

No. 17057.

SUBJECT

C0533/407

*Loan Education.*

PREVIOUS

*1. 2/40. Education. 1940*

Subsequent

no. letter from President of Goans Overseas Association re position of education of Goans in Kenya and requesting provision be made in 1934 Estimates for financial assistance reports as to deputations received and state as to the attempt made to meet the demands of Goans

The Acting Governor's despatch is full and clear, and little comment seems necessary.

Though the grant included in the Estimate is only £250, the Government will endeavour to meet from savings on Indian education assistance up to £32,10.0, for each year, i.e., £427 altogether. This is the equivalent of assistance given which was included in the Draft was £500. The difference will be of £273.

*A grant of £250 does not seem sufficient for the purpose. It is not clear how the Government intend to meet the balance of £273.*

The O.A.G. suggests that in view of the financial situation, it is not worth while to override the opinion of the Elected Members, the only points at issue being :-

*of course it would be recurrent 1934*

- (1) Their contention that the grant is <sup>an</sup> ex gratia one which will not necessarily be recurrent. (The Government on the other hand maintaining that it must be recurrent).
- (2) The possibility of increasing the contribution. In the present circumstances it could hardly be increased above £500.

I think that it would be reasonable to agree to ~~the proposal~~ *propose the matter at the moment.*

? Acknowledge with thanks. Note that it is proposed to find savings to bring the grant up to £3, 10. 0 for each child attending the school, and ask that the Goans Overseas Association may be informed

that

that the Secretary of State has received their memorial, and that the position may be explained to them.

*J. G. ...*  
7-2-31

? express satisfaction that some provision has been made in the 1931 Estimates and agree that the commitment must necessarily be of a recurrent nature; concur in para. 10 of the despatch, but say that the S. of S. cannot regard the present contribution as more than a beginning and that he has no doubt that when the financial position improves the Honorable Members as well as the Govt. will be prepared to make the additional provision which is demanded by the educational needs of the community, and cannot fairly be withheld especially having regard to the substantial Goan contribution to the Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax, and that the petitioners may be informed that the S. of S. has been glad to learn that provision for assistance to Goan education has been made in 1931 and that he regrets that in the present financial circumstances it is not possible to <sup>make</sup> ~~increase~~ <sup>larger provision - the return</sup> the assistance contemplated by the Govt. in respect of this year, but that he is sure that when the financial position improves the Govt. and Legislative Council will be prepared to give favourable consideration to proposals for making further provision for Goan education.

*J. G. Allen*  
10/2/31

what were we actually approved here; but there is no % of net approving the vote for Goan education wh. the Govt. has so decided in getting through

Sec of State  
(through Or Secs)

I don't think we can do more at present

*B. G.*

18.2.31

*For a beginning the proposals are not unreasonable in present circumstances*  
P 27/2

I would pass this with great hesitation. It is one more proof that the Kempe settlers have little need for more power, as, through this estimation committee, they can impose their will on policy through their insistence on their way in finance. This letter is a bad one on the subject and bargain with Govt. who are in

getting out a ...  
for ...

acc

2/17/31

2 1/2 Gov. bond - 1. Howard - 11/3/31

C. O.  
R 11 MAR  
13

Mr. Eastwood. 962  
Mr. Allen 1012  
Mr. Takensaf  
Mr. Tomlinson.  
Sir C. Bottomley.  
Sir J. Shuckburgh.  
Sir G. Grindle.  
Permi. U.S. of S.  
Parly. U.S. of S.  
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
14 March, 1931.

**DRAFT**

**KENYA**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Gov. Byrd

the receipt of

dispatch to

which

draft

that

regard

towards

*Not to be sent  
until 1st. or  
2nd. - new  
with Ministers -  
Chas Jones  
accp*

*tel sent on 3/3.  
see 4300/20  
Ann 3*

2. I was very glad to learn that  
some provision had been made in the  
for 1931  
estimates for the year and I  
agree (that the commitment  
most necessarily of a current nature.  
I am aware that in view of the  
present difficult financial position,  
the sum <sup>provided</sup> ~~included~~ represents a reasonable  
attempt on the part of the Government

learn that provision for assistance

to Goan education has been made in

*the Acts for*

1931; ~~and~~ that I regret that, in the

present financial circumstances it is

not possible to make larger provision

in the Estimates in respect of this

year, but that I feel that <sup>such</sup> ~~the~~

the financial position involves

Government and the Legislative Council

will be prepared to give full con-

sideration to proposals for such

further provision for Goan education.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) PASSFIELD

KENYA.

No. /

CONFIDENTIAL.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.  
NAIROBI,  
KENYA

RECEIVED  
-2 FEB 1931  
COL. OFFICE

8 January, 1931.

My Lord,

No. 7 of 16231/30

With reference to Your Lordship's

Confidential telegram No. 16231/30

regarding financial provision for

goals in this Colony.

for Your Lordship's

letter dated the

Lordship by the

Association.

2.

telegram under reference.

The Association has accepted

and communicated your Lordship's

deputation in the sense desired.

3.

Dr. de Souza, the President of the

Association, again stressed the point made in

paragraph 7 of Sir Edward Grigg's despatch No.605 of

the 20th September, namely that it was with elementary

education that the deputation was principally

concerned and that on the completion of elementary

education, through the medium of the English language

instead of the Indian vernacular at present used as

the

the

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

*Forwarded to Lord (16231)*

the medium in Indian Elementary schools in Kenya, Goan children could be educated at Indian Secondary schools.

4. The President further stated that the building at present being used as a school for (Goan) children, in which reference was made by Sir (Edward) Grigg in paragraph (b) of his despatch of the 20th September, 1952, is a building which has been

as regards the plot upon which it is proposed to erect this school in Nairobi, I would state that, in accordance with the undertaking referred to in paragraph (c) of Sir Edward Grigg's despatch of the 20th September, a site of 2.82 acres has been allotted to the Association on a 99 years' lease at a special rental of Shs.140/- per annum. The rental of this site at normal rates would have been assessed at Shs.1000/- per annum. It will thus be observed that Government is making an indirect contribution to Goan education of £43 per annum, representing the difference between the annual value of the site and the rent to be paid therefor. The deputation, I would add,



add, expressed itself as being satisfied with the plot of land granted for the purpose of the new school.

6. As a result of that interview and in view of the terms of Your Lordship's telegram, I considered that it was from every point of view preferable that such a resolution should be passed with the consent of the Council. It is clear that it is not the intention of the Government to pass such a resolution at the present time. The question of the inclusion of the subject in the Estimates for 1930 has not yet been decided. It is, however, the intention of the Government to include the subject in the Estimates for 1931. The subject has been discussed in the House of Commons on 11th July 1930 and was then a British subject. At least until they come of age and that the Government for some years had contributed substantial sums to revenue by way of the Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax. In the circumstances Government felt compelled to reconsider the question of a grant which had been rejected during the consideration of the Estimates for 1930.

The Director of Education suggested that it would be difficult to justify the payment of a contribution on a smaller basis than that at present made in the case of Indian aided schools, namely £3.10.0 per annum in respect of each child attending schools whose roll exceeded 12.

8. Considerable discussion followed during which it became apparent that the Elected

Members



Members would not agree to vote a sum sufficient to allow of a grant-in-aid being made on lines similar to those on which grants are made to Indian aided schools.

As will be observed from the accompanying extract from the Report of the Select Committee, the Government was only able to secure the assent of Elected Members to assistance to Government education to the limited extent indicated in the Report subject to the proviso that, although an ex-gratia grant, the amount of £250 might be increased during the year by the Director of Education should savings be available.

Whilst the Government would have preferred to have been able to obtain more unqualified assent to the principle of assistance to Government education it was felt that the most important point was to obtain some measure of general agreement in any beginnings, however small, which might be made in this direction. The Government recognises that the commitment will have to be of a recurrent nature and, whilst making every endeavour to find funds from savings to allow of a grant-in-aid being paid to the Government School in respect of 122 pupils, at the rate of £5.10.0 per pupil in 1931, did not consider it necessary at this stage to press the question of the recurrent nature of the grant.

10. I trust that in view of the present conditions of financial stringency and the real difficulty, which I stressed in my telegram No. 372 of the 1st November, of introducing a new service in 1931 when

when new services in general have been rigorously excluded; Your Lordship will consider that the proposed contribution in respect of Goan education, together with the facilities accorded by the special concession of land referred to in paragraph 5 of this despatch, represents a reasonable attempt on the part of the Government to meet the demands of the Goans at a time of peculiar financial difficulty.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble  
servant,

*Wm. L. Moore*  
ACTING GOVERNOR.

# The Goans Overseas Association.

P. O. Box 762.

Nairobi, 6th December 1931

The Right Honourable

Lord Passfield, F.C.,

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State  
for the Colonies.

Through His Excellency  
The Acting Governor,

Downing

Nairobi.

May it please Your Lordship,

On behalf of the Goans

I respectfully beg to offer you  
thanks for the prompt and sympathetic  
my recent telegram regarding the education of Goans in  
in the Colony, in connection with which His Excellency the  
Acting Governor was kind enough to invite at Government  
House a Deputation of my Association and to convey to it  
Your Lordship's message that our petition would receive Your  
Lordship's careful consideration when the 1931 Draft Estimates  
were submitted to the Colonial Office.

At that interview with His Excellency the Acting  
Governor we were given to understand that proposals would be  
placed before the Select Committee on the Estimates for a  
grant-in-aid for our school on the basis of £3-10 per child;  
and we, on our part, made it clear to His Excellency that this  
would not cover all our requirements. Since this interview,  
however, the Select Committee has considered the matter and,  
by a majority, recommended that a vote of £250 for Goan

education.

education be inserted under the sub-division of "Indian and Goan Education" on the understanding that this grant

should be on an ex gratia basis; the Committee, on the

disposition of alleged grounds, not wishing to commit  
itself to any course of action, has recommended that the  
Government should be asked to consider it difficult to  
provide adequate educational facilities for the Goans in  
this country. The Committee has recommended that the  
Government should be asked to consider the possibility of  
providing educational facilities for the Goans in India.

As mentioned on page 12 of the 1950 Census Report, the connection of Goans with East Africa dates back to the days of the Portuguese occupation of the Coast, and the Goan Community has been long established in this country. Goans supplied to the early British Administration as they still continue to do to a large extent, the type of professional and business men, clerks and other lower ranks, which it was difficult to attract here in those pioneer days. Many have made their homes in the Colony and Goans generally would identify themselves more closely with the country if adequate educational facilities were available for their children, a large number of whom are being educated in India.

Although racially Indians, Goans have changed their

their language, religion and traditions to such an extent that they are now compelled to impart to their children a system of education different from that of other Indian Communities; and, as education in this country has developed on a communal basis, they cannot, for this reason or another, accept the facilities provided to the other communities.

It is found by the Commission that the Goan community has undertaken a number of educational projects which have been successful in some instances.

As a result of the Commission's findings, the Government has undertaken an effort to provide financial support for the Goan School in Detroit.

Financial support would have been received from the authorities from time to time, but these efforts did not materialise for various reasons, chiefly due to the projects being beyond the financial capacity of the Community. Two Education Commissions have considered the educational policy of Government since 1908 and both of them recommend the acceptance of some responsibility by the State for the education of Goan children.

The rapid and extensive educational development which has taken place in respect of the other communities in the Colony reacted on the Goan community and opened its eyes to the disabilities it was suffering from in this respect. It began to realise that Goans formed the fourth largest non-native community; that their contribution to the early development of the Colony was not a mean one;

that

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