

1934

KENYA

1934

23184

10-33-100

23081

Public Education

Upper School in South Africa

Amplified

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

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1928

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1930

1931

1932

1933

1 Govt. African School (12) — — — — — March 1944
His approval has been given to the
re-establishment of an African school in
S. Kavirondo District, but assistance for
which has been provided in current Estimates.
For details of Capital & Recurrent cost

In addition to the establishment of a
Govt. African School at Kibiri which is to serve
Kiambu, Fort M... (1/34) the Governor has approved the establishment of
a Govt. African School at Kisii to serve the
S. Kavirondo District.

The two S. Kavirondo local native councils
are to provide £6,000 for the capital cost of the
school. The recurrent cost of £150 will be met from
local native council funds, Govt. being responsible
for the salaries of the European and African teaching
staff. Provision for the rest of the recurrent cost
has been made in the estimates for 1944-5. The
Governor is satisfied that the S. Kavirondo District
can meet its share of the expenditure.

The request was circulated to the
Education Committee for information at the same time
as the despatch on the Nyeri school with a note saying
that the Secretary of State, Kenya, gave his
covering approval for the re-establishment of the two
schools.

(I understand that the meeting of the
Education Committee is on the 26th of April).

Ch. J. ...
12/3/44
A. ...
13

Mr. Visiter

This is all right & they are going ahead but
as proposed

Mr. J. R. Williams
Will you please have papers forwarded for circ. *...*

1 Gov's Office memo 122 - - - - - 17 March 1944
His approval has been given to the
establishment of an African school in
S.Kavirondo District, for a maximum of
which has been provided in current estimates
for details of capital & recurrent cost

In addition to the establishment of
Govt. African School at Nyeri (1/34) and
Kiambu, Fort Hall, and S.Kavirondo (1/34) the Governor has approved the
a Govt. African School at Kisumu
S.Kavirondo District.

The two S.Kavirondo local native
are to provide £6,000 for the capital cost of the
school. The recurrent cost of £100 will be met from
local native council funds, 50% being reserved
for the salaries of the European staff. Provision for the salaries of the
staff. Provision for the salaries of the
been made in the estimates for 1944-5. The
Governor is satisfied that the native
S.Kavirondo District can bear without any
share of the expenditure.

The despatch should be circulated to the
Education Committee for information at the same time
as the despatch on the Nyeri school in a note stating
that the Secretary of State proposes to give
covering approval for the establishment of two
schools.

(I understand that the meeting of the
Education Committee is on the 26th of April).

A. J. ...
12/4/44
A. ...
13

M. ...

This is all right & they are going ahead but
? as proposed

Mr. J. A. Williams
Will you please have papers forwarded for Sir. ...

2. A.C.E.C. 10/34 Govt. African
Schools in Kenya
3. Sl. from minutes of 1st meeting
? Wait for further report
C.A. Pr...
8/5/54
4. Report of Sub-Com. n. 2 - 23rd May, 1954
5. Extract from draft minutes of 52nd meeting held
on Thursday 31st May 54
See below No 6 on Sub file
C.A. Pr...
11/6/54
6. To Gov. Kenya 448 (W.S.O. 4x5) 19th June 54
(Draft on 23084/10/34)

[Handwritten signature]

23084/1/34 longer

DOMBINO TERRA,
1 June, 1934.

REPLIA

NO. 478

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No.106 of the 2nd March in which you reported the arrangements which have been made for the expansion of the existing school at Kagame, Nyera, into a provincial school, in order to accommodate pupils from the Kiamba and Fort Hall districts. I have also received your despatch No.122 of the 6th of March regarding the arrangements for the establishment of a Government African school in the South Kavirondo district.

2. Both despatches were laid before my Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, and the arrangements described therein were examined by a special sub-committee. I enclose for your information a copy of the report of the sub-committee, together with an extract from the draft minutes of the 32nd meeting of the Advisory Committee.

3. I agree with the conclusions reached by the Advisory Committee in this matter and I approve the arrangements which have been made for the establishment of the two schools.

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

GOVERNOR
BRIGADIER GENERAL
SIR JOSEPH AUSTIN,
C.C.I.O., K.B.E., C.B.

(Sgd.) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER
Sd.

18/34

Copy retained
2308

5

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES.

Extract from draft Minutes of 52nd Meeting
held on Thursday 31st May, 1934 at
11. a. m.

24. Government African Schools in Kenya.

A note had been circulated regarding the papers relating to the development of Government African Schools in Kenya, which had been referred for consideration to the Local Education Authorities Sub-Committee (A.C.E.C.15/34).

Dr. Oldham said that he and Mr. Mayhew had carefully examined the Kenya proposals and were satisfied that they were in accordance with the Secretary of State's instructions. They had ascertained that the other members of the sub-committee were in agreement with this view.

Mr. Mayhew said that it was clear that the local Missions had been taken into consultation with regard to the probable effects of the proposals on Mission Schools and that the proposals were consistent with the Committee's recommendations relating to educational functions of local bodies.

The Chairman proposed that the note recording the views of the sub-committee (A.C.E.C.15/34) should be sent forward with the Committee's approval to the Secretary of State.

The Committee agreed to this proposal.

Copy to file 6

Original attached to
23084/1/34

4⁵

A.C.E.C. 15/34.

Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies

GOVERNMENT AFRICAN SCHOOLS IN KENYA

At the fifty first meeting of the Advisory Committee in April, 1934 despatches from the Governor of Kenya relating to the development of Government African schools in Kenya (A.C.E.C. 12/34) were referred for consideration to the Local Education Authorities Sub-Committee (item 8 of 51st minutes).

The Sub-Committee has examined the despatches in the light of the Secretary of State's instructions relating to African educational policy in Kenya and in the light of advice tendered by the Advisory Committee on which the Secretary of State's instructions were based. They have come to the conclusion that the arrangements recorded in the despatches now under reference have been carefully framed in accordance with advice and instructions received by the Kenya Government and that they are consistent with the general conclusions regarding the functions of local education authorities in Africa enunciated in the memorandum recently prepared by the Sub-Committee and adopted by the Advisory Committee. They recommend accordingly that the despatches be regarded with approval by the Advisory Committee.

It was not found necessary to convene a meeting of the Sub-Committee as the members were able, by correspondence, to arrive unanimously at the opinion recorded above.

The

Copy to Govt

The Local Education Authorities Sub-Committee
is constituted as follows:-

Dr. Oldham (Chairman)

Miss Burstall

Mr. Mann

Mr. Mayhew

Mr. Somerville

Mr. Cliffe (Colonial Office Representative)

J.B. Williams,

Official Secretary.

Colonial Office,

25rd May, 1954.

papers attached to 23084/1/54 37

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES.

Extract from Minutes of 51st Meeting held on 26th April.

Secretary of State.

8. Government African Schools in Kenya.

Despatches had been circulated from the Governor of Kenya reporting the circumstances in which he had approved the establishment of two new Government African schools (A.C.E.C. 12/34).

The Chairman said that the papers might raise a number of points of detail which would require closer examination than the full Committee would be able to give them at the meeting. He accordingly suggested that they should be referred to a sub-committee for further examination.

The Committee agreed that the papers should be referred to the sub-committee which had considered the question of Local Education Authorities in Africa, consisting of:-

Dr. Oldham (Chairman)
Dr. Burstall
Mr. Mann
Mr. Mayhew
Mr. Somerville
A Colonial Office representative.

Copy also attached is 23084/1/34

A.C.E.C. 12/34.

Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

With reference to A.C.E.C. 25/31 and 18/33, I circulate two despatches from the Governor of Kenya regarding the establishment of Government African Schools at Nyeri and in the South Kavirondo District. A copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor of Kenya, No. 161 of 4th March 1932, to which reference is made in the despatches from the Governor, is attached for convenience of reference.

The Secretary of State proposes to give his covering approval for the establishment of the schools at Nyeri and in the South Kavirondo District.

J.B. Williams.

Official Secretary.

Colonial Office

15th April, 1934.

Copy.

KENYA.
NO. 106.

Government House,

Nairobi,

Kenya.

2nd March, 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 181 of the 4th March, 1932, on the subject of a school for the Kiambu District.

2. In paragraph 9 of this despatch you laid down certain conditions on the fulfilment of which your consent to the establishment of the Kiambu School was dependent.

These conditions briefly were -

- (a) That the financial arrangements were regarded as exceptional and that no further Government African School would be established until similar assistance was given to the Kiambu School, and
- (b) That you wished to be satisfied that the economic condition and prospects of the natives concerned were such that a compulsory rate could be borne and maintained by them without hardship.

You also wished to be informed as to the probable effects of this school on Mission Schools.

3. In paragraph 4 of your despatch under reference you referred to Lord Bessborough's despatch No. 120 of the 13th February, 1933, in which he asked for a report on the working of the Schools at Kakamega and Nyeri. A report on

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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

the former school was given in my dispatch No. 79 of the 30th March, 1933, and with regard to the Nyeri School, I attach a report which has been furnished by the Director of Education. As, however, the latter school was only instituted early in 1933 it would have been premature to submit a report until a reasonable period had elapsed.

4. You will be pleased to note that the Kiambu Local Native Council were prepared to pay £8,250 or, if necessary, a little more, to build the school, and £3,880 or, if necessary, a little more, each year to maintain it. The sum of £7,500 was available and it was proposed, if necessary, to raise further money by the levy of a rate.

5. During August of last year it was suggested by the Director of Education that the Local Native Councils of Kiambu and Fort Hall should pool their resources and erect a joint school for the two districts in the vicinity of the Fort Hall and Kiambu boundaries; that each Local Native Council should provide £5,000 towards the capital expenditure on the construction and an annual contribution of £1,000. As both Councils had ample resources for this, there would have been no need for the imposition of a special compulsory rate. The proposal was approved by both Local Native Councils concerned.

At a later date a further proposal was made that, instead of erecting a joint school for the Kiambu and Fort Hall Districts, the two Councils should combine with the South Nyeri Local Native Council for the expansion of the existing school at Nyeri, into a provincial school to serve all three districts. This involves the provision of accommodation for an additional 100 boys, making a total

for

The first proposal is to build a school for the three districts at a cost of £10,000 capital and £2,000 recurrent expenditure. This would be a substantial saving compared with the cost of building three separate schools for the three districts at a total cost of £30,000 capital and £6,000 recurrent expenditure. The second proposal is to build a school for the three districts at a cost of £10,000 capital and £2,000 recurrent expenditure. This would be a substantial saving compared with the cost of building three separate schools for the three districts at a total cost of £30,000 capital and £6,000 recurrent expenditure. The third proposal is to build a school for the three districts at a cost of £10,000 capital and £2,000 recurrent expenditure. This would be a substantial saving compared with the cost of building three separate schools for the three districts at a total cost of £30,000 capital and £6,000 recurrent expenditure.

There is a fourth proposal which is to build a school for the three districts at a cost of £10,000 capital and £2,000 recurrent expenditure. This would be a substantial saving compared with the cost of building three separate schools for the three districts at a total cost of £30,000 capital and £6,000 recurrent expenditure.

The share of the recurrent expenditure payable by the three Local Native Councils for the new combined school is estimated at £1,000 per annum (£1,333 from each of the three Local Native Councils). This will provide for a saving of £1,000 and the expenditure by Government, which will be approximately the same, will be devoted to the payment of staff. It is, however, possible that there will be a reduction in the figure quoted. It will therefore be observed that the extension of the Nyeri School for the three districts will mean a substantial saving in both capital and recurrent expenditure to the three Local Native Councils as if three separate schools had been built the expenditure for each Local Native Council would have been £10,000 capital and £2,000 recurrent expenditure.

12

I am aware that Lord Passfield, as stated in paragraph 4 of your despatch No. 181 of the 4th March, 1932, felt some compunction in allowing Local Native Councils to find the whole of the money required for the erection of these schools which, to avoid any misunderstanding in regard to their supervision and control, it was proposed to designate Government, and not Local Native Council, schools.

In 1931 the financial situation made it impossible for Government to contribute towards the cost of these schools; and though such improvement in the position as has since occurred has justified no departure from the policy of strict economy, the demand for schools in the Kiambu and Fort Hall districts has continued to increase in intensity.

For this reason I have considered it right to sanction a proposal which satisfies the aspirations of the Fort Hall and Kiambu natives at a cost, both capital and recurrent, considerably less than was previously estimated. On the other hand the principle, mentioned in paragraph 3 of your despatch, that Government should bear the cost of staff, inspections, and consumable stores has been observed in the provision by Government of a part of the recurrent expenditure, to be spent on these services, approximately equivalent to that which will be contributed by the Local Native Councils concerned.

7. Reverting to the conditions referred to in paragraph 2, I am addressing another despatch to you on the subject of the establishment of a Government African School at Kisii as the combined school at Nyeri will fulfil the condition laid down by you with regard to Government assistance for the Kiambu School, which will now be included in the combined school.

8. With regard to the condition that you wished to be satisfied that the economic condition and prospects of the

natives

natives were such that they could bear their share of the cost of the erection and maintenance of a school without hardship, I am glad to be able to assure you that the conditions prevailing in 1932 and 1933, due to locusts and drought, have very considerably changed and I am satisfied that the three districts can bear, without hardship, their share of the necessary expenditure on the combined school.

In regard to paragraph 8 of your despatch, I have explained above that only a portion of the recurrent expenditure on the School will be met from Local Native Council funds. Moreover, in view of the reduction of the capital and recurrent cost to the Kiambu Local Native Council, the need for the imposition of a compulsory levy has been removed.

The question as to whether fees should be charged is still under consideration. At a recent meeting the Advisory Council on African Education was of opinion that, owing to the communal nature of Government African Schools, fees should not be charged. In view of this opinion and the general opposition to fees on the part of Local Native Councils I am inclined to think that it is undesirable to impose them, but I wish to reserve an opinion on this. In any case the question is now of much less importance in view of the reduced expenditure on the three Local Native Councils.

As regards the effect of the School on Mission Schools, the general effect will be that owing to the decreased expenditure both to Government and the Local Native Councils, more funds may be available from both sources for assistance to Mission Schools. I am also informed by the Director of Education that the proposal to substitute one combined provincial school at Nyeri for three district schools has met with the approval of the Missions.

10. It will be observed that, as stated in paragraph 8 above, I am satisfied the economic condition of the natives is now such as to justify expenditure being incurred on the building.

Only a portion of the recurrent expenditure will now be met from Local Native Council funds, and the reduction of both the capital and ~~recurrent~~ cost has rendered the imposition of a compulsory levy in the Kiambu district no longer necessary.

Moreover, the proposal to establish a joint school has the support of the Missions concerned.

As, therefore, the present scheme fulfils the conditions laid down in paragraph 9 of your despatch of the 4th March, 1932, I have authorised the necessary extension to the Nyeri School and I trust this arrangement will meet with your approval.

I have, etc ,

(Sgd.) J. BYRNE.

Brigadier-General,

G O V E R N O R

COPY.

GOVERNMENT AFRICAN (KIKUYU) SCHOOL, NYERI I.

Visit of Supervisor of Technical Education,
on August 8th, 9th and 11th, 1933.

1. I visited the school on the 8th and 9th with the Inspector of Schools, Nyeri (Mr. Donovan) and the Principal (Mr. McMunn). This was my first visit since the school opened.
2. Buildings. These were in good order. The Inspector of School's house, and the two workshops had been finished since my last visit. One bath-house remains to be built: it is not needed while the school remains at 90 or 120. The Dining-hall has a dwarf wall on the side opposite the kitchen: it would have been better if the Native Industrial Training Depot pattern had been exactly followed.
3. I agreed that the Principal might fill in and glaze one side of the Carpenters' Shop: prevailing rain-winds make that side untenable at times. He will find money from Local Native Council; and use school labour; or he may send drawings to the Native Industrial Training Depot for the joinery work.
4. The big Assembly Hall is not being used, as there are not sufficient benches. The Deputy Director of Medical and Sanitary Services (Dr. Paterson) had a note in the log-book, remarking that the hall is not sufficiently ventilated. I do not agree with this opinion: the hall is ventilated at the eaves, and the high side windows are free to open.
5. The Glass-rooms are well lighted, and well ventilated. They easily take the standard-pattern dual desks

desks

desks, seating thirty. One room is furnished with imported "Kingfisher" desks: these give even more room, but are too luxurious for African schools.

6.

7.

8. The standard Smith's Shop had not been built.

There seems little possibility that it will be needed; the Principal asked that a Tailor's Shop should be built, I agreed that he might send in a proposal later, with plans; meanwhile one of the vacant class-rooms can be used the first year. He will also send in proposals for a store, in addition to the one next to his office.

9. The food-stores attached to the kitchen were not being used for the purpose provided. They should be used: if unsatisfactory, they can be altered later.

10. Staff. The Principal reported that the African Staff was satisfactory. Without going into details in any class-room, I found that Time-Tables were not exhibited on the walls; and that the notes kept by Teachers were unsatisfactory - Wallace Kabega, for instance, ex-Church of Scotland Mission, Kikuyu and ex-Alliance High School, had started the year with fairly good daily notes; but had fallen into slack habits. He had, apparently, at his best, only kept daily notes: no periodical summaries of work done related to the syllabus. The Registers of Attendance were properly kept, on loose-leaf forms.

11.

12. Pupils. There are 90 boys: 15 have been apprenticed as Carpenters, and 15 as masons. The Principal informed me that the other 60 all hope to become Teachers: the proportion is altogether too high, especially as all are at about the same stage of education. We cannot possibly encourage so many boys to look upon Teaching as a career; and those who fail will have no vocation, except that of Clerk.

13. Medical. A head Porter is doing the work of Dresser, with a small dispensary. The Medical Department have inspected the school, but only with a critical outlook in respect to sanitation, etc; it is urgently necessary that there should be regular medical assistance in respect to the health of the pupils. I mentioned this matter afterwards to the District Commissioner, Nyeri, asking that at least the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Nyeri should be directed by the Medical Officer, Fort Hall to make regular visits during term-time at weekly, fortnightly, or other intervals. The District Commissioner undertook to write to the Medical Officer.

14. The diet of the boys had been criticised as not containing enough fat. The boys looked well fed; but, so far as I could judge, the criticism seemed correct. I advised the Principal to follow Tumutumu practice, and include beef-dripping or other fat in the maize-porridge daily ration.

15. Technical Training. As noted above, 30 boys have been apprenticed to trades. A quarry of soft stone has been found near the school: this is advantageous, as the basalt used, for concrete in building the school is too hard for Masons' work. The work being done was of instructional value.

16. Trials had been made of local clay for brick-burning; these were not successful.

17. In the Carpenters' Shop there were eight benches available for the 15 apprentices; the benches used by the Native Industrial Training Depot gangs are still the only ones

ones in use. The main work in hand was making bedsteads, etc., for the Native Teachers' houses: the Principal, assured me that any such furniture made in the school would remain the property of the school, and not be removed by any Teacher. That being so, there is no objection, as the work is of instructional value, must be taken, however, to ensure that 'basic training' is fully carried out.

18.

The school 'shambas' are disappointing: this has been entirely the result of the drought, as much cultivation has obviously been done by the boys.

In this connection, I had a long talk with Mr. Lecky, Agricultural Officer at Nyeri: he has investigated the Reserve, area by area, and finds that the Kikuyu must radically change their agricultural methods. The population densities are becoming too great for the soil, impoverished as it is becoming by methods suitable only to pre-British conditions.

He advocates mixed farming as the best remedy - cattle to be kept on the farm and fed by cultivated fodder crops - and suggests strongly that we give up the small school plots, and turn our whole agricultural area into a mixed farm. If a class of 25 - 30 pupils could be set apart for this work, he would look after it at the school; only so many hours per week as are necessary for other technical work being given to the farm. After looking over his calculations I am impressed with the necessity of this change. The extra expense would be the purchase of implements and a few cattle.

19.

Miscellaneous. The Principal has had an application from the Scott Laboratories to accept a boy for general education who has been through their Agricultural course. I said that his age should be ascertained, and a

decision

decision made on that: it was reversing the correct order of the boy's education.

20. I gathered that the Native Technical Teachers are anxious about their promotion when they reach Shs.100/- per month. The Principal asked if some special course at the Native Industrial Training Depot, followed by a test could be arranged for Instructors, to select those fit to go beyond Shs.100/-. At the moment I have no recommendation to make on this suggestion.

21. The area of land allotted to the School is now 54 acres.

(sgd.) H.O.Weller.

SUPERVISOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

22nd August, 1933.

Copy.

KENYA.Q. 122.

Government House,

Nairobi,

Kenya.

8th March, 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 9(a) of your despatch No. 181 of the 4th March, 1932, on the subject of a proposal to establish a Government African School at Kiambu.

2. You will be aware from the Governor's despatch No. 106 of the 2nd March that the proposed school at Kiambu will now be merged in the existing school at Nyeri, and that a contribution from Government funds will be made to the recurrent costs of the joint school.

3. As, therefore, the condition laid down in your despatch that no further Government African School should be established with Government assistance unless similar assistance has first been given to the Kiambu School has been satisfied, approval has now been given to the establishment of a similar institution in the South Kavirondo District, Government assistance for which has been provided in the Estimates for the current year.

The capital cost of the building to be shared by the two Local Native Councils concerned will be £5,000, and a recurrent cost of £150 will be met from Local Native Council funds, Government being responsible for the salaries of the European and African teaching staff.

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.

4. In the Governor's despatch referred to above reference is made to the improved economic conditions in the Kikuyu Reserves. A corresponding improvement has taken place in the South Kavirondo District and I am similarly satisfied that the natives can bear, without hardship, their share of the expenditure involved.

5. As regards the effect of the school on Mission enterprise, see paragraph 8(c) of your despatch of the 4th March, 1932, I am informed that its establishment has the support of the Missions concerned, and of the Catholic Mission especially as its proximity to the seed bulking plot of the Agricultural Department will conduce to an agricultural bias which will render mission co-operation the more easy.

The general effect will thus be to assist in the development of mission education in its own sphere.

6. I trust this arrangement will meet with your approval.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) H. H. MOORE.

Governor's Deputy.

Copy.

K E N Y A.

Downing Street,

No. 181.

4th March, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 656 of the 18th November 1931 in which you referred to me for my consideration a resolution passed by the Kyambu Local Native Council in favour of the establishment of a Central School for Kyambu.

2. The proposal is one which presents difficulties in relation to the general policy of Government both towards acceptance of contributions from local authorities to educational institutions and towards mission education, and it may be useful if I begin by setting out briefly the policy approved by my predecessor.

3. In paragraph 10 of his despatch No. 421 of the 15th July, 1929, Sir Jacob Barth discussed at some length the policy to be adopted in assessing the contributions to be made from Colonial and from Local Native Council funds. He recommended that Colonial funds should bear the cost of staff, inspections and consumable stores in the elementary "B" and "C" schools and that the Local Native Council rates should provide the capital expenditure, permanent equipment and maintenance of the schools but not of mission hostels attached to the schools. In his despatch No. 722 of the 17th September, 1930, Lord Passfield accepted this basis of distribution "at any rate for the present" but expressed his

entire

GOVERNOR,
BRIGADIER GENERAL
SIR JOSEPH A. BYRNE, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.,
etc., etc., etc.

entire agreement with the view that a greater proportion of the direct revenue collected by the Government from natives should be expended upon native education.

4. Sir Edward Grigg in his despatch No. 558 of the 30th August, 1930, stated that he had agreed to the establishment of a school at Kakamega and to the drawing up of plans for another school at Nyeri, the capital cost to be borne in each case by Local Native Council funds and the maintenance and recurrent charges to be shared equally by Government and the Local Native Council. Lord Passfield was interested to learn of these arrangements but he asked, in paragraph 2 of his despatch No. 120 of the 13th February, 1931, that the two schools should be regarded as experimental and that full opportunity should be allowed for investigation of their work and its results before any substantial enlargement of the field of experiment was contemplated. He asked for a special report on these two schools to be furnished in due course. You have subsequently suggested in your despatch No. 383 of the 10th July, 1931 that too much emphasis should not be laid on the experimental nature of these schools, as several other schools of a type practically identical were previously in existence, and I may say here that I should not regard it as reasonable to rule out the present proposal on that ground. In his despatch of the 13th February, 1931 Lord Passfield, following the advice of the Advisory Committee, also emphasised strongly the importance of the control of such schools resting entirely and unequivocally with the Government through the Education Department; and to avoid misunderstanding, he asked that they should be designated Government African Schools and not Local Native Council Schools. For this reason he felt that the principle of allowing Local Native

Councils

Councils to find the whole of the money required for the erection of such schools was open to serious question. He recognised that regard must be had to the financial situation and that undesirable delay must be avoided and he therefore agreed to the proposal in the case of the Kakamega and Nyori Schools, but he said that he did not wish it to be thought that he could accept in future the principle followed on this occasion.

5. As regards relations with Missions, the policy was fully set out in Lord Passfield's despatch No. 851 of the 29th October, 1930, paragraph 4 of which referred to the possible need for developing Government schools side by side with mission schools as having been definitely taken into account and admitted.

6. From this recapitulation of general policy I turn to consideration of the particular proposal now made.

7. The Kyambu Local Native Council are prepared to pay £8,250, or if necessary a little more, to build the school, and £3,880, or if necessary a little more, each year in order to maintain it. The sum of £7,000 is already available and it is proposed to raise the further money necessary by a compulsory rate, which, unless fees are charged, is likely to be in the neighbourhood of 10s. 3d. a year. The Council would welcome Government contribution but they are quite prepared to bear the whole cost. They agree to the building, establishment and conduct of the school being in the hands of the Director of Education.

8. Apart from the question of enlarging the field of experiment on which I have already expressed my opinion in paragraph 4 above, the proposals now submitted require consideration from three points of view in particular:-

(a)

(a) At the present moment the Government is not in a position to contemplate any contribution from central funds. Therefore while it is the intention that the school should be entirely controlled by Government through the Education Department, and should be designated a Government African School it is proposed that not only the capital cost, but also the whole cost of maintenance for an indefinite period should be borne by Native Local Council funds. Such an arrangement goes far beyond that to which Lord Passfield agreed, not without hesitation, in the case of the Kakamega and Nyeri schools and it seems undesirable to deviate even temporarily from the accepted principles regarding the incidence of cost except for very special reasons.

(b) The imposition of a compulsory rate of, say 3/- a head in addition to the normal general purposes rate of 2/- per head and the Hut and Poll tax of 12/- may be represented as unduly burdensome on the natives, although I note from paragraph 10 of your despatch that the District Commissioner is satisfied that it is well within the capacity of the people to pay such a rate.

(c) Although as pointed out in paragraph 5 above the development of Government schools side by side with mission schools is contemplated, I note that one of the guiding principles suggested in paragraph 5 of your despatch No. 612 of the ER of October, 1931 (to which I am not yet in a position to reply) is that "no violent action should be taken which would involve mission schools now in receipt of grants in difficulties, owing to their sudden withdrawal or reduction, except on the ground of inefficiency." While the demand for this new school is in no sense due to the initiative of the Government, the effect of its establishment on the mission schools is an important aspect of the matter on which I should desire to be fully informed.

9. Although it is necessary to give due weight to the foregoing considerations, I do not feel that it is possible to resist the reiterated demand, properly expressed by resolution of the Local Native Council, for the establishment of this school even though it may be necessary in the first instance for the whole of the cost, including the cost of maintenance, to be borne by native funds; but I concur in the recommendation of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Council that no money should be spent on the building and no part of the proposed rate be levied until the Government is satisfied that there is no longer any apparent menace from locusts, and that there is no apparent reason to fear any local shortage of food. When your Government is so satisfied, and you feel justified in recommending the proposal for final approval, I shall be prepared to give favourable consideration to such a recommendation, provided

(a) that the financial arrangements now proposed are regarded as exceptional, and that an assurance is given that no further Government African School will be established with Government assistance unless similar assistance is given, or has already been given, to the Kyambu school, and

(b) that I can be satisfied that the economic condition and prospects of the natives concerned are such that a compulsory rate can be borne and maintained by them without hardship. For this purpose I should wish to be more definitely informed as to the prospect of revenue from fees and as to the amount of the compulsory rate which would actually be necessary.

I have already, in paragraph 8(c) above, expressed a desire for full information as to the probable effects

effects of the new school in a given school.

10. It may be that you will be able to discuss with me on some of the matters which I have mentioned in advance of the time when you can make a final report, and in that case I shall be glad if you will let me know.

I have, etc.

(Signed) F. CUNLIP-REID

KENYA.
No. 122



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI
KENYA

March, 1934.

400
C. O. REGY

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 9(a) of your despatch No.181 of the 4th March, 1932, on the subject of a proposal to establish a Government African School at Kiambu.

No 19
1700/31
in line

2. You will be aware from the Governor's despatch No.106 of the 2nd March that the proposed school at Kiambu will now be merged in the existing school at Nyeri, and that a contribution from Government funds will be made to the recurrent costs of the joint school.

No 1
25054/34
in line under
comm., only
below

3. As, therefore, the condition laid down in your despatch that no further Government African School should be established with Government assistance unless similar assistance has first been given to the Kiambu School has been satisfied, approval has now been given to the establishment of a similar institution in the South Kavirondo District, Government assistance for which has been provided in the estimates for the current year.

The capital cost of the building to be shared by the two Local Native Councils concerned will be £6,000, and a recurrent cost of 3150 will be met from Local Native Council funds, Government being responsible for the salaries of the European and African teaching staff.

4. In the Governor's despatch referred to above reference is made to the improved economic conditions

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
MAJOR SIR PHILIP GUNLIFE-LISTER, F.C., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W. 2

2.

conditions in the Kikuyu Reserves. A corresponding improvement has taken place in the South Kavirondo District and I am similarly satisfied that the natives can bear, without hardship, their share of the expenditure involved.

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copy*

5. As regards the effect of the school on Mission enterprise, see paragraph 8(c) of your despatch of the 4th March, 1932, I am informed that its establishment has the support of the Missions concerned, and of the Catholic Mission especially as its proximity to the seed bulking plot of the Agricultural Department will conduce to an agricultural bias which will render Mission co-operation the more easy.

The general effect will thus be to assist in the development of mission education in its own sphere.

6. I trust this arrangement will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

John A. White

GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.