction.

Housekeeper's Room:-

The Housekeeper's mess room is separate from the main building of Government House and consists of a large room standing by itself built of wood with tiled roof.

Housekeeper's Stores:

This is a wood and iron building next to the mess room where the Housekeeper keeps all her linen and groceries. The Housekeeper sleeps in the main building.

Outbuildings:

All boys' quarters, etc. are detached from the main building. Accomodation is available for the Butler (who occupies a small wood and iron bungalow), Doorkeeper and all other Household Staff. The actual accomodation consists of:-

11 separate wooden huts with cement floors about 300 yards from the House.

2 rows stone dwellings in walled-off compound accomodating.....

accomodating some 12 or more boys.

1 partitioned wood and iron hut accomodating Dhoby, Sweeper, Chef and two or three boys.

Heating:

Practically all bedrooms are provided with open fire-places with dog grates.

Garden:

Considerable improvements and extensions have been made during the past few years. The vegetable garden comprises approximately 6 to 7 acres. Flower gardens and lawns, in the vicinity of the House, approximately 15 acres. Two Tennis Courts.

Gardener's Bungalow:

There is a small wood and iron bungalow in the grounds for the Garden Superintendent.

Garden Store House and Potting Shed:

A wooden store is situated near the gardener's bungalow for his tools, etc. A potting shed is also near by.

Garden Staff:

Dealt with in Disclosure No. 2. The number of labourers employed monthly fluctuates according to the seasons.

Furniture:

All furniture, crockery, cutlery, glassware, linen, etc, is supplied by Government. Previously, an annual charge of 5% on the value of the furniture in the private apartments was paid by the Governor personally. This charge was abolished in 1929.

Wine Cellar: .....

Wine Cellar:

A good wine-cellar was installed when the new additions were made to Government House, and is capable of carrying a large stock. A certain number of the bins are the personal property of Sir Edward Grigg.

Lighting:

The house is provided throughout with Electric Lighting. The Governor is called upon to pay Shs. 3/50 per diem for Lighting from his private purse during the period of his residence in Kenya. This applies whether he is in residence at Nairobi or Mombasa or while on tour.

The cost of the remainder of the Lighting is borne by Government.

Water and Conservancy:

Hot and cold water is laid on throughout the House in all bathrooms. The hot water is provided by a central boiler next to the kitchen. Government House is supplied with water by a direct 6" main running from the Water Works. The Governor is liable for 25% of the cost of water used, payable monthly. This amount fluctuates between Shs. 70/- and Shs. 100/- per mensem. The Governor is also liable for a small proportion of Conservancy charges, but these do not amount to more than Shs. 10/- per mensem.

Firewood:

This is obtained from the Forest Department as required. The average monthly cost works out at Shs. 110/-.

Chief Clerk's Bungalow:

The Chief Clerk's Bungalow (stone, erected in 1925) is situated.....

situated about 300 yards from main building and is in telephonic communication.

Chauffeur-Mechanic's Bungalow:

Wood and iron; situated next to garage; on telephone.

Garage:

About 300 yards from House. Raised repair pit next to garage. Cement car washing place in front. Fitted with electric light, lathe, bench, etc. Garage accomodation for 8 cars.

Cars:

1 40/50 open Touring Rolls Royce.
1 40/50 converted Box Body Rolls Royce.
1 Master Buick.
1 Small Buick.
1 Light Rugby Lorry.

The 40/50 Touring Rolls Royce has been dismantled for thorough overhaul and an Indent sent home for spare parts. It is hoped to have this car re-assembled some time in February, 1931, if the spare parts are received early.

Stables:

Two stables. Accomodation exists for 10 horses.

"Safari" Store:

In the same building as Housekeeper's Store.

Lavatories:

All on water system.

Carpenter's Shop:

Situated [illegible] Housekeeper's Less Room.

Firewood Store:

Near Housekeeper's Store.

Tentage:

The Government Transport Officer has charge of the Governor's safari tent equipment. This consists of 3 officers' tents, 11' by 9' and two tents 13' by 10'.

There is also one large marquee.

Garden Party Equipment:

90 small tables are available to seat 320 people. Approximately 160 chairs. For any party over 150 it becomes necessary to hire extra equipment.

Telephone System:

Government House has its own Exchange worked by European Operator during working hours. Three lines connect to Town Main Exchange. Also separate line from Hall to Town Main Exchange. Some 20 internal lines connect the various offices, etc. with House Exchange.

Fire Fighting Appliances:

12 large hand extinguishers are available.

Hospital Drive Bungalow:

A small wooden bungalow situated at the end of Hospital Drive is available if required. When not required for use by Government House the Housing Committee use it to house an official.

"Dhoby Khana".

Cement base and blocks erected behind servants quarters for washing purposes. Ironing room next to Dhoby's quarters.

Summer House:

Situated in middle of lawn and flower gardens. Erected in 1926. Used hitherto as Day Nursery for children.

Travelling Allowance:

The Governor draws an allowance of Shs. 63/- per diem when on duty away from Headquarters. Full allowance is drawn for seven days, followed by half allowance for 14, if resident in the same place, after which it ceases.

Guard:

Guard mounted by King's African Rifles.

Enclosure No. 8. 12 END

MEMORANDUM ON GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MOMBASA.

Servants' Quarters:

Very limited if whole Household goes to Mombasa. It is the practice to erect three or four tents in grounds to house extra boys during period of the Governor's residence.

European Staff:

A Bungalow at entrance to Government House Drive is usually used to house the Chief Clerk or other European Staff.

Garage:

Very limited. Hardly room for two cars.

Gardens:

Area of gardens is small.

Lighting:

Electric lighting throughout.

Lavatories:

All on water system.

Laundry:

No facilities for washing. Laundry is usually put out to local laundry.

Guard:

Mounted by Kenya Police when Governor is in residence at Mombasa.

1 Oab. tel 451. 29 December

States immediate relief necessary if to be of any value to industry, states as to proposal of Conference of representatives of interests concerned. Comments on proposals and requests information by telegram, as to similar schemes adopted elsewhere; as to Mr. Stockdale's advice taken independently.

These proposals really follow on the assistance to the cereal industry during 1930 approved on 16265/30. A memorandum is attached in regard to ~~it~~ them.

The Secretary of State can hardly refuse to consider any proposals which the O.A.G. may decide to make. On the other hand it seems extremely doubtful whether it would be wise to agree to further assistance to the maize growers, at any rate on the scale indicated :-

Yes - we never, I think, go as far as that. ACEP

1. The surplus immediately available for reserve is at present only £182,599. The anticipated surplus during 1931 - £73,051 - would, if realised, bring this total up to £255,650; but would it be justifiable to devote £125,000 of this to the temporary relief of one industry ?

2. When in August last the Governor asked the Secretary of State to agree to the reduction in railway rates at a cost of £35,000 to the Colony, he telegraphed as follows :-

"I recognise that the resources of the Government in respect of relief measures are limited, but having regard to the good prospects of the forthcoming season's crops, and the reduction in farmers' expenditure and costs, I am hopeful that with slight improvement in market prices further relief to grain growers

no. 5 on 16261/30 had been left for

will

will not be found necessary, and I do not contemplate that the need will arise to repeat those special measures which are regarded as purely temporary in character, but if any demand is made the position must be considered on its merits, bearing in mind the vital need to maintain production and revenue".

Since then the prices have fallen still further, and consequently a further £125,000 is wanted to keep the industry alive during 1931. Appetite comes from eating; can there be any assurance that no more will be wanted when the £125,000 is exhausted?

Mr. Caine has supplied a memorandum to the Mauritius and Trinidad schemes, which is attached opposite. Information as to Rhodesia is not yet available. Sir John Campbell will no doubt advise whether there are any other similar schemes as to which information might be given to Ker. & Canada.

A draft telegram is submitted for consn. Sir J. Campbell will no doubt advise whether the statement at A in the last paragraph is correct.

No assurance & no necessity for prospect of recovering the £125,000 ever

J. Stanley
J. Maclean

30.12.30

I suppose that nothing better than in Rhodesia. It is easy to say; but I cannot believe that the Central Government would be justified in giving the proposed subsidy. The chances seem to be overwhelmingly against any permanent good being done by a palliative of the kind; and it is difficult to defend the utilisation of public money for helping a limited section of a limited community. If the crop had been up in recent years a large surplus, the position would be easier, although the objections just mentioned would still hold good. As things are, the money is not there for, frankly, one sees no reasonable chance of recovering the "advances". It is surely impossible to risk the exigencies of public balances, which it is said are not the Treasury's object to increase.

R. R. Parkinson
30.12.30

I agree with the preceding minutes. I do not think that Kenya can afford this, apart from the obvious very strong objections to the scheme.

2. I cannot find "A"--but there is nothing in the draft, or in the memo., which appears to be incorrect.

3. As to maize schemes elsewhere, I remember that S Africa worked out an elaborate plan:--which they intended to introduce at once. It went so far as I recollect, on a subsidy basis. Perhaps we could get inform: as to that from their Trade Commr: here, and wire it?

The only other "maize" proposals I have noticed were on lines of freight reductions:--Portugal for instance, if I remember rightly.

4. One point is not touched on above. If Kenya subsidises maize, "on a" cost of production basis, it is difficult to believe that it will not eventually be forced to extend that system to wheat, for instance, and probably to other crops also. One can never get close enough to the facts in such cases, either; and any subsidy scheme would probably have to be coupled with a control of acreage. That latter point need not be referred to, but it might be well to add to the telegram at X, say the following:--

"I anticipate that any subsidy scheme based on cost of production basis would lead to most strongly pressed demands for grant of subsidies to other agricultural industries where current prices do not meet production costs, stop. I should be glad if you would deal with this point also

in forwarding any proposals you may eventually decide to ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ support, and give ~~xxxxx~~ as close an approximation as possible of probable cost of such extension of scheme".

The 31st December 1930.

31/12/30

I entirely agree with the views expressed in the foregoing minutes, but there is another side to the picture, which I feel bound to present. I have mentioned it to Sir J Campbell, who agrees that it may be worth enquiring.

A cost of production basis of 6s/6d a bag means, on a production of 1,200,000 bags, ~~merely~~ nearly £400,000 ~~is~~ spent in the country. Part of it goes in transport expenses, which bring in revenue. Part of it goes in European management ~~salaries~~, which bring in customs duties. Part of it goes in food for labourers, grown by natives cultivating on their own account. If they lose their market their capacity for paying hut tax and buying dutiable goods is reduced. The greatest part of it, I imagine, goes in native wages, and if these are lost there will be a certain loss in hut tax and customs revenue. Customs revenue, of course, implies also railway receipts on the imported dutiable goods.

I think that before the scheme is turned down we ought to make sure that we shall not in 1931 lose more than the £125,000 which the scheme would cost in that year. I am as little anxious as anybody to spend up all our reserve, but we shall not have much chance of adding the expected £73,000 to the reserve in 1931 if a valuable industry is lost.

I

I have inserted a paragraph towards the end of the telegram in order to make sure that this question of loss of revenue will be explored, and the results furnished to us when any definite proposals are made.

31.12.30

Sec of State
(through D. Fitch)

As this is urgent I have framed the telegram which asks for proposals on certain lines

31.12.30

To Gov. Tel (3+2) – Govt. Cons – 31/12/30

Please repeat

S. Rhodesia

2A

Do. have kindly produced the info on 1st 5 pts, a copy of which I have had attached to this file. This provides material for a telegram I think.

S. Africa

The info produced by the High Commr. is (see 2B) I fear precious vague. I can suggest no means of making it more precise or more useful than it could be.

Details of other Countries etc. in Dominions Sec's are contained in a memo. of 8379/2 Dom. a copy of which I attach to this file. The Bd of Trade are also in touch with this subject.

Hogan Dale leaves for Bombay a month or present may of interest to Govt. of India. Let me have in a few days.

The present market price of London Imp. Jute is round about 15/6 [illegible] calculations [illegible] at a price of £ [illegible] 19/-

I attach a Reuter cutting recently received.

Perhaps we might have a Tel. on the lines of the draft & the opts to see.

A.C. Parkinson 2.1.31

G. Lindsay 2.1.31

8/1/31

C.S.
8/1/31

3 Tel. No. 7 to Gov. Kya. — 3 Jan. 1931

Extract from Board of Trade Journal of 11 Sept 1930

5 Cab. tel. 10 Conf. — 7 January 31

Thanks for message from Mr. Stockdale commenting on present position and submitting proposals for

No. 4 shows that the Rates have been [illegible] more generous

No. 5 Mr. Stockdale's advice a [illegible] course. This will be [illegible] before some concrete proposals are put forward. (But important point is [illegible] at [illegible] and [illegible] tel.

Meanwhile until we hear further from the O.A.G. we may I think [illegible].

[I am still trying to collect information about the past of the cold storage [illegible] much [illegible]]

Clatson
8.1.31.

In No. 1 the O.A.G. said he would telegraph again when he was in a position to gauge public opinion on the Report of the Maize Conference which was to be laid before the Legislative Council and published. He also referred to a possibility of legislative action being required before the dissolution of the Council on the 15th January.

There seems nothing to do but await a further telegram - but these papers have not yet been to Dr. Shiels and the Secretary of State, as directed.

(Sgd.) H.T. Allen
9.1.31.

(Init'd) W.C.B. 9.1.31
at once.

Dr. Shiels.
S. of S.

To see Nos. 1 and 2.

(Init'd) W.C.B. 9.1.31

6 O.A.G. Moore. Conf(unnumbered) ---- 10 Jan.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

Foreshadows despatch of No. 7.

7 O.A.G. Moore Conf. Tel. 15. ------- 10 Jan

Submits detailed proposals.

Mr. Allen.

No. 7 we have discussed at some length. I now attach:-

7A (a) Detailed memorandum. I fear this is rather lengthy, but there was a good deal of ground to cover.

7B (b) A note of a further consultation with Major Dale and Colonel Franklin.

7C (c) A statistical summary which you have prepared.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sec of State

I have discussed with

Inskeep. He will do as

Sir C. Bottomley says, agreable.

but I don't see how you can

otherwise than approve.

RHB.

12.1.31

Sir C. Bottomley [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

12.1.31.

7 To Hon. Sec. 15 Conf 12 January 31

Money grant per bag not to be dependent on price (as railway or steamer)

Fixed maximum of grant, to be divided among the uncertain number of bagfes advance plus balance when number ascertained

No racial discrimination.

Precautions against purchase of maize produced for local consumption in order to export it and get export subsidies (i.e. subsidy payable to known producers only, limited to their own production, making declaration that it is sp. — Cost of checks to be absolute)

Licensing of dealers.

Cooperation of banks, other mortgagees; & shipping companies to be ensured

Tel. No. 196 from Kiya (Hoi Tanad) – 14/Jan 1931

Copy of No. 8 has been sent to Sir Joseph Bhore in P.S. note. He already had copies of the earlier tels. and discussed the position with the P.S. before No. 8 was sent.

I have returned the original of the three letters supplied by Mian Fazl-i-Husain with his thanks for the extremely valuable assistance.

++ Dr Shiels is away until 20/1 – please minute to him

I think Sir Malcolm Hailey should also see.

Mr Craven should also see.

Then return to me.

14.1.31

++ Dr Shiels is away until 20/1 – please minute to him

P.H.M.
14/1

See Sir Malcolm Hailey's note on the draft of No. 8

Seen
Mr Craven
C.A.R.E.
14/1/31

Seen
Chiefs
14/1

Seen
P.H.M.
17.1.31

PTO

9 Govr. tel. Pvt. ——— 19 January
States resolution appropriating sum not exceeding £108,000 from surplus balances for advances to maize industry passed by Legislative Council & awaiting information as to ~~[illegible]~~ assistance from shipping interests etc. Elected members hold themselves free to explore means of relief for other industries. Requests information on possibility of raising an agricultural loan.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[No 9 has been sent to Mr Ezechiel who will send at once either a letter to-day tomorrow or [illegible]]
ACCP
22.1.31

10 Crown Agents 1/0 ——— 23rd January
Suggest sum of £108,000 be raised by borrowing under Inter Colonial Loan Scheme and that Kenya should pass ordinance for this purpose. Deprecate raising ~~an~~ agricultural loan.

11 Trade Office ——— Let. 20 January
Report that proposals for assistance to maize industry were adopted in Legislative Council on 18 January.

No 9 is a "Private & Personal" to Sir S. Wilson

11 A — I attach a note.

There are two definite enquiries in tel. which I have marked A & B.

x Position as to loan programme

The reply to x A is indicated in the passage also marked A in the

Unless the S of S is prepared to modify his previous decision it is useless to pursue the point at B & the Govr. will have to be so informed. In this connexion I put up a copy of a recent tel. from T.T. as to the sisal industry there; both with an extract from the minutes showing the action to be taken in that case. If coffee should come into the picture the answers would I assume not be much the same as those mentioned in the minutes in the case of sisal.

x Loan for further agricultural advances ©

11 B —

HWMcEw
28/1/31

Mr C. Bottomley

[This reached us late tel. from Mr Moore is some days old now — & also there PP will be wired very soon for PCC for next week.]

I feel this has been helpful — far more helpful than I expected [illegible]

But Sir [illegible] will with difficulty I feel be induced to agree.

In the circumstances,

think that we must be
have a reply to No. 9
Mr Snowden — remind
him of the S/S's
resolution to the effect
N.P. as the end and
urging him not to give
any encouragement
whatever to suggestions
of state aid to other
industries — state
briefly points for other
to the loan proposals
now under reference to the
Treasury — & in reply
to the last part of the
telegram say that
we are afraid that
arrangements could not
be made & that the
idea will not be pursued.
Copies of this & reply
urgent will be sent
to the Dominions — thanking
him for No. 10 and the
efforts taken under
to the difficulties with we
are faced — but we
hope to get the
loan proposals through

the Treasury now
more difficult — & in the
circ. it seems unnecessary
to pursue the idea of an
intercolonial loan — for
raising the £100,000 in
surplus balances: if
however there is still
difficulty we will bear
No. 10 in mind & see if
we can use it to
[illegible]

Sincerely yours
[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr Parkinson

In order to save time please
have draft prepared before I return
to see if this draft is in order
to be sent as a response

[illegible]
Private

28.1.31.

Sec of State
May telegraph as in draft?

[illegible] 28.1.31.

12. Dr. Gov. Kl. (P.&P.) – 30 Jany 31
(No. 9 answered)

L.P.H. Executive Conf. – S.O. / 31-1-31
(w/cs 9 & 12. No 10 answered)

Parliamentary Question by Mr L. Hamilton for oral reply Wednesday, 11 February 1931.
(No. 1 on Tel. list)

Dr Shiels has seen.
P H Morris
11/2

Copy of minutes of Legislative Council meeting held on 15th January 1931 (Enclosed in Gov dep.)

Registered in accordance with minutes in Confs.

12 copies of Report of Imperial Conference received. Copies for Exec. Council, Leg. Council, Heads of Depts. & Dist. Officers to be given.

Mr Shiels Office to _____ of Council.
Will be in position for meeting.

I have summoned Mr ... for a copy
interview in the course of 1 or 17/2/31.
He may be busy.
He may not be available if a telephone
request, when the ... is received in the

Time and assistance being required, 12.
for mail & office ... see n. 17/2/31
— Put by —
Garmond
18 1 31

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies

CHD/DIM.

TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE
Royal Mail Building,
Cockspur Street
(ENTRANCE SPRING GARDENS)
London S.W.1.

KENYA, UGANDA,
TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR.

NYASALAND,
NORTHERN RHODESIA

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 9101

CABLES: EMATTERS, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS: EMATTERS, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

MY COMMUNICATION RESPECTING THIS MATTER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY.

REF. 230-1

9th March, 1931.

Dear Eastwood,

MAIZE.

With reference to your telephone conversation with me, I immediately took the matter up with Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Dalgety & Co. Ltd., and Campbell Bros. Carter & Co. Ltd., and have now received their replies. Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co. and Messrs. Campbell Bros. Carter & Co. Ltd., state that there is practically no material change in the position since they wrote in previously. Messrs. Dalgety & Co. Ltd., write as follows:-

"The value today of East African K.2 White Maize sound is 18/6d to 19/- per 480 lbs. c.i.f. to the United Kingdom or Continent.

Prices of Plate Maize have fluctuated somewhat, but on balance show little alteration. Sales of New Crop in parcels were made yesterday at 15/3d. for April/May and May/June shipment. For April shipment a premium of almost 2/- has been paid, but should there be a free movement of the new crop in this early position the premium would scarcely be justified.

It is considered that the Plate crop has experienced almost perfect conditions, so that the yield per acre should be exceptional".

J.O. Eastwood Esq.,
The Colonial Office,
Downing Street, S.W.1.

I also give you an extract from Messrs. Campbell Bros. Carter & Co. Ltd's Weekly Market Report for the 4th March :-

"Maize - South Africa does not make offers. No. 2 White Flat East African has been sold at from 19/6 to 20/- per quarter, whilst slightly Weevily Twos and sound Threes have been traded in at 18/4. Business has been done in slightly Weevily No. 2 Rhodesian early on at 18/9 down to 18/6, and there are further sellers at the latter figure. There is nothing to be done in Yellow African grades".

Yours faithfully,

C. H. Dale

Deputy Commissioner.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MINUTES of the Meeting of Legislative Council held at the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Saturday the 17th January, 1931.

The Council assembled at 10 a.m., His Excellency the Acting Governor (Mr. H.M.-M. Moore, C.M.G.) presiding.

Absent.
The Hon. the Attorney General.
The Hon. T. Fitzgerald.
The Hon. C.M.Dobbs.
The Hon. Sir Ali bin Salim.
The Hon. H.R.Montgomery.
Lt. Col. the Hon. O.F.Watkins.
The Hon. F.A.Bemister.
The Hon. Hamed Mohamed bin Issa.

His Excellency opened the Council with Prayer.

The Proclamation summoning the Council was read.

The Minutes of the Meeting of the 8th January, 1931, were confirmed.

Papers laid on the Table:-
By the Hon. T.D.H.Bruce:
The Rules of Court (Reference to Archives) (Amendment) No.6 of 1930.

Questions.
The reply to Question No.88 was given by the Hon. the Acting Commissioner for Local Government, Lands & Settlement.

The reply to Question No.89 was given by the Hon. the Treasurer.

Suspension of Standing Orders:

With the leave of the President the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary moved

That Standing Rules and Orders be suspended in order to enable a motion standing in his name in the Order of the Day to be taken without debate.

The Hon. T.D.H.Bruce seconded.
The Question was put and carried.

Motion:

Standing Rules and Orders having been suspended the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary moved

1. That in view of the present depressed state of the Native industry, a sum not exceeding £100,000 shall be made available from Surplus Balances for the purpose of advancing as a loan free of interest to the/

industry, irrespective of race, a contribution in respect of every bag of Maize exported from the crop harvested at the end of 1930 and the beginning of 1931 subject to the following conditions:-

(a) Such contribution shall be a sum up to but not exceeding Shs. 2.09 per bag of 200 lbs not provided that the total return to the grower including the net selling price plus the contribution does not exceed Shs. 6/- per bag free on rail Kenya main line stations.

(b) That the amount advanced in respect of each bag may be paid by instalments on account and shall be subject to adjustment at the close of the season when the total number of bags exported is known, so as to ensure that the total capital sum of £108,000 advanced by Government, plus any sum contributed in accordance with paragraph 2(b) of this Resolution is not exceeded.

(c) That any contribution paid in accordance with conditions (a) and (b) above shall be repayable to Government by way of excess on export as soon as the price of maize for export exceeds the value of Shs. 6/- free on rail Kenya main line stations based upon the ruling price for Maize of U.S. grade on the London market. Such repayment shall be at the rate of fifty per cent of the difference by which the ruling price exceeds Shs. 6/-.

(d) That it shall be within the absolute discretion of the Government to withhold payment unless it is satisfied that the Maize exported is surplus to the Colony's requirements and that the contribution will be passed on to the grower.

2. That the measure of Government relief proposed in para. 1 above is subject to the following provisos:-

(a) That the general reorganisation of the Banks is secured on the lines already indicated in paragraph 23.4b of the Maize Conference Report.

(b) That financial assistance to the satisfaction of Government and on the lines recommended in paragraph 23.4a of the Maize Conference Report is ensured.

(c) That the sum of approximately £27,000 already advanced in relief of the industry in accordance with the Resolution as passed in Legislative Council on the 30th August, 1930, shall be recovered in like manner to the sum now proposed in accordance with the terms of paragraph 1(c) of this Resolution.

The Hon. the Director of Agriculture seconded.
The question was put and carried.

The Council adjourned sine die.

COMMODITY PRICES AND INDEX NUMBER

ANOTHER SHARP DECLINE

Our index number of wholesale prices at the end of December records a decline in the general level as compared with a month earlier of 2.5 per cent., and a decline of 19.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The December index is 103.2 (1913 = 100), against 105.8 for November and 128.8 for December, 1929.

The fall in prices was again fairly general, the index for food values being 2.2 per cent. lower on the month and that for industrial materials 3.7 per cent. lower. The chief feature was the further substantial fall in prices of textiles, the cotton group declining 7.9 per cent. and the other textiles group 6.6 per cent. Grain prices further weakened, particularly wheat, and the index for cereals shows a fall on the month of 6.8 per cent.

In the following table the group index figures for December are compared with those of the preceding month and a year ago:—

Group	Dec. 31, 1929	Nov. 29, 1930	Dec. 31, 1930	Inc. or Dec. per cent. on Nov., 1930	Inc. or Dec. per cent. on Dec., 1929
Cereals	131·0	94·0	87·6	− 6·8	− 33·1
Meat and fish	142·3	128·6	129·4	+ 0·6	− 15·9
Other food	122·3	117·8	116·0	− 1·5	− 5·2
Total food	134·5	113·7	111·2	− 2·2	− 17·4
Iron and steel	124·1	115·4	115·8	+ 0·3	− 6·7
Other metals and minerals	113·2	91·5	90·0	− 1·6	− 20·5
Cotton	132·4	101·4	92·5	− 7·9	− 33·1
Other textiles	120·1	77·1	72·1	− 6·6	− 40·0
Other materials	134·6	115·9	115·8	− 0·1	− 11·7
Total materials	123·4	101·9	99·6	− 2·7	− 21·1
Total all commodities	128·8	105·8	103·2	− 2·5	− 19·9

The highest and lowest monthly index figures for 1930 with the average of the monthly indices for 1930 and 1929 are given below:—

Group	1930 High	1930 Low	Average 1930	Average 1929
Cereals	122·9	87·6	107·4	138·8
Meat and fish	152·9	126·5	140·2	143·0
Other food	129·0	112·3	120·4	132·7
Total food	133·2	111·2	122·4	137·9
Iron and steel	123·1	115·8	119·8	124·8
Other metals and minerals	112·1	89·3	97·9	115·9
Cotton	130·4	92·5	111·5	137·7
Other textiles	117·4	72·1	94·3	[illegible]
Other materials	134·2	118·8	127·5	[illegible]
Total materials	122·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	131·3
Total all commodities	[illegible]	[illegible]	115·5	133·4

In the cereals group the Gazette average price of English wheat was [illegible] per cwt. lower, and No. 2 Northern Manitoba wheat fell 3s. [illegible] per qr. to 24s. 0d., which is considerably below the 1913 level. Flour fell 2s. a sack. In the meat and fish group higher prices for beef and mutton were offset to some extent by cheaper fish and eggs. In the group "other food" [illegible] was dearer, as also was Danish butter, while Indian tea and American lard declined.

The iron and steel group recorded only slight changes, while among other metals and minerals copper fell back from the higher level reached in November, but tin advanced by 22s. 6d. a ton. Lead and spelter were both lower. In cotton American raw material was nearly 1d. per lb. lower, and Egyptian declined by 1½d. per lb. All prices in the group of other textiles were lower, with the single exception of greasy crossbred wool, which gained about 1d. per lb. In the miscellaneous group the chief movements were a fall of 5-16d. per lb. in plantation rubber, and a decline of £5 a ton in linseed oil.

The course of the index number, with the percentage changes, as compared with the preceding date, is shown in the following table:—

	Food.	Materials.	Total Index Number.	Inc. or Dec. per cent.
Dec., 1921	158·1	158·8	162·1	[illegible]
Dec., 1922	165·6	152·1	158·8	[illegible]
Dec., 1923	163·1	160·1	162·4	[illegible]
Dec., 1924	179·1	160·1	170·6	[illegible]
Dec., 1925	[illegible]	148·6	152·8	[illegible]
Dec., 1926	[illegible]	132·1	142·7	[illegible]
Dec., 1927	147·7	133·3	141·2	[illegible]
Dec., 1928	141·6	134·2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan., 1929	140·1	135·1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb.	145·3	134·4	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	132·7	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	131·2	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	131·5	131·0	131·7	[illegible]
June	132·9	131·6	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	131·2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug.	[illegible]	131·3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	124·5	130·0	[illegible]
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan., 1930	[illegible]	[illegible]	125·5	[illegible]
Feb.	[illegible]	119·3	121·8	[illegible]
March	124·7	118·5	120·0	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	116·5	118·0	[illegible]
May	118·5	[illegible]	118·3	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	115·1	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	110·0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug.	112·8	[illegible]	112·5	[illegible]
Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The subjoined table gives the wholesale price of 60 of the principal commodities at the close of the last five months and at the close of December, 1929, also index numbers for the two sections—food and materials—and a total index number based on the average prices for the year 1913, which are included in the table:—

Average 1913	Commodities		Dec. 31, 1930	Nov. 29, 1930	Oct. 31, 1930	Sept. 30, 1930	Aug. 30, 1930	Dec. 31, 1929
	FOOD							
[illegible]	Wheat, Eng. Gaz. Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	No. 2 N. Man.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Flour, [illegible] straights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Barley, Gaz. Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Oats, Gaz. Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Maize, La Plata [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	MATERIALS							
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]		[illegible]	111·7	115·2	113·0	119·8	134·0
	[illegible]		[illegible]	101·1	103·9	104·3	108·5	123·4
	[illegible]		[illegible]	102·5	107·4	109·7	112·5	123·0

* Average Price of [illegible]. † [illegible]

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies

WHF/FNP

KENYA, UGANDA,
TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR.

TELEPHONE: REGENT 5701/7.
ANY COMMUNICATION RESPECTING THIS MATTER SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY, QUOTING REF.

TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE,
Royal Mail Building,
Cockspur Street,
(ENTRANCE SPRING GARDENS)
London, S.W.1.

NYASALAND
NORTHERN RHODESIA.

CABLES: SAMATTERS, LONDON.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS SAMATTERS, WESTRAND, LONDON.

RECEIVED
30 JAN 1931
COL. OFFICE

28th January, 1931.

Dear Eastwood,

Referring to our conversation re maize subsidy, Kemp's cable reads :-

"Reference your telegram No. 4 108,000 from surplus balance no interest. Maximum contribution amounts to 2 shillings cents 9 each bag exported provided total f.o.r. not exceeding six shillings K2 repayable 50 per cent of price over and above 7 shillings and 3d. minor points not important".

Yours sincerely,

W.W.H. Franklin

C.G. Eastwood, Esq.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

C. O.

16393/30 Kenya.

C. O.
31 JAN
1931

Mr. Allen. 29/1
Mr. Coleman 29/1
Mr.
~~Mr. Parkinson.~~
Sir C. Bottomley. 29
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Sir G. Grindle.
Parnt. U.S. of S. 29/1/31
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State. 30/1

Cto for Mr. Parkinson's sig.

DOWNING STREET.

Confidential 31 January, 1931.

Dear Mr. Ezechiel,

DRAFT. Cas

(10)

P.H. EZECHIEL, ESQ., C.M.G.

Many thanks for your letter of the 23rd January regarding the suggestion of an agricultural loan for Kenya.

I enclose for your information a copy of the telegraphic correspondence between Sir Samuel Wilson and the Acting Governor, from which you will see that the Acting Governor has been advised that it is out of the question to finance such a loan and that the idea should, therefore, not be pursued.

We very much appreciate the effort which you made to put forward a practical suggestion with a view to helping us with the Treasury over the matter of the surplus balances of the Colony, but

OMS. tel 19 Jan
(Sir S Wilson) tel No 7 L to be cited
(Comp Tel)

2 dfs.

as a matter of fact we hope,
to get the general loan proposals
through the Treasury now without
any further difficulty. In these
circumstances it seems unnecessary
to pursue the idea of another
Colonial loan for restoring to
surplus balances the £108,000
advanced to the maize industry.
If, however, there should still
be difficulty, we will bear your
suggestion in mind and see if
we can use it in coming to an
arrangement with the Treasury.

Yours sincerely

(Signed) A. C. C. PARKINSON

C.O.

Mr. Allen 29/1
Mr. Parkinson 24.1.31
Mr.
Mr. Hamilton
Sir C. Bottomley 29.1.31
Sir J. Shuckburgh
Sir G. Grindle
Perm. U.S. of S. 28.1.31 [9]
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State 30/1

DRAFT tel. Case

GOVERNOR,

NAIROBI.

T 16393/30.

12

Coded & sent
10.0 pm 30/1/31

Private and Personal.

Following from Wilson: Your telegram 19th January - your appreciation of decision regarding maize advances is gratifying to Secretary of State to whom I conveyed your thanks. Full stop new paragraph.

It is necessary however that I should emphasise the very definite statement at the end of the Secretary of State's Confidential telegram of 14th January No.19 that subsidy cannot be repeated nor extended to any other industry and I must urge you not to give any encouragement whatever to any suggestion of State aid to other industries. Full stop new para.

As regards loan proposals referred to in Secretary of State's confidential telegram

(8)

copy to P.M. respective cont. 30-1-31

2dfs

telegram of 2nd January No.3 (No.65 on 16100/30)

further letter was sent to Treasury

on 28th January and I am hoping

for early decision which as regards

Colony programme ~~will I hope~~ reason

~~to think~~ enable the Secretary of State

to approve ~~them~~ it generally subject to

stipulations in paragraph 'A' of

Secretary of State's confidential

telegram of ~~19th~~ 21st November No.289 (39 on 16100/30)

modified however to allow subject

to consultation with Treasury

some latitude in unfavourable years

in plan for building up surplus

balances. Full stop new paragraph.

While all of us are anxious

to help you in every way possible

I am afraid that it is out of the

question to make arrangements to

finance an agricultural loan and

~~in the circumstances~~ the idea should, therefore

not be pursued.

Secer.

Ad E Sisal Industry, Tanganyika

10

Extract from minutes on 30025/31 T.T.

x x x

I suggest that the Governor should be informed that while no Imperial Guarantee could be given and, as at present advised, S. of S. doubts whether any scheme of assistance is practicable, he is making enquiries as to the condition and probable future of the industry generally; meanwhile he would be glad to know how far the deputation was fully representative of the larger firms. And send copy correa. to D.O.T., saying that S. of S. would be grateful if he could be supplied with an appreciation of the present position of the sisal industry in the world generally to assist him in considering the prospects of the Tanganyika industry and whether measures are necessary and practicable to save it.

And we might write in the same sense to the Imperial Institute.

(sgd) J. Fred. N. Green.
24.1.31.

Sir S. Wilson.

I agree, and I am the more reluctant to give support in T.T. because it would lead to a similar application from the sisal growers in Kenya - I told the S. of S., in connexion with the maize affair, that we should be able to resist such an application as coming from largely capitalised concerns which ought to be able to tide over crises for themselves.

(sgd) W.C.B. 24.1.31.

Sec. of State.
I agree.
(sgd) S.H.W.
27.1.31.

I agree, but avoid even the slightest implication that any such scheme could be sanctioned.
(sgd) P. 27/1.

TELEGRAM from the Governor of Tanganyika Territory to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated the 21st January, 1931. Received at 5.6 p.m. on the 21st January.

No.26. Have received from deputation of Sisal Planters memorandum urging strongly that in order to preserve industry Government should advance a sum of £5. 10. 0. per ton on first quality Sisal exported or such lesser (? "sum" omitted) as might be required to bring price up to £21 c.i.f. Recovery with interest to commence as soon as the price reaches £23 when £1 per ton would be refunded plus 50 per cent of any excess above £23. They propose also that Legislation should be introduced to ration output so that until price improves materially exports should not exceed some 30,000 tons annually. It is not proposed that any assistance should be given to estates not yet in producing stage and it is conceded aid should not be extended to concerns which have in the last few years paid large dividends without putting away adequate reserves. Coffee is the only crop which might claim the same treatment as Sisal and it is stated by the Deputation although this might be disputed that with proper cultivation methods a Coffee Estate can pay its way at present prices. The Sisal Industry pays out some £500,000 annually in wages to Natives and is of paramount importance to the Territory. If there is serious curtailment of cultivation which is inevitably unless prices improve within a brief period or relief such as is sought is forthcoming Government will almost certainly have to feed and repatriate to their Tribal areas Natives now living on estates and to afford some subsistence allowance to non-Native families or repatriate them. The money required for

/advances

advances now sought could possibly be obtained from Banks on fairly easy terms and in the face of crisis I am prepared to recommend that interest should be met from surplus balances but Government is not in a position to guarantee capital and if advances had to be made over a period as long as two years the Government would have incurred a liability of something like £300,000 which it could not meet without assistance from Imperial Funds if it became necessary to do so. It may be that if price of Sisal is going to return to a figure that will make the Industry remunerative no irreparable damage though great hardship and serious set back and loss of revenue will be caused if production has to be suspended as during the war but in such case and that would be a different proposition Government might have to lend money to put estates in order again. On other hand if price does not improve and Sisal has to vanish in Territory as did Ceara Rubber the money advanced would have served no real useful purpose and would have been lost. It is exceedingly difficult however to put this argument forward in view of action just taken by Kenya Government in subsidising maize. The question therefore boils itself down to whether Imperial Government would be willing to guarantee a capital sum of about £300,000 to be obtained from Banks if possible to keep estates going for two years in the hope of price reviving, this Government paying interest on borrowed money until it could be recovered. In view of very serious set back to Territory that would ensue if Sisal Industry practically disappeared if it received no assistance I consider that risk in giving guarantee would be justified if this can possibly be managed by His Majesty's Government. If the Territory had adequate free balances at its disposal

/I

I should recommend that they should be used for this purpose. I have informed Deputation that it is improbable that your Lordship will be prepared to take any decision before my despatch by next mail with details reaches you but in the meantime I should be very grateful to have an indication of your views for my personal guidance. Have had informal conversation with Manager of Standard Bank of South Africa.

Note

The Acting Governor asks for advice generally as to the terms on which an agricultural loan could be financed for the purpose of

(i) Repaying the maize advances, 1930 £26,950 and 1931/108,000

(ii) Relief to other industries, if any, as are proved to need it, - (ii) being of course the main object.

The Crown Agents deprecate giving additional publicity to the present depressed condition of the staple industries in East Africa by attempting to raise such a loan, either publicly or from private sources, but they are prepared to assist to the extent of £108,000 from the inter-Colonial loan [illegible] this amount [illegible] Surplus balances and [illegible] to satisfy the Treasury as to the building [illegible] a reserve fund, which is understood [illegible] one of the conditions for agreeing to the new loan programme. But so far as this latter aspect is concerned we have already reached an agreement with the Treasury which will enable approval of the loan programme to be given.

No. 8

The Secretary of State's telegram of the 14th January approving further assistance to the maize industry to the extent of £108,000, concluded with the following paragraph:-

"You are at liberty to announce my approval on these lines making it clear that subsidy cannot be repeated nor extended to any other industry."

Assuming that the Secretary of State adheres to this view, the suggestion of a loan for further relief falls to the ground in any case, and

we

we are simply left with the suggestion of raising a loan of £108,000 to repay the amount of the latest maize advance to surplus balances. Any such borrowing would require the approval of the Treasury, and it seems to me a little difficult to go to the Lords Commrs. with a proposal to borrow £108,000 merely to swell the surplus balances so that they will look a little better from the point of view of the million pounds at which the Treasury want us to aim, especially as this object would only be achieved by incurring a liability which is not shown in the balance sheet. This does not seem to me to be a sound proposal, although in one direction it might be [illegible], that is, if there is a sudden call for heavy expenditure for famine relief, or some other extraordinary cause. I am afraid, however, that if this money were put back into surplus balances, it would be regarded locally as a useful source of relief for coffee or sisal, and merely facilitate demands for such relief.

Assuming, therefore, that the Secretary of State is not prepared to contemplate such further relief, nor to raise a loan simply to restore money to surplus balances, the only other point in the telegram is the Acting Governor's request for further information as to the loan proposals.

(No.65 on 16100/30) The Secretary of State's telegram of the 2nd January merely said that discussion with the Treasury was not yet completed, and that the Secretary of State would telegraph again as soon as possible. In the

(No.35 on 16100/30) earlier telegram of the 21st November, the O.A.G. was informed as regards the Colony programme that the Treasury were prepared to agree to the fresh loan expenditure proposed if the Colony undertook to

adopt

adopt a definite plan for raising the accumulated surplus to ~~of~~ not less than £1 million by the end of 1936, and until the revenue outlook improves, to proceed slowly with fresh capital expenditure not directly immediately reproductive, - this latter condition really forestalls the suggestion in the present telegram from the Acting Governor as to the postponement of some portion of the loan programme, though for different reasons. I doubt, however, if postponement in this direction in order to provide loan funds for industrial relief would appeal to the Treasury.

If the Treasury agree to the arrangements now proposed (which we understand they will), the information given to the Acting Governor on the 21st of November ~~February~~ will only require modification to the extent of ~~saying~~ withdrawing that 1936 is not to be regarded as a fixed and unalterable date, but as a date to be aimed at.

A

J.H.Allen
27/1/31

With the Commissioner's Compliments.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies
Trade and Information Office,
Royal Mail Building,
34, Cockspur Street,
London, S.W.

4, MILLBANK,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S.W.1.
(VICTORIA 7730)

23rd January, 1930.

My dear Parkinson,

I have read the papers you sent to me with your letter of the 20th January regarding the sum of £108,000 which is being advanced to help the maize industry in Kenya, and the proposal to raise an agricultural loan to cover this and any other which may be granted to other industries.

In the interests of Kenya itself and of the other East African territories who are prospective borrowers (to say nothing of the Colonies in general) we would deprecate giving additional publicity to the present depressed condition of the staple industries in that part of the world by attempting to raise such a loan either publicly or from private outside sources.

The object of the proposed loan is not normally suitable for a long term borrowing but if the Secretary of State has consented to the proposal to give assistance to the maize industry,

Cmnwl. conf. 30. 1. 30.

A.C.C. Parkinson, Esq., C.M.G.

industry we are anxious to do anything we can; and the best suggestion we can make is that the sum of £108,000 for the maize subsidy should be borrowed under the Inter-Colonial Loan Scheme from one of the Sinking Funds under our management. But we are trying to keep down the total demands for these inter-colonial loans, and we could not find more money for assisting the other industries. This would enable the Colony to replace the £108,000 in surplus balances, and therefore help in satisfying the Treasury as to the building up of a reserve fund which I understand is one of their conditions for agreeing to the new loan programme.

Assuming that the Colonial Office are satisfied that Kenya can meet the annual charges on the new loan, and approve of its issue, Kenya should be instructed to pass an inter-colonial loan ordinance on the lines of the model enclosed in the Secretary of State's circular despatch of the 10th July, 1925 as amended by his despatch of (the date of the despatch in 1925 or 1926 enclosing revised model is not known in this office).

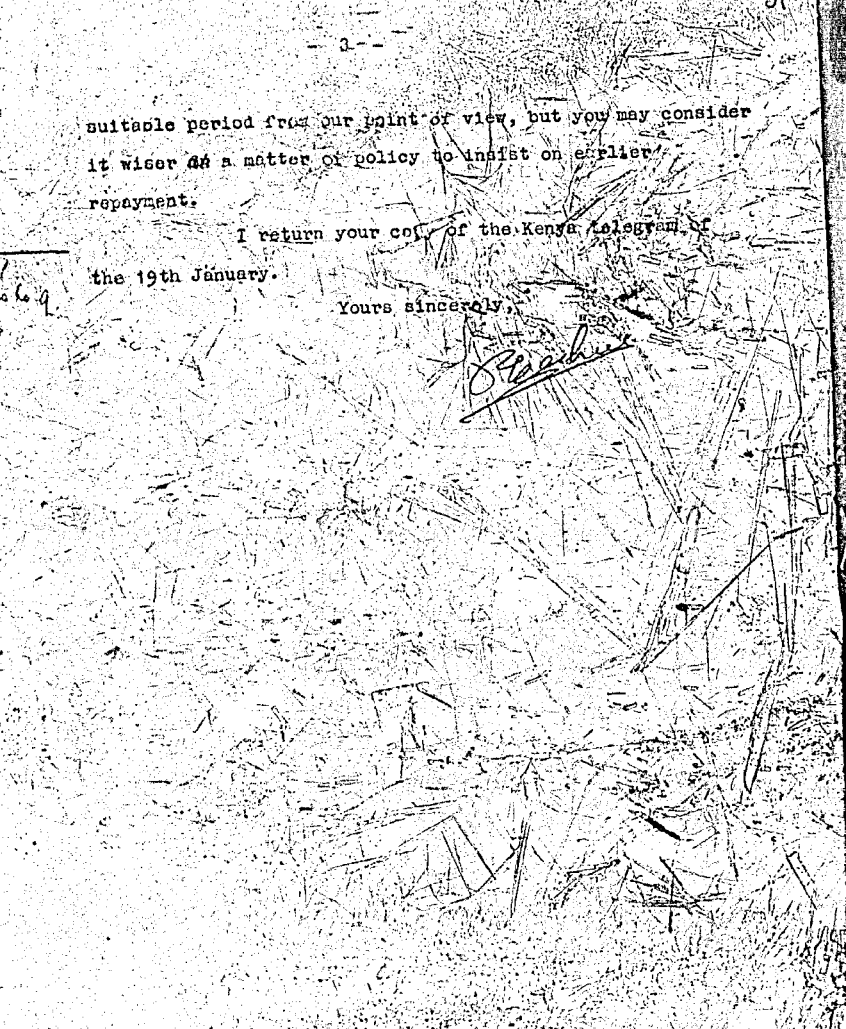
What about the period of currency of this loan? There is of course no need to say anything about that in the Ordinance but we ought to be given some idea as to the length of currency desired. About 25 or 30 years would be a very

suitable/

suitable period from our point of view, but you may consider it wiser as a matter of policy to insist on earlier repayment.

I return your copy of the Kenya telegram of the 19th January.

Yours sincerely,



ORIGINAL Secret

Telegram from the S.A.G.KENYA

Colony

Office at

Dated 19 Jan.1934 Received in Jet Admin.as on 19 Jan

Decoded by

Decypherer

PRIVATE & PERSONAL. Following G. [illegible] Notice C.O.tel.No.19 of 14 Jan. A Resolution approp[illegible] not exceeding £108,000 from surplus balance for the purpose of advances to the maize industry on the lines sanctioned by the Sec. of State was passed in the Legis. Co. on 17 Jan. In moving the Resn. clear statement was made that the subsidy cannot be repeated nor extended to any other industry and was subject to financial assistance being forthcoming to the satisfaction of the maize, shipping and other interests already mentioned. I have now written definite intimation to the [illegible] they are prepared to contribute. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Secretary of State cordially for support of these proposals, as I have no doubt [illegible] their rejection in toto would, apart from economic issue involved, have created a political situation most difficult to handle. I consider I should now inform him that elected members, while assenting with one dissentient to the Resn., made it clear that they held themselves free to explore other means of relief for coffee & sisal industries, and enquiries show that some form of state aid necessary. The present position is that the Coll. have been adjourned sine die and terminates automatically on 20 Feb. I have thought it desirable to abstain from issuing a Procn. of dissolution forthwith in view of a Committee which is being appointed to enquire into present state of the coffee and sisal industries, on which elected members of the present Coll. are to sit in their representative capacity. In this connection [illegible] kind of info. you can give regarding the new loan [illegible] refer to the C.O. conf. tel. No. 3 of 2 Jan. [illegible] present financial position [illegible] desirable [illegible] consider [illegible] part of [illegible] maize [illegible] bridge, more particularly as the blow is being stressed more in some quarters that possibility should be explored of raising an agric. loan to w[illegible] be debited [illegible] already advanced from surplus balance to the maize industry, and cost of any other form of relief to such other industries

industries, if any, as are proved to need it. I am, therefore, welcome before any such demand is made your advice generally as to probable terms on which such loan could be financed. Ends.

C.O.

14 JAN.

33

Credit Income 11.15A 14/1/31

Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Tomlinson.
Sir C. Bottomley. 13.1.31
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Sir G. Grindle.
Permn. Und. of S. 13.1.31
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State. 13/1/14/1 (7)

Immediate

DRAFT. TELEGRAM.

GOVERNOR
NAIROBI.

No. 19 Confidential.

Your telegram of 10th January,

No. 15, Confidential, maize.

After careful consideration, and ~~with~~ some misgiving, ~~and~~ in view of present financial position and poor prospects of an early rise in price, I have decided that I should not be justified in withholding my approval of the scheme outlined in your telegram, but I feel it necessary to make the following stipulations :-

(1) The amount to be granted per bag should not be dependent on price at railway station, or elsewhere, but ~~on the maximum amount of the grant should be fixed and the~~ divided among the necessarily uncertain number of bags, a payment on account being made

Dr Blels to see later.
13.1.31.

should be a definite money grant irrespective of price. Moreover there must be an absolute aggregate maximum fixed the aggregate being

made in the first instance, and the balance being paid when the total number of bags is ascertained. The total grant may be fixed at £108,000 as ~~mentioned~~ in your telegram provided that you are satisfied that it cannot be put lower, and it will be [illegible] [illegible] Balfour [illegible] Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Churchill

(2) There must be no racial discrimination between exporters.

(3) Precautions will be necessary against purchase of maize which has been produced for local consumption with a view to exporting it and getting the export subsidy. That is, subsidy ~~will~~ should be payable only to known producers ~~only~~ and should be limited to their own produce, and a declaration of production by them will be necessary. ~~and~~ There ~~will~~ must be absolute discretion on the part of the Government to withhold payment if it is not satisfied.

I do not wish this to prevent the employment of the Maize Growers Association as intermediaries ~~which precautions are taken to ensure~~, if you consider it desirable, provided that they can satisfy

This seems desirable

[illegible] available

you

made in the first instance, and the balance being paid when the total number of bags is ascertained. The total grant may be fixed at £108,000 as ~~mentioned~~ in your telegram provided that you are satisfied that it cannot be put lower, ~~and it will be [illegible] beyond [illegible] the suggested half a crown per bag~~ [illegible] two shillings and ten pence per bag

(2) There must be no racial discrimination between exporters.

(3) Precautions will be necessary against purchase of maize which has been produced for local consumption with a view to exporting it and getting the export ~~surplus~~ subsidy. That is, subsidy ~~will~~ shall be payable only to known producers and only limited to their own produce, and a declaration of production by them will be necessary. ~~and~~ There ~~will~~ must be absolute discretion on the part of the Government to withhold payment if it is not satisfied.

I do not wish this to prevent the employment of the Maize Growers Association as intermediaries ~~[illegible]~~, if you consider it desirable, provided that they can satisfy

This seems desirable

you

Mitchell Cotts & Co.
3, St. Helen's Place,
London, E.C. 3.
12th January, 1931.

The Secretary,
H.M. Eastern African Dependencies,
Royal Mail Buildings,
Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

Dear Sir,

For the attention of Major Dale.

[illegible] reference to your favour date [illegible] giving you [illegible] a few [illegible] matter contained [illegible] your letter and [illegible] going to [illegible] our own views on the situation [illegible] asked for us to ask you to treat [illegible] and confidential. At the [illegible] you to clearly understand that the co[illegible] detail the position at the moment [illegible]

We think, in [illegible] with the question of the future position of Maize in general, it is necessary to draw attention to the over production of cereals which has taken place throughout the world during the post-war period, as this has a very great bearing upon the low price level.

The price of Maize particularly is affected by large quantities of other feeding stuffs, such as Oats and Barley, and is also, to a certain extent, governed by the ruling prices for Wheat. In each of these three commodities, there has been, and still is, a big surplus over world's requirements. In addition to large

American,

American, Argentine and Australian crops, Russia has again entered the markets as an exporter of grain, selling with a total disregard of economic values.

With regard to the present position of Maize, the only large exporting country at the moment is the Argentine. Shippers have been particularly heavy sellers of late, owing to the fact that there is still a very large quantity of the old crop still to be disposed of, while excellent weather conditions and a large acreage make the crop to be harvested in a few weeks time almost certain to turn out a very large one.

It would appear to be the intention of the Argentine shippers to dispose of their surplus of old Maize before the new crop comes on to the market. Several thousands of tons of Flats Maize have been sold recently at between 15/- and 16/- by Argentine shippers, chiefly for the U.K. It might be as well at this point to notice that some of the European countries have, for economic reasons, put up their tariffs against Maize, and in fact, in the case of Germany, to allow the importation of Maize only under licence. This restricts the consumption, and countries such as France and Germany are now taking considerably less Maize than at any time since the war.

We now turn to the East African Maize situation. As you are aware, East Africa grows White Flat Maize, and to a certain extent this Maize is more valuable than the Argentine, always provided that the supply is in excess of the demand. The starch properties of White Flat Maize are much greater than those of Yellow, and for certain manufacturers White Maize is worth more than Yello This explains why it is possible for us to quote in the neighbourhood of 20/- to-day for White Flat Maize for

certain

certain destinations, in spite of Plate Maize being at such a low level.

It is possible that this level of prices may be maintained for some few months, particularly if South Africa does not come into the market with her White Flat Maize. Recent weather conditions in South Africa point to a poor new crop, and if this is the case the remaining surplus of old Maize in South Africa may not be put upon the market, but will be required for local consumption.

It is very difficult in the present position to give even a modified opinion as to the future of the market. The trade generally is of the opinion that cereal prices are likely to remain at a low level for the greater part of this year, and it is almost impossible to make any sort of forecast.

With regard to Government assistance given to other countries, we learn that in South Africa a grant was recently made to the Farming Industry of about one million pounds but that this was not entirely confined to Maize, and it is rather difficult to say to what extent this sum will be utilised for this particular article. In Rhodesia a grant by the Government of 2/6 per bag has been made, but we do not think there is any other instance of Government assistance being given to Maize growers. The Argentine, the biggest exporting country of Maize, have received no assistance from its Government, nor is there any suggestion that help will be forthcoming during the next season.

Yours faithfully,
for MITCHELL COTTS & CO.
(Sgd.)

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

A. Basis of Calculation

(i) Cost of production: Shgs 6.50 a bag.

(ii) Overseas price: Shgs 9.19 a quarter*

(iii) Local price: Shgs 3.91 a bag.

B. Recommendations.

* Present price 20/- not £ 24/- Wheat Exchequer Guarantee liability.

(a) Subsidy

(i) Relief confined to crops harvested towards end of 1931 and beginning of 1931

B. In terms of Arcoss proposals [illegible] per bar[illegible]

2 [illegible]ions [illegible] the [illegible] Conference proposals.

Government proposals

[illegible] Price

[illegible] Shgs. [illegible]

[illegible] 91 [illegible]ks a [illegible]

[illegible] 5

[illegible] 0

[illegible]ction

(iv) Security: Industry as a whole.

(iv) Interest: Free of interest.

(b) Repayment: Advalorem levy on sliding scale on exports.

Government Proposals.		Conference Proposals.	
Price	Rate of levy	Price	Rate of Levy
Over 7.5	10% of excess	Up to 8.75	Actual excess to maximum of 2Dc. a bag.
		Over 8.75	50% of excess plus 2Dc. a bag

Effect:

Effect:-

Govt Proposals		Company Proposals	
Shgs 8	37½c a bag	Shgs 8	Nil
" 8.75	75 c a bag	" 8.75	25c
" 10.0	1.37½c	" 10	87½c

(b) 1930 subsidy of £26,900 in aid of railway rate reductions to be recovered in the same manner.

C. Cost

Conference Proposals			Government Proposals		
Total	Companies	Government	Total	Companies	Government
£155,400	£30,000	£125,400	£125,400	£17,000	£108,400

D. Revenue Attributable to Large Industry

Colony

Customs Duty	£85,000
Hut Tax	14,000
	£100,000
Spent on Wages	£150,000 to £160,000

Railway

It appears that rate on maize exports (carried at loss) plus rate on return imports just pays.

E. Assistance already given.

	Govern-ment. £	Railway. £
(a) Agricultural Advances	30,975	
(b) Refund Grading &c. Charges	12,155	
(c) Reduction Railway Rates 1929/30 crop *	26,950	26,950
(d) Refund Port Storage Charges		15,500 (i)
	70,080	42,450
		£112,530.

(i) (N.B. There is a further £8,000 under consideration).

F. Surplus Balances.

(i) Free Surplus.

	£
31 Dec. 1930 (see 1931 Estimates)	82
Now reduced by	80
to	1,[illegible]
Cost of present proposals	108,400
Balance then remaining	24,199
Estimated surplus on 1931 if realised	73,051
Making balance at 31 December, 1931 on basis of no recovery in 1931	97,250

Total subsidy if requires & granted would cost £50,000

(ii) Total surplus balances

Basis of above figures.

	£	At 31 Dec. 1931 £
At 30 December 1930 (as in memo on 1931 Estimates)		
Working balance	£100,000	100,000
Unallocated stores	110,000	110,000
Civil Servants' Housing	44,000	44,000
Advances local authorities	25,000	25,000
Agricultural advances (i)	100,000	100,000
Balance	182,599	97,250
	£561,599	£476,250
Adding recoveries due from maize industry (i) 1930 advances *		26,950
(ii) now proposals		108,400
		£611,600

* This has been charged to trial expenditure & includes in the first [illegible]

65 - 68, Leadenhall Street,

E. C. 3.

12th January, 1931.

The Secretary,
Trade & Information Office, etc.,

Dear Sir,

MAIZE.

In reply to your letter of the 8th [illegible] the [illegible] position in general does not hold out much promise [illegible] substantial improvement in values.

While no p[illegible] ther in the United Kingdom or o[illegible] [illegible] umulating stocks [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] ce, there is [illegible] ion that [illegible] t it. The [illegible] n the [illegible] well, and [illegible] the case, [illegible] be glad to [illegible] [illegible] ds looking fo[illegible] b[illegible] [illegible] we [illegible] fa[illegible] [illegible] ienced, [illegible] th [illegible] [illegible] they ar[illegible] [illegible] cannot se[illegible] prices would [illegible] [illegible] ted,

[illegible] st of [illegible] As regards East African Maize, users of White Maize are reluctant to pay the premium asked over Plate Maize. Of course, a premium is justified, but when it amounts to 5/-, buyers hesitate. East African K.2 White Maize is obtainable at 20/ per 480 lbs. c.i.f., to Europe for January or January/February shipment, but buyers' ideas of value are 18/6 to 19/-.

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

FOR DALGETY & CO. LTD.,

(Sgd). E. Reynolds,

MEMORANDUM.

1. [illegible] Proposals.

(a) Immediate Liability.

The time for planting the 1[illegible]-12 season's crop is now approaching. The proposal is that, in order to prevent farmers allowing large areas of cultivated land to revert to couch, the Government should guarantee them a minimum price of Shs.6/- [illegible] free on rail, Kenya main-line stations on all E.A. grade maize exported from the present crop, i.e. the [illegible] exported [illegible] end of last year and the beginning of this year. When maize adds in [illegible] quarter, the return [illegible] the farmer in only Shs. [illegible] at [illegible] subsidy would thus amount to [illegible] export crop is 1,200,000 [illegible] total liability would therefore be [illegible] 125,400. [illegible] towards this and [illegible] upon [illegible] will [illegible] 17,000 [illegible] estimated liability to the Government of [illegible] of course in the [illegible] price rises above 15/- [illegible] this liability would be proportionately reduced. Similarly if it falls below 15/- [illegible] increased.

The present price is 20/- [illegible] the yield to the farmer will be Shs.5/- [illegible] liability would then be required.

(b) Secondary Payment.

The proposal is that repayment of [illegible] made by means of [illegible] levy on [illegible] maize exports in future years. [illegible] not value, [illegible] main-line stations, exceeds Shs.7/25 [illegible] levy would be imposed equal to 50% of [illegible] excess. It is proposed that the repayment shall also cover

Present price 24. but farmers advance value 18/6 to 19/- [illegible]

see also note above (Gatty Hill with Dec. Lagnado letter from Delegates) (7B)

premium would quickly disappear were South Africa to re-enter the market. This depends upon the wait-and-see attitude of the present growing crop which, it is reported, has been seriously affected by lack of rains in certain areas.

The above information comes from a firm which deals largely in maize in London.

No other information is available as to present stocks and prospects in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Argentine or the Danube countries. It seems very desirable that an attempt should be made to obtain this information since this and the general world level of prices are the two factors upon which depends the [illegible] in prices in the near future.

see further note & letter from Delegates (7B)

[illegible] resistance to price [illegible] growers in other parts of the world.

[illegible] Southern Rhodesia there is at present an export duty of 1/- a bag. This has been in existence some time. Maize farmers pressed that this should be raised during the present season to 2/- a bag, but the suggestion has been turned down. Instead temporary assistance is being given to bring the price received by the grower up to 2/- a bag, and if the farmer is following good methods, this assistance may be increased. For every acre advanced in this way the grower is to hand over to Government a bag of maize a year for three years. This will be deducted in full payment for the land and advances to prices over 1/- obtained from these three bags will be repaid to the grower. Thus the advance in effect

effect a loan free of interest. Growers who prefer it may repay in cash.

In South Africa a sum of £1,150,000 has been voted to the Land Bank for the relief of distressed farmers. It is understood that from this sum the Bank has advanced money to co-operative societies up to £4 a bag on maize exported. These advances have been made on a business basis and repaid in the nature of a subsidy.

I believe that requests have been made for a subsidy but that they have been negatived.

Exporters of maize from the Canada ports and the Argentine receive no government assistance.

V. Value of the Maize Industry to Kenya.

The following are the values of the main crops exported from Kenya during 1929.

Maize and maize meal	320,660.
Coffee	703,158.
Sisal	333,572.
Wheat and wheat flour	72,277.
All other crops	729,304.

It is impossible to give accurate figures for the revenue from railway traffic, customs duty and hut-tax which is directly attributable to the maize industry. So far as the railway is concerned, maize for export is carried at a loss, but the returning imports make up rate

that

total of £15,000. This is presumably borne by the railway administration.

The total assistance from Colony and railway funds is thus £112,530, divided as follows:

Colony	£70,080
Railway	£42,450

In addition expenditure of a further £8,000 (? in refund of port storage charges) is under consideration.

VIII. Prospects of a rise in prices, having regard to the general situation.

The scheme is based on the assumption that prices will in the near future rise above Shs.7/25, so that repayment to the Government may begin.

As shown in the subsequent section, it would not be possible to continue assistance after this season. There is therefore the further underlying assumption that the situation will have improved by this time next year so as to make further assistance unnecessary.

Are these two assumptions justified ?

The following is Sir John Campbell's view given verbally on the 8th January, recorded in a minute on another file:

"About last November the downward tendency of wholesale prices showed certain signs of stopping. There was even a slight upward movement in some sight of the chief primary products. This might have been the first sign of a general upward movement but it has not proved to be so, and since then prices have continued to decline sharply ... The general opinion appears to be that it is difficult to

believe

believe that the present position can not continue, but there is no evidence, statistical or otherwise, of any improvement or indeed that the bottom of the trough has yet been reached. Nor of course is there any indication that if prices did rise, they would return by the end of 1931 to anything like the level at which they were at the beginning of 1930".

I believe that in Sir Josiah Stamp's opinion "1931 holds out little visible hope of major improvement".

The fall in wholesale prices has been as general as it has been rapid (the "Economist" index number for 31st December 1930 was 89.4 compared with 76.3 a year previously and 100 in 1913) and there can be little doubt that at least the greater part of the fall will be permanent. On the other hand it is reasonable to imagine that after so rapid a fall, there will be a certain amount of rebound in an upward direction before equilibrium is reached. Merchants can only be buying from hand to mouth and as soon as prices appear to have reached their bottom level they will no doubt start to buy in larger stocks, thereby causing prices to rise again. If it could be assumed that the bottom of the trough had now been reached, it would therefore perhaps be justifiable to rely on a rise in the price of maize until it yielded more than Shs.7/25 to the Kenya farmer. But in Sir John Campbell's opinion there is no evidence that the bottom of the trough has been reached.

IX. Kenya's Financial situation.

The estimates for 1931 show the estimated balance at 31st December, 1930 as £661,699. The greater part of this is already hypothecated as follows:

Working

be passed on to the grower in proportion to individual needs, no other scheme could be devised which would provide the immediate relief necessary to enable farmers to produce during the next season and at the same time pledge the collective security of the whole industry. The security of the industry as a whole is considered more substantial than that of individuals, which in many cases is already heavily pledged.

As already stated, the Officer Administering the Government personally favoured a subsidy of say Shs.1/- but has been consistently advised that this would merely involve the expenditure of public funds without achieving the object desired.

In all the circumstances it seems clear that it would be useless to suggest alternatives and that in principle the proposal must either be accepted or rejected as it stands. It [illegible] however be possible to agree to a subsidy to bring the price up to Shs.6/50 instead of Shs.6/-. This would, I think, reduce the liability by [illegible] £30,000. The choice is a choice between two evils.

(2) The granting of subsidies is difficult to justify in theory; it is an anti-social policy and encourages inefficiency. On the other hand an emergency such as the present overrides theoretical considerations. There is no evidence that Kenya farmers are particularly inefficient and the Maize Conference were confident that Kenya figures of yield and cost of production compare very favourably with those of her competitors. There is an abundance of evidence as to the need; in Mr. Stockdale's opinion some assistance is obviously required if the majority of growers are to be kept at growing maize. The grant of

noze

Attorney General & Chief Secretary to have notes on this 17/10/00 JMP

& in Col. Franklin

some assistance until costs of production adjust themselves to the new level of prices would therefore be justifiable.

(3) The proposal is presented to the Secretary of State as in the interests of the Colony as a whole and not of a particular section of it. It may, I think be accepted as such.

(4) Leaving aside for the moment the merits of the scheme, it has to be considered whether Kenya can afford assistance which is estimated to amount to £108,000 and may, if the price of maize falls below 15/- a quarter amount to considerably more. The withdrawal of £108,000 would leave her with a disposable surplus of £24,000 only. This and a very hypothetical surplus of £73,000 on the 1931 estimates would then be all which she would have to meet any further needs.

On the other hand it may be argued that she would lose more by not giving the assistance than by giving it. Certain figures are given as to this (see Section V) above, but there are not very conclusive.

(5) The inherent weakness in the proposal, as the Officer Administering the Government realises, is the uncertainty of the world price of maize recovering during the next season to a figure at which maize for export can be produced economically. Facts are lacking on which to form an opinion as to this. It is clear that if this assistance is given it will not be possible to give further assistance in 1932. Is it worth taking the risk of prices re-adjusting themselves before the end of 1931?

(6) It seems clear that if approval is given it must be coupled with instructions for the most rigid economy.

All

some assistance until costs of production adjust themselves to the new level of prices would therefore be justifiable.

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(6) It seems clear that if approval is given it must be coupled with instructions for the most rigid economy.

All

All posts at present vacant must be left unfilled and all other expenditure which is not absolutely essential postponed.

It would perhaps be premature to suggest the dismissal of staff, but that may have to come.

(7) Mr. Stockdale recommends that any assistance finally sanctioned should be of a nature that will ensure the endeavour by all growers to correct further economic [illegible] of production.

[illegible] ed is [illegible]

[illegible] ure to [illegible]

[illegible] not very [illegible] will [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible]

[illegible] not [illegible] unemployed [illegible]

[illegible] arising at the end of [illegible]

[illegible] of customs [illegible]

[illegible] Bicco [illegible]

[illegible] 31-12-30 [illegible]

[illegible] likelihood that in spite of the [illegible]

[illegible] of 1931, there will be a [illegible] economy.

[illegible] distance in [illegible]

(10) The [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] cuize [illegible]

[illegible] Brick [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] are [illegible] to make [illegible] will [illegible]

[illegible] amount.

[illegible] more measure [illegible] lighten me by more [illegible] confidence in the [illegible]

CAMPBELL BROS., CARTER & CO. LTD.,

37-41, GRACECHURCH STREET,

LONDON, E.C.3.

9th January, 1931.

Ref. SG.

Deputy Commissioner,
His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies,
Royal Mail Buildings,
Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Dear Sir,

We have your favour of 6th inst., and beg rep as follows:-

Maize in general.

Argentine Maize is f[illegible] dry crop is expected to be available [illegible] there is still an appreciable [illegible]

[illegible] prices of all Feeding [illegible] 9/6d. per 320 lbs., Barley at 13[illegible] Milling Wheat (Rubber) at 18/6d. [illegible] 23/6d. per 480 lbs., all militate [illegible] advance until the present large surplus of cereals is materially reduced.

Argentine shippers sold to-day a cargo of Plate Maize at 15/9d., but owing to there being no offers of White Maize from South Africa or Rhodesia a premium of about 4/- per quarter could be made for No. 2 East African Maize.

This premium would quickly disappear were South Africa to re-enter the market, but this depends upon the outturn of the present growing crop, which it is reported

has

has been seriously affected by lack of rains in certain areas.

As to assistance being given to farmers. We understand that something of this sort was mooted in East Africa, but we have never been able to get confirmation that anything was actually done.

In Rhodesia we understand the Government agreed to subsidise farmers to the extent of 2/6d. per bag, which the farmers had to pay back by some complicated method.

In South Africa the Land Bank stated in November last that the £1,150,000, voted by the Cabinet for the relief of distressed farmers would enable it to provide not only mortgage loans, but also loans through agricultural credit Societies, and livestock Co-operative Societies, and it was confidently anticipated that the funds would enable the Bank to meet all cases where assistance was really necessary.

Yours faithfully,

CAMPBELL BROS., CARTER & CO. LTD.

(Signed) G. W. PERRY,

DECODE

TELEGRAM from the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 10th January.

(Received, Colonial Office, 2.43 p.m., 10th January, 1931)

No. 5 (Confidential).

Reference your confidential telegram No. 742 of the 23rd December [illegible] recommendations are on lines already [illegible] telegram No. 471. On basis of [illegible] reference considers that minimum [illegible] at main line stations if production is [illegible] six shillings fifty cents per bag of [illegible] following costs: cultivation including oxen [illegible] 2 shillings 32 cents, supervision and [illegible] cost of [illegible] 1 shilling 25 cents, harvesting [illegible] shillings and [illegible] 1 shilling 55 cents, transport to station [illegible] cents, sundry charges such as rent, necessary overheads, etc. 75 cents, total [illegible] shillings 50 cents. As already explained this means [illegible] maize at £19 a quarter a subsidy of approximately 2 shillings [illegible] cents per bag. Proposal is that repayment should be made through an ad valorem levy on a sliding scale on maize [illegible] its nett value, f.o.r. main-line stations. [illegible] 6 shillings per bag and does not exceed 6 shillings 75 cents amount of excess up to a maximum of 75 cents per bag. [illegible] value exceeds 6 shillings 75 cents 50 of excess over 6 shillings 75 cents plus 25 cents per bag. Recommendations [illegible] and Oil Companies and Banks are already telegraphed. [illegible] further proposed that, if this relief is granted, £27,000 advanced to industry by Government in 1930 should also be recovered from the industry in the same manner. These recommendations have been very carefully examined by the Executive Council on two occasions and by sub-committee of the Executive Council specially appointed to consider the alternative measures of relief, more particularly in view of the serious objections to the proposals pointed out in your telegram under reply to which I and my official [illegible] are fully alive.

[illegible] the prolonged discussions in the [illegible]ve Councils it became apparent that while any proposals for assistance to the industry as a whole based on the average cost are open to obvious objections since the relief granted is not pegged or to the growers in exact relation to the individual need, no other scheme could be devised which would provide the immediate relief necessary to enable farmers to produce during the next season, while at the same time pledging the collective security of the whole industry for [illegible]

[illegible] whole [illegible] from the direct and indirect contributions to revenue which the industry [illegible] majority of the Council therefore recommend that the proposal be adopted, but with the following modifications:-

First, that a figure of 6 (nine) pence per bag be substituted for a figure of 6 shillings (6) cents.

Secondly

Secondly, that repayment should begin when the net value exceeds 7 shillings 50 cents instead of 8 shillings and that the Government should be repaid 50% of such excess per bag. The latter figure represents the average grower price of South African Maize which Kenya Maize may reasonably be expected to reach when normal conditions prevail. Thirdly, that Government's contribution should be made from surplus balances, and itself to be confined to Maize exported from crops harvested towards the end of 1930 and the beginning of 1931. Whilst the Director of Agriculture [illegible] considers that the [illegible] of the 5/- [illegible] a subsidy [illegible] 2/02 cents a bag will be of substantial assistance [illegible] industry, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Government [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that surplus balances [illegible] 1930 [illegible] by a [illegible] 150,000 of [illegible] 1931 [illegible]

Personally I have been [illegible] on this account still further to reduce amount of relief provided from Government sources, but I have been consistently advised that to confine subsidy to a figure of say 1 shilling a bag would merely involve expenditure of public funds without achieving the object desired.

The following is the financial assistance already given and contemplated to maize industry under headings given in your telegram under reply:-

(a) £30,975. This includes maize farmers with coffee.

(b) £12,185.

(c) £53,900. shared equally between railway and Colony.

(d) £15,500. Refunds on port storage charges. A further £8,000 is under consideration. Total £112,530.

I regret that it is impossible to give accurate figures for revenue from railway traffic, customs duty, and hut tax directly attributable to industry. Railway position is stated on page 51 of General Manager's Annual Report for 1929 and normal revenue from returning imports has made up a paying rate.

Commissioner of Customs estimates that on 1929 figures Kenya exports valued at £100 produce £21. 19 in resultant import duties. On this basis value of imports due to maize industry is about £86,000. Hut tax figures cannot be accurately gauged, but probably not less than £14,000, whilst £150,000 to £180,000 is estimated to be spent on Native wages.

I realise the danger of other agricultural industries pressing for relief on similar lines, but with the exception of sisal I have no reason to believe that there will be such demands. At the present time there is an estimated loss of about £2.10.0 per ton on sisal, which on an export of 20,000 tons would involve a subsidy of some £50,000 on a comparable basis. Although the Director of Agriculture is not prepared to support any such applications on the present information it is not unlikely that pressure in this direction will be brought. On present information it appears probable assistance of at least £17,000 will be forthcoming from the Oil and Shipping Companies leaving a balance of some £108,400 to be

be met from Government funds. I have already treated the justification for this expenditure so far as the export of maize is concerned, but [illegible] to emphasise that the opium [illegible] grower [illegible] is [illegible] than the amount under the [illegible] maize which is almost [illegible] [illegible] under the [illegible] collection [illegible] profit in from the rise in local price [illegible] value for export. Present price is 20 milli[illegible] quarter not 15 millings on which [illegible] is based, so that [illegible] 6 shillings a [illegible] is accepted [illegible] milli[illegible] quarter is necessary to relieve the Government of any financial obligation. I trust in the circ[illegible] may see your way to approve those [illegible] notify me of your decision [illegible]

I am sending to [illegible] in [illegible] in case you should [illegible] be re[illegible]

DECODE

16393/30

65

No. 8 result

TELEGRAM from the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated the 7th January, 1931. Received at 6.24 p.m. on January.

No. 7

No. 16 CONFIDENTIAL. Following from Stockdale reference your No. 542 Confidential begins. Deliberations have been given to question of assistance to Maize industry [illegible] not yet reached finality [illegible] finally [illegible] date [illegible]

[illegible] Any [illegible] majority of the Council were of opinion that [illegible] circumstances, particularly [illegible] taken by other maize [illegible] countries, and in view [illegible] assistance was [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] as question is [illegible] of urgency [illegible] required if majority of growers are to be kept at growing maize. No change over to alternatives so well suited to land and equally remunerative as maize under normal conditions is possible and further development of mixed farming will take time. Growers of maize on land in favoured districts may be able to carry on for a year or two in good (? group omitted) at present price but majority will be unable to do so. Any assistance finally sanctioned should be of a nature that will ensure a real endeavour by all growers who propose to continue maize growing to effect further reductions in cost of

/production

production per acre . But maintenance of majority of growers in that crop for the next few years appears to be desirable. If land now harvested is not ploughed early there will be some spreading of couch grass and consequent reduction of value of land for agricultural purposes and if maize is not harvested a considerable spreading of stalk borer is to be anticipated. This pest is somewhat prevalent in certain areas now and if it spreads considerably it will materially reduce for some years value of such areas for maize growing and give rise eventually to higher in rotation in neighbouring Native areas. [illegible] ing and burning of stalk [illegible] control by [illegible] number [illegible] is [illegible] possibility of further assistance Growers [illegible] has been considered but it is asserted that [illegible] has been [illegible] and there is in consequence [illegible] further assistance to Industry as a whole [illegible] grown maize which has its parity value for export [illegible] European grown maize will also remain [illegible] and is proposed. If assistance is granted local price will increase somewhat but such local increases in price will not affect great majority of Natives as they grow maize for their own consumption. It will affect consumers in employment and other industries. At present local prices for maize are very low and much below cost of production by European growers except possibly Sisal there is at present no indication that agricultural industries require additional assistance [illegible] in the case of Sisal it is possible that additional credit facilities may be best form of financial relief. Acting [illegible] Government has throughout been in touch with Growers and every endeavour has been made to assist them when possible over this question [illegible].

Extract from the Board of Trade Journal. 5/10/14 1931

x x

PORTUGAL AND PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Encouragement of Colonial Maize and Coffee Exports.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) for September 5 contains a Decree (No.18,806) of the same date, designed to assist and encourage the export of maize and coffee from certain Portuguese Colonies.

The Decree provides that the following privileges (inter alia) are to be accorded to maize in the grain and shelled coffee beans produced in Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese India and Principe, and destined for export:-

(1) Sacking for packing the exported product may be imported temporarily duty free, provided it is made of coarse cloth of hemp, linen, or similar fibres and of types and capacities fixed for each Colony.

(2) Exporters to be authorised to declare in the bill of lading the option of choosing any port as the ultimate destination of the goods.

(3) Maize consigned to foreign countries may be exempted from export duties.

(4) The duty in Portugal may be reduced to 20 per cent of the Minimum Tariff duty on foreign maize.

(5) A reduction of the export duties in the Colonial Tariffs on shelled coffee by 50 per cent.

(6) Concessions in port charges and warehousing at Lisbon.

Machinery and apparatus for cleaning grain or other kinds of maize and coffee beans may be exported from Portugal and imported into the Colonies free of export and import duties.

3

16293 | 20 k 1868

C.O.

Mr. Labouchere

Mr. Eden

Mr. Martin

Mr. Bonham

Mr. Cowper Temple

Mr. Labouchere

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Sir G. Grindle

Permt. U.S. 90

8.30 PM

payment for the [illegible]
in trade
except over £1 obtained from
the Office Fund
will be returned to government
Thus no interest charged on loan.
P.T.O.

[illegible] impression formed up to date. Fullest possible [illegible] has been given by representatives [illegible] summarised in [illegible] to all aspects [illegible] objectives [illegible] various proposals made while [illegible] courses [illegible] decisions have been fully examined. Possible repercussions on other industries have been examined. Proposals finally submitted by Conference to Government have been examined in [illegible] detail by Acting Governor and his advisers and are [illegible] under further detailed examination and consideration. [illegible] determine consensus of opinion that is sought [illegible] opinion can be given that it should be given [illegible] some assistance [illegible]

[illegible] arming [illegible]

EAST AFRICAN STANDARD. 25.10.30.

69

FURTHER FALL IN CEREAL MARKET.

Maize and Wheat Again Weaker.

The Kenya Farmers' Association Ltd., in their weekly market report state that maize and wheat prices have again fallen.

The following is the report dated October 23.

Maize.

Latest reports show the market weaker than ever. A curious position has arisen in South Africa where the Land Bank has advanced considerably more than the value of the maize and the farmers are anxious of holding their [illegible] prices, [illegible] in order [illegible] This has had [illegible] shipments [illegible] [illegible] responses [illegible] to be [illegible] available [illegible] this demand [illegible] looks [illegible] becomes very [illegible] will be a [illegible] the new season.

Maize has been sold forward as far as March at Sh. 19/- per quarter and this is the value of K.2. to-day.

Wheat.

The steady decline in value has continued. Russian F.A.Q. milling wheat is being offered at 22/6d. This has, of course, had a serious effect on all Wheat offering and No. 3 Manitoba has fallen to Shs. 25/-. No. 1 Mani- [illegible] valuable Wheat

orig. dated 19/2/20

BOUNTIES AND SUBSIDIES PAID BY DOMINIONS [illegible]

IN [illegible] COUNTRIES.

CANADA.

By an Act of 1882, for the development of con- fisheries and the encouragement of boat building, provision was made for the distribution annually among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats [illegible] £80,000 in bounties [illegible] the interest [illegible] of the Halifax [illegible] was subsequently increased [illegible] Council of Appeal [illegible] Council. The [illegible] vessel, [illegible] weather [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] certain bounties [illegible] products [illegible] but it [illegible] the legislature granting [illegible] to be paid on products exported [illegible]

COLONIAL TARIFF ON [illegible]

(1) On fortified wine [illegible] bounty [illegible] gallon.

(2) On canned apricots [illegible] of 6d. [illegible] time to assist marketing of exportable surplus in Great Britain.

NEW ZEALAND.

No such bounties or subsidies are paid.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

No such bounties or subsidies are paid.

IRISH FREE STATE.

No such bounties or subsidies are paid.

NEWFOUNDLAND

20 vouta per [illegible] [illegible]

10 cents " " " " [illegible] time.

10 cents " " " " [illegible] time.

(3) [illegible]

(4) [illegible]

10 c [illegible]

The following is the record of discussion with Mr. Brennan of the Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa in London.

[illegible] years of maize from the Danube [illegible] receive no Government assistance [illegible] South Africa [illegible] made [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] produce [illegible] (i.e. [illegible] market prices may be [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] to the native [illegible] [illegible] documents [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

2

Can S. Rhodesia complain to Kenya [illegible]

MINUTES ON D.O. 8944/6 OF DECEMBER, 1930.

The present export bounty on maize is, according to the S.Rhod.H.Cr's Office 1/- per bag. As you will see from 10555/5, temporary relief is being granted by means of advances to bring the price received by the grower up to 8/- a bag. In the case of a farmer who is following sound methods of cultivation the advance may be increased. The method of repayment is that for every £1 advance the grower shall deed over to the Govt. one bag of maize a year for three years. The three bags will be accepted as full payment for the loan and any excess in price over £1 obtained for the three bags will be returned to the grower. No interest is to be charged on the loan and growers may if they prefer repay in cash. It is also proposed to appoint a Committee to examine the economics of maize production with special reference to the question of stabilising prices.

G.Kimber
31.12.30.

I think this gives material for a tele.ram to Kenya. As regards the Union of S.Africa you were going to consult the H.Cr.

M.E.Antrobus
31.12.30.

This is a permanent feature, I gather, from the H.Cr.

He gave [illegible] warning [illegible] year to be [illegible]

C.O.

Mr. Eastwood
Mr. Allen
Mr. Parkinson
Mr. Robinson
Sir John Campbell
Sir C. Bottomley
Sir J. Shuckburgh

30/12
30.12.30
31.12.30
31.12

X 16595/30 Kenya

R 1 JAN

Codes + Seal
8.0 pm
31/12/30

74

upon the alone

ought or disposed of

to apply

Crown

to De

in rad

co

the extent necessary to enable the

industry to continue after next season

without still further assistance. In

any case I am not clear how you

would

[illegible] accumulated to

[illegible] by way of (a) advances

[illegible] ricultural Credit Ordinance

[illegible] and conditioning

[illegible] reduction of railway

[illegible] towards

[illegible] over by Railway and

[illegible] particulars of

[illegible] ned

[illegible] not to receive wages

[illegible] of Workers until 30th June 1981, provided

that if average selling price of 90 degrees

[illegible] TOV

grey crystals fell below 10 guineas per ton [illegible] imum price paid to Growers to be reduced 6d for every 10 shillings fall, and if the price exceeded £12 per ton extra bonus to farmers to be reduced by one third. Loan to be first charge on property subject to [illegible] charges and [illegible] loan to be repaid only when price exceeds £12 per ton and at the rate of half the difference between £12 and the figure realised. Interest to be charged until price reached £12 when it became payable at five per cent per annum. Growers portion of loan during any year when £12 and over is the [illegible] paid. Period of loan [illegible] to 10 years [illegible]

Following are details of [illegible] scheme [illegible]:- Advance has

has been made of £1 per ton of sugar exported from the 1930 crop estimated at 230,000 tons. - Advance to be repaid by an export duty to be imposed on sugar when industry can bear it. Money comes out from general revenue out from a "General Improvement and Development Fund" established in 1929 from proceeds of special tax on sugar and intended to be used for special expenditure on development and for extraordinary expenditure under

I will telegraph further as to Mondais and any other similar schemes, when information is received.

Please furnish Stockdale with a copy of this telegram and with statement as to assistance already given and contemplated for which I have asked above and request him to telegraph confidentially any observations he may have upon the suggestions outlined in your telegram and on the position generally.

Secy

C. Assistance already given to maize in.

(i) Agricultural ~~Government's~~ Credit Ordinance.

The report dated 15th October shows that the advances authorised in respect of maize up to 31st December 1930 amounted to £9316 or 21.58 per cent of the total authorised advances of £43,164. It was made plain that the total advances at the end of the year would be [illegible],000 and approval had been given to a temporary extension of the scheme after the end of 1930 up to a total of £150,000. On the same proportion the assistance to maize would be £21,600 (approximately) (out of a total of 100,000). These advances are being made at 8% but there appears no immediate prospect of recovery of capital or even payment of interest in full, some losses being regarded as inevitable.

(ii) Subsidy to cereal industry.

This was given in the form of reduction of railway rates on maize, wheat and barley estimated to cost £70,000 of which one half would be refunded to the railway from the surplus balances of the Colony. Although exact figures are not available the assistance thus rendered to the maize industry was probably not less than £50,000 of which one half or £25,000 was provided by the Government. The question of the recovery of the £25,000 has not yet been decided.

(iii)

(iii) Refund of grading and reconditioning charges.

It was agreed to refund to the industry four fifths of the charges in respect of the 1930 season. These refunds are estimated to amount to about £15000.

D. Surplus Balance Position.

Estimated balances at end of 1930-1931 £561,599 allocated as follows:-

Working Capital	£100,000
Unallocated Stores	110,000
Civil Servants Housing	44,000
Local Authorities advances ..	25,000
Agricultural Advances ..	100,000
Surplus for Reserve ..	182,599
	£561,599

(The £35000 subsidy to the cereal industry has been treated as final expenditure in arriving at the above figures but as already indicated the question of recovery is still open).

The Estimates for 1931 provide for a surplus of £73051 on the transactions of the year, which if realised and wholly allocated to reserve would bring the total surplus for reserve up to £255,650.

At the moment however the assistance now proposed would reduce the immediate surplus for reserve to £57,000. The Secretary of State has

had

to Mauritius. The arrangements for

repayment are much more precise &

I should have proposed Mauritius to

adopt something similar, but they

would in [illegible] not

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] by [illegible]

an export tax at an [illegible] rate

so that the [illegible] would [illegible]

exceed [illegible] but

e.g. if [illegible] rates were

made permanent on 11 lines & were

being recovered by an export tax,

which we have now had to

suspend completely owing to the

depression.

You may also like to know that

Jamaica gave a claim amounting to £2

a ton on sugar exports in 1930 but

I believe will not continue it for

1931.

(May I have the prior book eventually?)

5 Sir

DECODE

TELEGRAM from the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dated 29 December 1930. Received 1.39 p.m. 29 December 1930.

No. 451 Confidential. I understand that Maize Conference to which I referred in my telegram No. 413 of the 1st December is likely to report this week that unless further assistance is given to the maize industry in 1931 beyond measures already implemented with your approval during 1930 a large proportion [illegible] crop will not be harvested and land go out of cultivation [illegible] for the next crop. Also that as ploughing should [illegible] already and planting starts in February or Ma[illegible] action will be necessary if any relief afforded is to [illegible] of value. Conference comprises representatives of the Banks, [illegible] Oil Companies as well as of producers and Government officials. Banking, shipping and oil representatives [illegible] as well established that they are prepared to recommend to their principals that they should make some [illegible] contribution provided that the Government decides to [illegible] Conference recommendations are [illegible] to be generally on the following lines, "that the Gov[illegible] should guarantee farmers minimum price per bag f.o.r. Kenya stations sufficient to meet the cost of production, living expenses, and so forth." All figures quoted are at present tentative but understand figure [illegible] is six shillings fifty cents per bag. With maize at [illegible] shillings per quarter overseas farmers here only receive three shillings ninetyone cents per bag. Proposal on present price represents therefore a subsidy of two shillings fiftynine cents per bag involving a sum of £155,400 on estimated export crop of 1,200,000 bags. Suggestion is that shipping and oil companies should make grant of £20,000 and £10,000 respectively to meet this, in the case of shipping probably by way of freight reduction and that remaining £125,400 should be advanced to the industry by the Government free of interest but recoverable by a cess on every

bag

[illegible] remember that doubt arising as to the capacity of the industry to carry on in 19[illegible] emanated in the proposal to appoint this further Land Conference on reported to you by telegram under reference. I have taken advantage of Sherdale's presence to inform him generally of the position as he is returning to Nairobi on the 2nd August. You may wish to instruct him to advise you independently as I am naturally loath to make any action which might appear to violate his viewpoint proposals which may or may not prove acceptable to yourself.

1 Dab. tel. 453 — 30 December 30

State St. Clair applies for post of Junior Entomologist under Economic Advisory Council for work in E. Africa and Dir. of Agriculture recommends his appointment at consolidated salary of £60 p.m., payable by E.A.C. Inquiry reply by telegraph

No mate
7/m.
St Clair's
rec. service

I doubt whether E.A.C.
have yet put up the complete
full scheme for research
work
Research scheme
Entomologist has recently been
appointed, although what
Entomologist will help with
under the proposed scheme
but that he is undoubtedly
to be taking the complete
again with Entomologist
after all, some of Entomologist
in E.A. Contributory, were
appointed, for the most part
for scheme,
at once; as they are
expected.

Send copy of tel. to
Sec, Ec. Adv. Council.
for comp. officially - made
for early reply and if
answer not rec. by return
will be assuming by phone
that this letter is coming
[illegible] 3.1.31 [illegible]

Dear
7/1/31

Rec'd 19 February

Reports Mr Clain accepted appointment 5 February

Mr Sellan was employed
the Locust Control Office & scheme
set out in No 11. It seems
clear that if the Kenya Gov^t have
withdrawn him for their own work
they should resume responsibility,

indeed their withdrawal) then without
asking anyone's consent, had it not
would have

claimed
that
that the direction
employed
which was that
to research
and that if he wrote
the C. report for locust
under the Gov^t of Kenya
at that Gov^t sh
responsibility for his work
approved by the Director of L.E. & that
he should be
and not from

Minute C. The letter can wait until
we are told by the E.A.C. The alteration
general
of their programme - we are promised a
review on other matters.

Copy of the desp. sh^d go to the Director
L.E. & short draft. to C.A. L.F. inform
wth the enclosure 619. [illegible] 30/1/31

Mr. Seel has agreed to the slight revised changes indicated

30/10 etc

1/11

20 to Gov 4 S.1. (w/ Extract from 19) 5 NOV 1931

Copies

To Imperial Institute of Entomology - 19 and

DEPT 301 - UNDER STATUTE w/c 20 - 6 NOV 1931

To CA w/c 20 B/Ice - 6 NOV 1931

Gov Kenya — 708 — 16/11/31

Reports that CA's claim against the Imp. Institute of Entomology in respect of Capt. St Clair's salary be reduced from £400 2/10 to £19 2 10. Asks that the Director of the I.I.E. be requested to give six months notice prior to 6/2/32 terminating his appt. and that the balance from an amount of £300 paid to the Locust Research Fund be refunded.

I have discussed with Mr. Seel. See minute on 60557/2/31.

The following is the position:-

In No. 26 on 70511/3/30 Kenya agreed to contribute £300 to the cost of the Locust Control Committee's research scheme during 1931 and to provide local facilities for the research staff working in Kenya. £700 was provided in the Estimates for the latter purpose. Contributions from the other Colonies brought the total up to £2,020 not including the cost of local facilities.

In enclosure to No. 47 on 60557/3/31 the Imp. Advisory Board agreed to contribute on ~~the~~ £ for £ basis in respect both of the contributions of

By implication Kenya agrees to make similar contribution during the 4 subsequent years.

of local Governments and of the expenditure incurred by Kenya on local facilities.

In view of what she said in No. 26 on 70511/3/30 Kenya cannot be let off any part of her £300 contribution. She can, however, claim from the Locust Research Fund the amount paid to Captain St Clair for his salary while he was engaged on research work.

They cannot claim any refund of the cost of the local facilities afforded to Captain St Clair in respect of his locust research work. It is, however, necessary that they should let us have a statement of the amount of such expenses in order that an equal amount may be obtained from the E.M.B.

As regards Captain St Clair's position, I take it that he was definitely appointed for a period of one year and since this year is up on the 6th February it is not necessary to give him one month's notice. Unless therefore the Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology wishes to retain his services in this country his appointment should be terminated by the Kenya Government as from the 6th February.

Mr. Seel has ~~written~~ telegraphed to Sir Guy Marshall who says that he would be very glad to continue to employ Captain St Clair if he had any money to do so, but as he has not the money there can be no question of so doing.

The despatch suggests that the Director of the Imperial Institute should be requested to give him one month's notice. It would seem, however, that it is for the Kenya Government to do this. It would be desirable to inform them by telegraph.

Kenya

I submit a draft to Kenya after further discussion with Sir Guy Marshall. The draft had, I think, better be seen both by him and Mr. Hilderd before it issues, in view of the comments contained in Sir Guy Marshall's letter of

8 Feb

Mr. Marshall (Colonial Office) Conf. 13/2/33

Sir G. Marshall — 1st Feb.

Agreed with the modification in draft dispatch in No 41.

And send the aff. dispatch to

Mr. Hilderd for immediate action

8 Feb

29. alone

T. Williams (Comm.) (initial aff. dispatch) o/o Comm. 2/1/33

8

Mr. B. Kenya (Comm.) — 11th Jan. 33

States has no amendments to suggest to draft dispatch to Kenya

The draft dispatch can now issue

8 Feb

17/1/33

Colonies

45 To Jan. Conf. — 20-1-33

Kenya say that they have made no provision for locust research work in the 1932 Estimates. This, however, is untrue, as the provision for 1932 is the same as the provision for 1931, namely £1, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

[illegible]

[illegible]

28 Imperial Institute Entomology

Have instructed CA to inform the Govt of Kenya £119 2 10 Cost of Claim, Salary from 7/3/31 to 6/4/31. Unable to re-engage the Officer for [illegible]

[illegible]

CA and Former Kenya Govt is informed

27 and 29 respectively

and copy sent to IE Imperial 28

15/3/32

35 To E. M. B. — (W/C 29 r min. and.) — 28. 7. 32

E.M.B. — 17/8/32

I am afraid that No.30 was written under a misapprehension and the E.M.B. are quite right in pointing out that they have no liability to make any payment to the Government of Kenya in this connection. The position is explained in the draft to Dr. [illegible]

Gatacre

35 To D. S. A. Neave — W/C 29 r min. and. + 34 — [illegible] — 9. 32

N. P. Hilduard — W/C 35 — [illegible] 9. 32

RELEASED UNDER STATUTE

20 9 32

Crown Agents — 28 Nov. 32

State that no intelligence has been received from [illegible]

RELEASED UNDER STATUTE

39 [illegible] (38 and.) — 28/11/32

40 Sir Guy Marshall — [illegible] — 30/11/32

I submit a draft to Kenya after further discussion with Sir Guy Marshall. The draft had, I think, better be seen both by him and Mr. Hilderd before it issues, in view of the [illegible] of Sir Guy Marshall's letter of [illegible]

[illegible]

Sd/ [illegible]

[illegible]

Sd/ [illegible]

Sd/ [illegible] Marshall (Colonial Office) Comm. 13/12/32

Sd/ Sir G. Marshall ——— 15th Dec.

Agreed with elucidation in draft despatch in No. 41.

~~Now send the draft despatch.~~

Sd/ [illegible] Hilderd for [illegible] 1/1/33

Sd/ [illegible]

29. [illegible]

Sd/ J. [illegible] (Comm.) (Colonial Office) c/o Comm. 2/1/33

8

Sd/ B. Kenya (Colonial Office) ——— 11th Jan. 33

State has no amendments to suggest to draft despatch to Kenya.

The draft despatch can now issue.

Sd/ [illegible]

17/1/33

[illegible]

45. To Sec. Int. ——— 20/1/33

1700/1932 Kenya

pc

459

28

E. O.

Mr. Seel 9/12/32

Mr. Freeston 9/12/32

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Concurred in by Sir G. Marshall and the E.D.B.

Now issue

Seel 17.1.33

29

To go in draft to Sir Guy Marshall and then, if he agrees, to Mr. Hildred of the E.D.B.

Downing Street,

20 JAN 1933

December, 1932.

DRAFT.

KENYA.

Confidential

Govr.

Sir,

I have the honor to refer to your despatch No.250 of the 8th June, in which you urged that a request should be made to the E.D.B. for the refund of £24:12:45, being the cost of local facilities provided in 1931 for Capt. Slingsby and for Mr. H.B. Johnston, in the course of their work in connection with locust research.

2. I fear that there has been some further misunderstanding in this connection. I observe that in para (No.26) of my despatch No.113 of the 10th February, I informed you that the E.D.B. had agreed to contribute on a pound for pound basis in respect of expenditure incurred on local facilities accorded to staff employed in Kenya

(2 drafts)

17001/1932 Kenya

C.O.

Mr. Seel 9/12/32

Mr. Lieu Col 9/12

Mr.

Tomlinson

Sir C. Bottomley

Sir J. Shuckburgh

Sir G. Grindle

Perm. U.S. of S.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

Amended by No 42

C.D.
9-DEC
1932

Dto. for Mr. Seel's signature

Downing Street,

December 1932.

DRAFT.

SIR GUY MARSHALL, C.M.G.,
T.H.E.

Draft despatch to Kenya (herewith) for concurrence.

Dear Marshall,

Following upon letter of the 2nd Dec. to Treasury, I should be very grateful if you would look over the enclosed draft despatch to Kenya about their locust contribution.

The point I would particularly welcome your opinion on is, as to whether you see any objection to the reference in the last paragraph to the discontinuance of the Somaliland contribution, and

(2 drafts)

the

the maintenance, notwithstanding [illegible] No. 259 of [illegible] of the E.A.R. grant of £8,020. [illegible]

It is, of course, not strictly necessary to explain to Kenya what is happening, but I think it would be better if we told them, rather than possibly raise suspicion by letting them discover it for themselves.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. F. SEEL

(2) 2.xii.1932.

[illegible] Kenya and a good deal more as well. I think, [illegible] we are just now saying to Kenya that the [illegible] in question have been allowed to the Locust Committee by the Empire Marketing Board.

Yours sincerely,

[illegible]

A. Ponsonby, Esq.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

17001/31 Kenya

C. O.

Mr. Seel. 25. XI. 32

Mr. Beerton Sp

Mr.

Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

SIR GUY MARSHALL, C.M.G., F.R.S.

C.D.
R 29NOV
29

DOWNING STREET.

30 November, 1931.

Dear Marshall,

I wrote to Neave on the 12th September on the subject of a claim which the Government of Kenya had put forward for the refund of ~~on the subject of~~ expenses incurred locally in connection with the work of Captain St. Clair and Mr. Johnston on locust control.

You will see that there was a question whether the Locust Control Committee would wish to press for the fulfilment of the undertaking given by the Empire Marketing Board that they would contribute £1 for £1 to the Committee's funds in respect of St. Clair's field expenses. As I said, I do not think this is a question for the Colonial Office, but I should be grateful if you could let me know

addition to their contribution of £300 a year, free local facilities to staff employed in the Colony under the Locust Control Committee's scheme of investigation. The arrangement with the E.M.B. was that they would contribute on a pound for pound basis in respect of any such expenditure, and we asked Kenya accordingly to give us a statement of the cost of facilities granted to Captain St. Clair during the short period he was working under Marshall.

Kenya replied in a despatch of the 8th June, of which I enclose a copy. They ~~missed~~ misunderstood the point about the local facilities and enclosed a statement of expenditure incurred by them in connection both with Captain St. Clair and Mr. H. B. Johnston, and asked that the refund of half this sum might be claimed from the E.M.B.

Unfortunately

[illegible] Colonial

[illegible] Control

[illegible] for

views. Mars all will perhaps take the point up with Hemming and, if he does so, I should be glad if he would

(See No. 2 and 17221/A/31 (Gov.))

[illegible] expenditure, for you [illegible] that their statement [illegible] in respect of Captain S. Blair and Mr. Johnston. [illegible] connection [illegible] and pending the receipt of Marshall's observations, especially on this last point, we do not propose to say

[illegible]

[illegible] letter to [illegible] is

information.

(Signed) [illegible]

P.S. As regards the last sentence of Hildred's letter, the payment of St. Clair's salary for February and March, 1931 is dealt with in [illegible]'s letter of [illegible] of the [illegible] charge against the Locust Control Committee's funds.

Whitehall 4801.
Telephone—Victoria 3452
Telegrams—Inland—Empmark, Pall, London.
Foreign—Empmark, London.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD,
2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings,
London, S.W.1.

Any reply to this letter should be addressed to—
The Secretary,
and the following number quoted

M/11351.

17th August, 1932.

Dear Freeston,

Locust Control.

1. May I refer to your letter of the 20th July (17001/31), with enclosure, asking the Board to pay, for credit of the Kenya Government, £84. 12s. 6d. via half the expenditure stated to have been incurred by that Government on the provision, in 1931, of local facilities for Captain St. Clair Marshall, from London.

2. It is now for the Board to pay this amount. The 1931 arrangements were that the Empire Marketing Board would match, £ for £, each contributions to the Desert Locust Fund made by Local Governments and, in addition, as regards Kenya, contribute to the Fund sums equal to the expenditure locally incurred in Kenya on this work, within a maximum of £700.

3. Captain St. Clair was a charge on the Desert Locust Fund for about 2 months (February and March of 1931). Then he was taken back from the research by Kenya and ceased to be a charge on the Fund. His salary for that period was, I think, properly charged in the Fund accounts, though this should be confirmed. If his salary for that period was so charged, it might be argued that the supplementary expenditure (which forms the subject of the Governor's despatch) should also be charged to the Fund. In that case, Sir Guy Marshall, as the Officer in Charge of the Desert Locust Fund, could authorise the Crown Agents to pay from that Fund the sum expended to the Kenya Government.

4. But owing to the peculiar arrangements made at the outset, I think this particular expenditure comes under the heading of local facilities. If so, Kenya bears the full cost and notifies us what the cost was so that the Board can pay into the Desert Locust Fund an equivalent number of pounds. In neither case, therefore, is it for the Board to reimburse Kenya direct.

5. But if it is decided that this expenditure falls into the latter category, I do not think the Board can, in present circumstances, pay an equivalent number of pounds into the Desert Locust Fund. When the crash came last year we had to restrict our expenditure as drastically as possible; and you will see from our letter of the 15th June, 1932 (M/11351) that the most we can now do is to put into the Fund (as and when required), £2,020 to match Colonial contributions of that

L. B. Freeston, Esq., C.B.E.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

/amount

[illegible] in regard [illegible]
contributions of [illegible]

[illegible] g, I, therefore [illegible]
[illegible] be told that this [illegible]
[illegible] a matter for the [illegible]
[illegible] whole [illegible]
[illegible] shown the correspo[illegible]
conclusion and [illegible]
[illegible] ment already [illegible]
St. Clair's [illegible]

KENYA.

No. 259.

RECEIVED
27 JUN 1932
OFFICE

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

8 June, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatches Nos. 112 and 113 of the 10th February, 1932, giving particulars of the scheme of locust research under the direction of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, towards the cost of which I note that the Colonial Development Advisory Committee is prepared to continue its contributions to match those of Colonial Governments.

2. As you observe in the fourth paragraph of the second despatch under reference, a sum of £1,000 was again inserted in the Colony's 1932 Estimates as a provision for locust research work and my statement that no such amount had been included arose from a recommendation of the unofficial members of the Select Committee, which was however not accepted. From this vote the Crown Agents' debit, in accordance with the enclosure to your despatch No. 316 of the 21st April, 1932, will be met.

3. The appointment of Captain St. Clair, as Locust Research Officer, was duly terminated in accordance with your telegram No. 27 of the 2nd February, 1932. I observe that the Imperial Institute of Entomology has been requested to pay the sum of £119: 2:10 to the account of this Government. With regard to the cost of the local facilities provided in 1931 for Captain St Clair and later for Mr. H.B. Johnston, I enclose an audited statement of expenditure for transmission

to —

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.I.

25

17001/1931 Kenya

C. O.

Mr. Eastwood (?) 23.1.32
Mr. Seel 25.1.32
Mr. Freeston [illegible]
Mr. Parkinson.
Mr. Tomlinson.
Sir C. Bottomley.
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Perm. U.S. of S.
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

Downing Street,
10 ~~January~~ February 1932.

DRAFT.

KENYA

No. 113

Gov.

Sir,

I have [illegible] to acknowledge the receipt of [illegible] of the 10th December [illegible] confirming [illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible]

~~To I. [illegible] herewith)~~

[illegible] addressing you separately in my despatch No. 112 of the 10 February
the progress of this scheme, and also as to
regarding certain modifications in the original scheme, which have been found necessary. It seems, however, desirable

(a/t on 80557/2/31 herewith)

3 [illegible]

appears in the estimates for 1932, and the statement at the end of paragraph 3 of your despatch that no provision for locust research work has been made in the Colony's estimates for 1932 is therefore not understood.

5. Subsequent developments have rendered it necessary for the particular part of the Locust Control Committee's scheme which was to be undertaken in Kenya, to be abandoned for the time being. The main scheme is however being continued, as you will see from my despatch No. 112 of even date. In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that the sum in question was a definite contribution to the investigation now in progress, I regret that I should not feel able to agree to any part of the direct contribution of £300 should be refunded.

Research

Moreover, I assume that similar contributions will be made during 1932 & subsequent years following years.

~~Research Fund.~~ 6. The sum of £119.2.10

representing Captain St Clair's salary

during the period for which he was

employed on locust research work, is,

however, a charge properly falling

upon ~~the Kenya~~ Colony, and ~~arrangements are~~

~~being made for it to be credited to~~

the account of your Government with

the Colony for the year 1930.

The Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology is aughly be granted to arrange for a payment of this amount to be made to

Take it from next page

7. In his despatch No. 696 d. 26 on 70511/3/30

the 30th October 1930, to which I

have already referred, Mr. Moore also

stated that the cost of the local

facilities ~~for the research staff~~ accorded to staff employed in Kenya under the scheme of investigation would

be borne by the Kenya Government. ~~Subsequently,~~

the Empire Marketing Board have agreed to

contribute on a £ for £ basis in respect

of the upon expenditure. I should therefore

be glad if you would inform me of the cost

of the local facilities granted to Captain

St Clair during the period from the 7th to the 6 April 1931, when

he was ~~while~~ engaged on research

work.

8. I enclose a copy of a letter which is being sent to the Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology.

I have, &c

Guardian freeman hope

7

8 In regard to the suggestion in para 3 of your despatch under reply, that the Director of the Imp. Institute of Entomology shd be requested to give Capt. St Clair one months notice that his service will not be required, it was not practicable in any case to adopt this course, as your despatch did not reach me until after the 6 January. I do not consider that the Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology can now be expected to assume further responsibility for ~~his~~ Capt. St Clair after the 6 February and the case appears to be for the Kenya Govt to give him appropriate notice of the termination of his employment.

(Sd.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.

23
29

KENYA.

No. 708

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

RECEIVED
9-JAN 1932
OFFICE

16th December, 1931.

Sir,

With reference to Mr. Thomas' despatch No.751 of the 5th November on the subject of the payment of the salary of Capt. St. Clair, I have the honour to inform you that this officer was withdrawn from locust research work on the 6th April last in accordance with the agreement made by Mr. Holm with the Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology. It was not then anticipated that his services would be required for locust destruction work for as long as has proved necessary.

2. I therefore have to request that the Crown Agents' claim may be reduced from £407.2.10 to £119.2.10 as follows:-

Salary @ £720 per annum from the 7th February to 28th February, 1931	£ 47.2.10
Salary @ £720 per annum from the 1st to 31st March	60.0.00
Salary " " " " " the 1st to 6th April	12.0.00
	£ 119.2.10

3. As you are aware, the sum of £1,000 was provided in the Colony's Estimates for 1931 under Head IIIa, Item 2 for expenses in connection with locust destruction and of this amount £300 has been paid to the Locust Research Fund as a contribution towards the Research Officer's salary, and £700 retained for .....

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.

Recd. 11 2/1/32
Ans Acknd (26)
cpy to J.J.S. (28)

for local expenses in this connection. From this latter sum Capt. St. Clair's local expenses for the period the 7th February to the 6th April have been met and all expenditure in connection with his salary and expenses subsequent to that date. It is suggested that his services be retained by this Government until the 6th February next, in view of the fact that his appointment was for a period of one year from the 7th February last, as stated in Lord Passfield's telegram No. 36 of the 4th February, to which reference is made in the despatch under reply, and that the Director of the Imperial Institute should be requested to give him one month's notice, prior to that date, that his services will no longer be required. No provision for locust research work has been made in the Colony's Estimates for 1932 and it is not at present possible to foresee when our services will be required for destruction work.

No. 11

Owing to the necessary termination of the work in regard to locust research, I would request that the balance of the sum of £300 supplied by the Government may be refunded from the locust research Fund after deduction of Capt. St. Clair's salary for the two months during which he was engaged on this research. From the balance of the £1,000 referred to above, it is proposed to devote a part to the payment of Capt. St. Clair's salary for the remainder of the year and to meeting the local expenses of Mr. H. B. Johnson.

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

BRIGADIER GENERAL,
GOVERNOR.

his time to research as desired by the Committee. If, therefore, he was in fact withdrawn on the 6th of August, and if work under the Government of Kenya, it would appear that that Government should take responsibility for his pay. [illegible] proposed by the Director [illegible] and the claim [illegible] Kenya Government should be [illegible] accordingly.

5. I shall be glad to receive your views on the matter and observations on the situation.

[illegible]

INSTITUTE
Imperial ~~Bureau~~ of Entomology

Head Office at—

Director
GUY A. K. MARSHALL, O.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Assistant Director
S. A. NEAVE, D.Sc.

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),
CROMWELL ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 7

23rd October, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter received from the Crown Agents for the Colonies with reference to a claim by the Government of Kenya against the Locust Research Fund of this Institute for £407.2s.10d. in respect of the salary of Captain A. H. St. Clair, Locust Officer, from 7th February to 31st August, 1931.

2. There clearly has been some misunderstanding regarding this matter, for not long after we took over Capt. St. Clair's services from the Kenya Government, Mr. Alexander Holm, Director of Agriculture, who was then on leave in England, came here to ask whether we would be willing to second this officer back to the Government so that he could take charge of their locust campaign. To this I agreed; but in reply to a telegram sent to Kenya by Mr. Holm (as given in his letter to the Colonial Office of the 14th April) he was informed that the local authorities had already taken over Capt. St. Clair in anticipation of our consent.

3. We have never received any communication on this subject direct from Kenya, nor were we informed as to the date on which that Government resumed control of Capt. St. Clair's services. But in a recent report by that officer to his Government the following passage occurs:-

> "On 6th April 1931, when I was encamped on the shores of Lake Rudolf, 40 miles from Lodwar with a camel safari, a Turkana runner arrived in my camp with a wireless message instructing me to report to the District Commissioner, Kitale, as soon as possible; this meant a forty mile walk and a drive in a lorry of

COPY.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies,
4, Millbank,
Westminster,
London, S.W.1.

22nd October, 1931.

[illegible] the Government of Kenya
[illegible]
£407. [illegible] 19d. in respect of
[illegible] S. St Clair, Locust
[illegible] January, 1931. [illegible] shall

[illegible] Horwood.

[illegible]

[illegible]

14

C. O.

Mr. Parkinson 6/2

Mr.

Mr.

Mr. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

Sir G. Grindle.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

X.17001/31 Kenya.

Q. C. for my signature please

C.O.
R 4-FEB
D

Downing Street.

5 February, 1931.

DRAFT.

A. F. HEMMING ESQ., C.B.E.

My dear Hemming,

A formal official letter is going to you to-day with a copy of the telegram about St.Clair to deal with the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya. I have put in the telegram about which I spoke over the telephone viz. that the year's service is to be service in Kenya, and that the appointment is to be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

It occurs to me that if St.Clair accepts, it will be a good thing to send a further telegram then explaining that the Committee hope to be able to arrange for an Entomologist to join St.Clair in the course of the next few months.

Draft to

37

10

N.D

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to:—
THE SECRETARY,
ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL,
2, WHITEHALL GARDENS, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted:
E.A.C./291.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL,
2, WHITEHALL GARDENS,
LONDON, S.W.1.

RECEIVED
3 FEB 1931
COL. OFF

2nd February 1931.

Immediate

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 7th ultimo, 17001/31, transmitting a copy of a telegram received from the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya, I am directed by the Economic Advisory Council to request you to inform Secretary Lord Passfield that their Committee on Locust Control have had under consideration the suggestion that Mr. St. Clair, late Senior Locust Control Officer, Kenya, should be appointed as Junior Entomologist under the scheme of anti-locust investigations, recommended in the Committee's Third Report.

2. At their last meeting, E.A.C.(L) - 6th Meeting, Conclusion 2, the Committee agreed to recommend:-

"The Economic Advisory Council should request the Secretary of State for the Colonies to telegraph to the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya in the following sense:-

The Committee on Locust Control is purely advisory and the actual appointment of officers employed on the proposed investigations will be made by the Director, Imperial Institute of Entomology, who will be responsible for the funds allocated to the investigations for which a separate account will be opened with the Crown Agents. On this understanding the Committee approve an offer being made to Mr. St. Clair of employment as locust officer (not Junior Entomologist) for a period of one year at the inclusive salary recommended, namely, £720 per annum, the appointment to take effect from the date of its acceptance by Mr. St. Clair, who should be informed that no special arrangements will be made for insurance and that if he desires to be insured he should make his own arrangements. If Mr. St. Clair is willing to accept the appointment, on the above conditions, he should remain at Turkana (or if he has left, he should return there forthwith) for the purpose of continuing the observations on which he has already submitted reports. The Committee assume that all travelling and equipment expenses will be found from the vote of £720 in Kenya Estimates. Mr. St. Clair should be instructed to submit monthly reports of observations to the Director, Imperial Institute of Entomology. The Committee desire that he should keep the Department of Agriculture, Kenya, fully informed of what he is doing and he should be instructed accordingly. The Committee hope that the Kenya Government will agree to pay Mr. St. Clair's salary recovering amount in due course from the Crown Agents.

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to:—
THE SECRETARY,
ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL,
2, WHITEHALL GARDENS, S.W.1,
and the following number quoted.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL,
2, WHITEHALL GARDENS,
LONDON, S.W.1.

8. The Council concur in these recommendations, which they commend to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. Hemming

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