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1938

Kenya

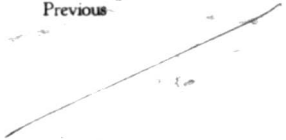
No. 38353

SUBJECT: C0533/500

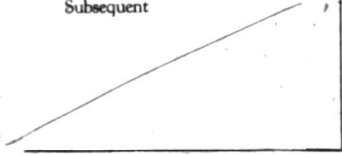
Exhibition of Photographs

(Proposal by Dr. A.R. Paterson)

Previous



Subsequent



Mr. Dawe,

Dr. A. R. Paterson called and had a long talk with me this morning about Kenya. He is going to show me sometime the album of photographs which I believe you have already seen. No doubt he mentioned to you his idea of having an exhibition at some suitable centre in London when the material which is on its way from Kenya arrives. It seemed to me a good scheme from what he told me, and I was encouraging. But I raised at once the question of funds, and when I explained that there was nothing on the Colonial Office Vote which could be used for financing this little exhibition, he said that he hoped that we should ask the Government of Kenya to provide what was required. I gather it would not be a large sum. He also hoped that Mr. Drmsby Gore would open the exhibition.

Possibly you have already put something on record, but I send you this note so that it can be registered, and I take it that F.A. Dent. would initiate action when the time comes. It occurs to me that ^{Mr} Vischer might be very helpful in this matter if the exhibition is to be held.

eed
11.1.38.

Dr. Paterson also called on me on the 8th December and we had a long talk about Kenya. He showed me his album of photographs and we discussed his idea of having an exhibition in London.

I have taken no action in the matter because he told me that he was just off to Switzerland for a few weeks and would be back in February, and that, on his return, he would come and discuss the question further with me with a view to seeing what could be done.

The photographs seem to me to be excellent. My only doubt is whether he has got enough to form an exhibition. But we can go into this when he comes back from Switzerland, and I will consult Mr. Vischer as Sir C. Parkinson suggests.

Bring up in a month if nothing further has been heard from Dr. Paterson.

Mr. Paskin to see.

A. J. Dawe
atme

12.1.38.

Sir C. Parkinson

We saw Dr. Paterson's album this morning & have drafted to Sir R. B. Popham as then arranged. Dr. Vischer has, I learn, suggested various rooms that might be taken.

But you will see from no. 44 in 38179/24/37 Henry that Major Dale has a "lamp case" at the E.A.T.C. which has been used for a poster exhibition as well as animal pictures and is therefore presumably well lit.

I do not myself believe that the address would command the same publicity as - eg. the Royal Photographic Society's premises (mentioned by Mr. Vischer), but I think we must mention it in writing to the Governor, & I have added words to the draft with a view to dictating.

W.S.P.

13.1.38

Dr. Paterson is sending the album to Henry by name from 12.1.38 will send it back to us with C.A.C. case bound it to Dr. P. at St. Kewitz. W.S.P.

ack

13.1.38

atme

14/2/38

To Sir R. B. Popham. — S.O. - cons. 14.1.38

Rec'd original
The Paskin letter

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

C.S.S. HUGHSON (3/6 to Sir C. Bottomley) 14.1.38
... that he has received the album of photographs
from Dr. Paterson and, after he has shown them to Mr.
Harman, they will be sent back to Sir Cass Paterson.

The attached note was included
in the Chairman's statement at the
C.D.A.C. meeting held on the 26th of Jan.,
and the members present inspected
the album of photographs.

Smith 31/1/38

4 To Dr. Paterson (album under sep. cover) s.o. - 2.2.38

The album of photographs was sent
separately to Dr. Paterson at Chantwell
House, Chantwell, St. Neots. The package
was insured (we instructed equivalent of
registration).
C. White 2/2

S. Sir Robert Brooke-Pollock (3/6) - 24.1.38.
(Used) proposed will be possible to get the money from C.D.F. but if
that is impossible request to be informed by telegram how much is 1000
so that he can approach Eric G. before money is spent: suggested photographs
might be shown to House of Commons. The 150 framed photographs are
due to arrive in England about 21.2.38.

Remember to see if
there is any more
album cases.

Sir C. Bottomley.

You spoke to me about this and
thought that the two possible courses should
now be put up for a decision. These are:-

(1) that the exhibition should be held
in the exhibition hall of the East African

Trade

Trade and Information Office: or, alternatively,
(2) that we should apply to the C.D.A.C. for
a grant to defray the expenses of holding the
exhibition elsewhere.

With regard to (1), I went and had a look
at the exhibition hall yesterday. It is a large
and well-proportioned room. I should say that
there would be plenty of space for an exhibition
of 150 photographs. But it has two drawbacks.
(a) the approach is not to my mind sufficiently
attractive to seduce the general public in sufficient
numbers to go and have a look at the exhibition.
The entrance to the Grand Buildings is not itself
very prominent or alluring. Then it is necessary
to go up by stairs or the lift to the first floor
and go through a swing door and a somewhat drab
passage to get to the hall. (b) The Hall is not
well lit. It has windows along one side, but they
look on to a sort of well and it is not possible to
rely on natural light. The electric-lighting
arrangements seem to me to be rather inadequate, but
I expect they could be improved for the exhibition.

I think that, in spite of these drawbacks,
it would be quite possible to hold the exhibition
there, though it is not an ideal place. The hall
would need to be re-arranged a good deal for the
exhibition and generally brightened-up. At present
the place is full of the usual dull exhibition
cases showing colonial products.

With regard to (2), Mr. Vischer tells me
that as a result of his inquiries he doubts whether
any of the ordinary commercial galleries which exhibit
paintings

paintings would be available. These galleries want to show exhibits with an aesthetic interest and pictures on which they can draw a sales commission. I think, however, that if we had the money we could find a suitable place somewhere in the West End. We might try the Royal Photographic Society which is in an excellent position in Pall Mall East.

If it is decided to adopt this alternative, it will be necessary for a memorandum for the C.D.A.C. to be prepared without delay. The next meeting is on the 23rd February and papers should be in by the 9th. The defect of this course to my mind is that it will be rather special pleading to argue that this has a developmental purpose within the meaning of the Act. But I have no doubt that we could contrive some sort of case if it is decided to go to the Committee. The application should be, I imagine, for a free grant to cover the net expenses up to a maximum of £200.

Submitted for instructions as to which course is to be adopted.

A. M. Dawe
4.2.36.

Sir A. Paulson

? Try the C.D.A.C. first. I think
instead fail, but in any case I
would want to see what could be
seen the Exhibition (he is very good
at it), so Mr. Dawe & I had better
take longer to have an
official look at the E.A.S.10
Gallery? With 8.2.36

I am afraid it is very doubtful
whether C.D.A.C. will give the
money: but we may as
well try.

7.2.38
C.D.A.C. 2296

6 C.D.A.C. 2296

2. Paulson Cloughdale 11/2

Att. M. Dawe
11.2

M. Paulson 11/2

9.2.36
11.2

J. A. R. Paulson (3/6)

Also receipt of the album with comments.

Paulson's letter 24/1/38

NOTE:

- ① Action as per
Ken's page
When capital be
needed.

8 C.D.A.C. 2305

No justification for any assistance being made from C.D.F.

When the records
need. cases to
be given to para. 3
7/10.5

I understand that there is no
need to ask No 8, or to write to
the Treasury.
Cloughdale 2/3

Sir C. Bottomley

This is the expected reply.

In paragraph 2 of (5) the Governor intimated that if it was impossible to get the money from the C.D.F. he was prepared to consider whether Kenya could provide it. It seems difficult to believe that the small sum required could not be found. I should have thought that we might consider the possibility of a small supplementary on the estimate for the E.A.F. and I. Office which might be offset possibly by savings.

But before we go further is not the immediate step to see whether the room at the E.A.F. and I. Office would do as suggested in your minute of the 5th of February?

A. Mawe
4/3

I am afraid I should have to object to the E.A.F. I.O.'s advisory services being used for a purpose concerning Kenya only. However I think there is room for cuts.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Shall we proceed as at P?

It would help to show how much the exhibition would cost Kenya.

AMW
4.3.38.

Yes, please. AMW
5.3.38

We shall I think
recommend to the
there might be several
savings. Has over 60,
they should inure to
the benefit of all the
dependants.

Sir Cecil Bottomley and I went to have a look at the exhibition room in Major Dale's office to-day.

Sir Cecil came to the conclusion that, for the reasons indicated in my minute of 4th February above, the room was not the ideal place for the exhibition of photographs and that it would be desirable to explore other possibilities. He thought that before we write to the Governor asking him whether he can find the money which will be required if the exhibition is to be held in hired premises, it would be as well to collect a little more information as to what premises would be available and at what cost.

He agreed that we should now wait for Dr. Paterson who, as will be seen from the annexed letter, expects to return here on the 15th March. We can then ask him if he can help us by looking round for a suitable place.

Bring up in a week if there is no further news of Dr. Paterson.

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

AMW
1/3

AMW

A. Mawe

10.3.38.

AMW

Brought up as above

D. Paterson
17.3.38

NB Under which used
concord to his minutes
dated 3.7.38

I have seen Dr. Paterson and explained the matter. He is going to look round and see what information he can get for

Understand that
the photographs have
arrived and are at the
C.A.'s Office.

Wait a week.

At the

A. M. Davis

18.3.

Brought up as suggested above

D. M. Davis
25.3.38

Wait another week.

A. M. Davis

25.3

At the

Dr. Paterson came to see me the
other day and told me that he had been in
touch with Sir Harry Lindsay, who is willing
to arrange for the exhibition in the hall
at the Imperial Institute. Dr. Paterson

thought

thought that, on the whole, this would be the best
solution. It has the advantage of reducing the
cost to a small figure. He thinks about £50 would
cover it.

He is going into the matter further and
will let me know.

Wait.

At the
A. M. Davis

29.3.38.

Dr. Paterson called again. He thinks
we should close definitely with Sir Harry Lindsay's
offer of the hall at the Imperial Institute. I said
there would be no objection from the Colonial Office
point of view. To be on the safe side he now puts
the cost at £70. He has £30 available on a
propaganda vote for his own Department, and he
doesn't think there will be any difficulty about a
small excess. He is going to write officially
and I told him that when we get his letter we will
let the Governor know what is being done.

He hopes to increase the number of
photographs to be exhibited by another hundred,

making

making about 250 in all. He thinks that the exhibition should open about the middle of June. He will himself be abroad for the whole of April. I have told Sir C. Bottomley, who sees no objection to Dr. Paterson's proposals.

Now wait for his letter.

Attn
A. J. Mawe

30.3.38.

The S of S. saw Dr. Paterson on Thursday March 31st. He agreed to write a preface to the album of photographs to be shown in the Exhibition at the Imperial Institute if convened. The S of S. thinks that there should be some form of ceremonial opening. The Director of Exhibitions might possibly be asked to undertake this. At present the S of S. himself has had sufficient work open the exhibition.

Smith 4/4/38

Seen
i. c. 280

10 Dr. P. R. Paterson

Considers a proposed exhibition and asks that Govt. of Kenya be informed thereof & requested to authorise expenditure of £70 by Crown Agents in connection therewith. Discusses question of invitations, etc., and ceremonial opening.

Sir C. Bottomley.

I suggest that you should write to Sir Robert Brooke-Popham as in the draft about the expenses.

There are two other points raised in (10):-

(1) Who is to issue the invitations?

I will discuss this with Major Dale later.

(2) The question of the ceremonial opening.

On this please see Mr. Smith's minute opposite.

We can take up this point later.

No reply to Dr. Paterson is necessary.

I have written to him semi-officially and told him that we are taking the necessary action and that, if he will call on his return from Switzerland at the beginning of May, I will let him know how things are going.

? Proceed as in the draft and recirc.

to me in 10 days.

Noted
22/4/38

A. J. Mawe

13.4.38.

11 To Brooke Popham 5 and 4/10 - 50 - 10 11 1938

Received as directed in min. of 13/4/38.

H. H. H. H.
23/4/38.

12 Dr. A. R. Paterson ————— 25.4.38.

(Trs. m.s. draft catalogue to assess
that it may be typed).

After discussion with Sir C. Bottomley I have arranged for Dr. Paterson's manuscript draft of the catalogue to be typed here by special arrangement with a typist who will be paid (at over-time rates) from the money which is being provided for the cost of this Exhibition.

As regards the question of who should issue the invitations to the ceremonial opening of the Exhibition, and should deal with other administrative arrangements in connexion with it, I ascertained that Major Corbet Ward is at present at Glasgow and is not expected back until about the middle of May. I accordingly discussed the question with Major Dale, who took the view that the job should be entrusted to him rather than to Colonel Knaggs. Sir C. Bottomley agreed to this on the understanding that the work would be regarded as an "Exhibition" matter which would normally have fallen to Major Corbet Ward.

Major Dale has undertaken to start thinking about the list of people who should be invited to attend the ceremonial opening, in conjunction with Colonel Knaggs. I told him that it would probably be desirable to invite

Members

Members of Parliament who are interested in East African native questions.

The time now seems to have arrived for the necessary steps to be taken to ask the Duchess of Gloucester if she would be good enough to perform the ceremony.

J. J. P. P.
28.4.1938

I understand from Mr. Trafford Smith that the Secretary of State has prepared a draft letter to the Principal Lady-in-Waiting to the Duchess of Gloucester. It may, however, perhaps be as well to defer sending it until we have received the Governor's reply to Sir C. Bottomley's letter of the 14th of April.

J. J. P. P.
29.4.38

Dr. Paterson called here on Monday and I gave him the typed copies of his draft catalogue.

I told him that it was proposed that Major Dale should issue the invitations to the opening ceremony and he agreed with this arrangement. He will see Major Dale with a view to preparing a draft invitation and also will co-operate with him in drawing up lists of persons to be invited. I said that I would consult the Private Secretary as to the Members of Parliament who should be invited.

As regards the opening date, I asked

what

what latitude there was for suiting the convenience of the Duchess of Gloucester. Dr. Paterson told me, however, that after further conversation with Sir Harry Lindsay it had emerged that the only possible period for this exhibition is from Monday, the 20th of June, until Saturday, the 2nd of July. After that date the photographs are being sent to the Conference of the Royal Sanitary Institute at Portsmouth, which Dr. Paterson will be attending.

I told Dr. Paterson that we had not yet received the Governor's concurrence in the proposal to hold this exhibition, but Dr. Paterson now regards himself as so committed to the project that it would be very difficult not to proceed with it. He is satisfied that the necessary funds will be forthcoming.

The Secretary of State has now prepared a draft letter to the Principal Lady-in-Waiting to the Duchess of Gloucester and it is, of course, important that this letter should go as soon as possible. I have consulted Sir C. Bottomley as to whether we can go ahead with the arrangements for this exhibition, in spite of no reply having yet been received from Sir Robert Brooke-Popham to Sir C. Bottomley's letter of the 14th of April (No. 11), but Sir C. Bottomley thinks that we should first telegraph, in order to make quite sure that the Governor concurs. Draft herewith.

Softs. agree that the ltr. should go. Smith. 5/5

J.J. Paterson
5.5.38.

- 13 a/c for typing. 2/5/38
- ~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~
- 14 To Gov. ltr. (pursued) 5/5/38
- ~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~
- 15 To Paterson. 6/5/38
- ~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~

Admiral Bromley.

In the interval while we are waiting for a reply to No. 14, perhaps you will be so good as to consider the letter, so that we shall be ready to go ahead as soon as we get the Gov's concurrence. (I think his reply will be "in the affirmative")

J.J. Paterson
6/5

- 16 ~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~ (Concerns in arrangements proposed) 7.5.38
- 17 To Paterson 7.5.38
- ~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~

- 18 To Miss Sandford cons. 9.5.38
- 19 Miss Sandford 10.5.38
- (Duchess of Gloucester will give the exhibition at 3 p.m. on Monday 20th June).

- 20. Note of interview between Major Dale & Dr. Paterson.
- 21 To EAT+90
- 22 = Maj CH Dale (copy 21)
- 23 = CA (copy 21)
- 24 = Dr. A.H. Paterson. (copy 21)

~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~
~~DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE~~ } 12 MAY 1958

25 To Miss Sanford _____ 13/5
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

26 Major Dale _____ 13/5
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

I discussed the arrangements for
his exhibition with Major Dale
last week & he left with me
the record of his conversation
with St. Peteram (No. 20).

As regards the suggestion that
all ambassadors should be invited
to the opening ceremony, I have
told Major Dale, after speaking
to Admiral Brawley, that this
was not be appropriate.

As regards the use of inviting
all Colonial officials in
home, Major Dale suggested that
if this was unduly inflation
around at the opening ceremony,
there might be a separate
card of invitation, inviting
them to the Exhibition generally,
but not to the opening.
Major Dale has now
arranged to discuss with Sir H. Lindsay,
so as to be able to form an
estimate of the number of
people who be recommended
at the opening.

M. Trafford Smith has arranged
to get advice from the P.P.S. as
to the groups of P.P.'s (e.g. the
Labour Commonwealth Group) who
should receive invitations.

I have arranged for Major Dale
to cooperate with Admiral
Brawley in regard to arrangements
for the opening ceremony.

J. B. Brawley
17/5.

I have seen Major Dale
and am arranging to let
him have a list of officials
in home who might be invited.

Perhaps M. Trafford
Smith will say how "A"
is getting on?

A. M. Wave
185

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

RFO

Mr. Dault

36 - 31

Please see flimsies of letters to Mr. Creech Jones, M.P. and Captain P.D. Macdonald, M.P., asking for the names of interested Labour and Conservative Members of Parliament.

There has been a little delay over this, owing to the switch over from Mr. Assheton to Sir Edmund Brocklebank, who is now unfortunately ill, so that I have had to deal with the matter off my own bat.

I have already sent Mr. Creech Jones' list to Major Dale, and will do likewise with Captain Macdonald's when it arrives.

33
(flimsy attached)

Smith
23/5/38.

27 L.A.T. 110
ack 21. 13.5.38

28 To Major Dale w/ lists of offrs. on leave. 18.5.38

29 Major Dale
ack 28. 19.5.38

30 To Mr. Creech Jones M.P. 19.5.38

31 To Capt. P.D. Macdonald M.P. 20.5.38

32 Mr. Creech Jones M.P.
Inds. list of M.P.s interested in Colonial matters. 21.5.38

33 To Major Dale w/ list of M.P.s. 23.5.38

34 To Mr. Creech Jones M.P. 32 ackd. 23.5.38

Mr. Smith.

The Liberal M.P.s seem so far to have been left out of it and I have suggested to Major Dale that he should himself make

a selection from them. He has already been furnished with lists showing those who have spoken during the last few years on the Colonial Estimates.

Lord Harlech intended (see 18) to be present at the opening ceremony himself, and perhaps you would ascertain whether Mr. Macdonald now wishes to attend. If he did, I take it it would be appropriate for him to make a few opening remarks and to call upon the Duchess to open the exhibition?

It will be necessary for Miss Sandford to be consulted in due course regarding the detailed arrangements for the ceremony - see (25). I do not know whether this should be done by Admiral Bromley or Major Dale or both. Perhaps you would be good enough to ascertain what Admiral Bromley's views are on this point.

A. Dault

27.5.38. Capt Macdonald

nos. 35-39

35
36
39

Mr. Dault: Further correspondence with Major Dale attached. The Staff has now agreed to attend the opening ceremony & to make a short speech calling upon the Duchess to declare the exhibition open. I take it that you will mention this to Major Dale when writing to him again - see last sentence of my letter to him of 29th May.

Admiral Bromley will get into touch with Miss Sandford to arrange matters with the Duchess.
Smith. 20/5/38.

DERIVED

DEPT

ENTR

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

I have informed Major Dale.

B.v. in 10 days.

(Home)
A. Maw
1.6

Washed 11/6

40. To Rt Hon Lord Harech. 15.6.38.

41. Suggestions for S of S's Speech on 20 June 38.

42. Copy of the catalogue.

Publy
Altan
A. Maw
14.6

43. Extracts from the Press

44. ^{1/2} Medical Journal - 21.6.38

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

catalogue & exhibition ticket

Publy

Outgoing

247 27.6.38

Altan

28.6.38 above.

45. Ex Apts.

14/6/38 13

Encls of letter from E.A.T. & J.O. regarding payment in connection with Exhibition of photographs and enquires whether payment should be made from Kenya funds or whether E.A.T. & J.O. should pay in first place.

The authorization for the CA to meet expenses up to £70 was given direct from Kenya after being personally arranged with Sir R Brooke Popham in Nos 11, 14 & 16 of this file. £25 odd have been spent over this £70, & there may be still more. Kenya will presumably have to find the money somehow sooner or later. So it would seem best to adopt Major Dale's suggestion that all the payments should go through one channel.

? authorize CA to make the payment ^{and then} to Kenya ^{and to explain} the ^{is} made, especially if in the end.

Clough Williams 19/8

Advising 20/8/38

at once

+ Com. cont.
for A.P.
his
28/8
at once

20/8/38
To G.A. (45 above)

26/8/38

27 To: Kenya 588. (7/6, 45 & 46). 16 Nov. A/1. 9 SEP 1938

[Handwritten signature]

48. Br Apts P/ Misc Kenya 4. _____ 21/9/38

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE encls copy of further letter from E.A. T & T.O.
and enquires whether sum of £6.18.7 should be
refunded from Kenya funds

I think this should be dealt with in
the same way as Longman Green's account. (45).
Any other procedure would only lead to a
lot of correspondence & in the end Kenya
will presumably have to foot the bill.

? To CA on lines of (46) & copy consp
to Govt Lt. Clatter White 23/9

J.P. Parnin
24/9
at m...

49 To: CA. (Invo 48) _____ 21.10.38
DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE
50 To: Kenya 583. (7/6 48 & 49). A/1. 5. 10. 38.

[Handwritten signature]

38 35-4/38

530

14

C. O.

Mr. *[Handwritten]*
Mr. *[Handwritten]*
Mr. *[Handwritten]*

O. D.
R 23 AUG
D 75

28 Aug 38

Sir H. Moore.
Sir G. Tomlinson.
Sir C. Bottomley. (45)
Sir J. Shuckburgh.
Permi. U.S. of S. (45)
Parly. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

I am able to ask the receipt of your letter of the 18th of August No P/line receipt, and to inform you that the approval of your request for money funds, the sum of being seven pounds one shilling and sixpence on account of printed expenditure in connection with the publication of House Photographs.

DRAFT.

CA

(127-1-6

[Handwritten note] Copy to Kings (45)

You will be pleased to explain to the House how the error in which the printed payment is made and inform them that Mr. Paterson will discuss the question of our expenditure on his account in Kings.

FURTHER ACTION.

Copy draft to
as usual.
Gen. K. L. E.

(And.) R. Linnell

45
15



3c

ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.
THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE AND THE
DATE OF THIS LETTER BEING QUOTED.

4, MILLBANK,
LONDON, S.W.1.

F/Misc.Kenya 4.

TELEGRAMS: "CROWN, LONDON"
TELEPHONE: ~~UNRECORDED~~
ABBEY, 7756

RECEIVED
17 AUG 1938
C.O. REGY

18th August, 1938.

Sir,

With reference to your letter 38353/38 of

23

12th May, 1938, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter and enclosure, from the Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade & Information Office, regarding a payment in connection with the Exhibition of Kenya Photographs, and to state that the total of the claims passed to us to date, including the payment in question, is £94.16s.3d.

15.8.38.
and enc.

Arrival (46)
Copy to Kenya

We shall be glad to learn whether we may pay the account from Kenya funds or whether we should ask the Commissioner to make the payment in the first instance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Mansel
for CROWN AGENTS.

The Under Secretary of State,
COLONIAL OFFICE.

mm.
8

EGM

Grand Buildings,
Trafalgar Square, W.C.2

15th August, 1938.

Gentlemen,

Exhibition of Kenya Photographs.

With reference to my letter of the 12th August I enclose herewith an account for £27.1s.6d. which I have received from Dr. Paterson, which has been incurred in connection with the above-mentioned Exhibition.

2. In sending this account Dr. Paterson realises that it will send the expenditure over the amount you have been authorised to pay out on behalf of the Government of Kenya, but he requests me to ask you if you will be good enough to meet it and to refer the question of over-expenditure to the Government of Kenya, which he will discuss on his arrival in Kenya, for which country he leaves at the beginning of next month.

X | 3. I should be greatly obliged if you would be good enough to inform me whether you are able to do this, as otherwise probably the simplest thing to do would be for me to pay it out of the funds of this office and get Dr. Paterson to make the refund on his return to Kenya, but I would much prefer, of course, to keep all payments through one channel, viz., your own Department.

I am, etc.,

(Sgd) C.H. Dale

Commissioner.

39, Paternoster Row,
E.C.4.

DR. A.R. Paterson

Dr. to LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. LTD.

1938
June

To 3,000 copies
"Kenya Catalogue"

£27. 1s. 6d.
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Major Howard Kerr was in attendance. The Duchess of Gloucester opened an Exhibition of Photographs illustrating African progress and activity in Kenya, at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, this afternoon.



LIFE IN KENYA

DISPLAY OPENED BY THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER

The Duchess of Gloucester yesterday opened an exhibition of photographs illustrating African progress and activity in Kenya, which will remain open at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, until July 2.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Colonial Secretary, emphasised the efforts being made by Whitehall and local governments to keep Britain's pledge towards her colonial peoples and to help them to develop normally and efficiently, and indicated the many efforts made by the natives to keep up with this progress.

Lord Harlech, lately Colonial Secretary, spoke of the importance of seeing that the people at home should know all that is being done in the colony.

After declaring the exhibition open, the Duchess of Gloucester examined the photographs, hung on the walls by groups, according to the subjects depicted. There are over 200, most of which were exhibited at last year's Coronation Show of the Kenya Royal Agricultural Society at Nairobi.

Picture—Page 18.



DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, watched by schoolchildren, after she had opened an exhibition of photographs illustrating African progress in Kenya, at the Imperial Institute. Just to right of the Duchess is Lord Harlech.

NATIVE PROGRESS IN KENYA

PICTURES AT IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

At the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, on Monday afternoon, the Duchess of Gloucester opened an Exhibition of Photographs illustrating African Progress and Activity in Kenya. It will remain on view until July 2.

MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD presided and, in welcoming the Duchess of Gloucester, said that the exhibition had been organised by Dr. A. R. Paterson, Director of Medical Services in Kenya. The recent story of that country, where a new colony was being created and a new civilisation established, was one of the romances of Empire. The photographs gave a true picture of the work we were doing there to fulfil our trust for the native peoples. It was our duty to see that not only a new development of life, but also a new happiness, came to the African. For this the primary responsibility rested with the Government, but the cooperation of the unofficial white residents in Kenya must also be sought, since the official and unofficial Europeans there were partners in a great enterprise.

LORD HARLECH, in thanking the Duchess of Gloucester, said that it was all important that those interested in the problems of colonisation should know what was being done in Kenya. He drew attention especially to the sections of the exhibition dealing with soil-erosion, and the evolution of the native home.

MANY ACTIVITIES ILLUSTRATED

More than 200 photographs, arranged by subject, are exhibited, the majority of them taken by Dr. J. A. Carman, of the Kenya Medical Department. Roughly, they may be divided into two groups, those illustrating the African's progress in agriculture, housing, education, and certain industrial employments (notably upon the railways), and those showing the work of the Medical Department.

In the first group are pictures of African printers, bus drivers, bricklayers, and tailors, and others, filling every sort of job on the railways. Photographs relating to farming and housing show the neat brick or wood outcrops (with corrugated iron roofs) which are replacing the old low reed-covered huts, and the new farming methods which are causing intensive cultivation with the digging stick.

Various aspects of the work of the Medical Department are shown in some of the photographs of the Native Hospital, Nairobi, the Medical Research Laboratory, Nairobi, and the Mental Hospital, Nairobi.



THE DUCHESS PASSES—



Children at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, stopped their studies to catch a glimpse of the Duchess of Gloucester when she visited them yesterday.

Ladies-in-Waiting

—for the Duchess of Gloucester when she opened an exhibition of photographs of Kenya at the Imperial Museum, South Kensington, S.W., yesterday. They were young students who interrupted their studies to see the Duchess.



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COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA



EXPLANATORY CATALOGUE
OF AN
EXHIBITION *of* PHOTOGRAPHS
ILLUSTRATING
AFRICAN PROGRESS
AND
ACTIVITY IN KENYA

Monday 20th June to Saturday 2nd July 1938

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, LONDON S.W.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA



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NOTE

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is situated in Eastern Central Africa, on the Equator, and between three and four weeks distant from London by sea, or about three days by air.

The population comprises rather over 3,000,000 Africans, some 50,000 Asians, and 18,000 Europeans.

FOREWORD

ABOUT THE PICTURES AND ABOUT SOME ASPECTS OF AFRICAN PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA

HOW THE COLLECTION CAME TO BE MADE

The first hundred and fifty-six pictures in this gallery were originally exhibited at The Coronation Show of The Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya held at Nairobi last year. These pictures, most of which were specially taken for that show, deal with progress in many fields; nevertheless almost all of them have some bearing on rural life, on agriculture, or on the associated business of transport.

The last sixty-nine pictures, which have been added to the collection since, deal only with one particular aspect of progress and development, namely the provision of medical services and the part which Africans are playing to-day in helping to provide such service, though they show something also of how a Government Department operates nowadays in a Crown Colony. But they, too, it will be observed, are far more intimately connected with rural than with urban life.

The pictures came to be exhibited in the first instance at an Agricultural Show because Kenya is essentially an agricultural country where a rural life is the life of the great majority of the people, whether black or white, and where, therefore, quite naturally, one of the most live societies, and one very actively concerned with progress and development, is an agricultural one, namely, The Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya.

This Society is an unofficial one, and like similar bodies in England, or Scotland, or elsewhere, from time to time holds Agricultural Shows; and they are very similar to the agricultural shows that are held here in England. There are some differences, however, which are not unimportant. One of these is that there are black people at our shows as well as white; for the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya is concerned not only with the improvement of farming practice among Europeans, but with the promotion of agriculture in Kenya as a whole; and in Kenya there are, as we have said, some three millions of Africans, almost

all of whom are either agriculturalists or pastoralists and directly dependent on the land for their living; and so Africans are very welcome to the Society's Shows.

But the skill of the African in agriculture is still for the most part poor, and in many ways, though not in all, ill adapted to meet his growing needs and the changing circumstances of these days; and so some special arrangements are required to ensure effective demonstration to the Africans who, with their wives and families, now come from far and near to spend a day at these shows; and to be effective, demonstration must be made not only attractive but appropriate.

To this end the Departments of Government which are most intimately concerned with African education in Kenya and with all that pertains to the betterment of rural life (for example the Departments of Agriculture, of Education, of Medical Services, of Veterinary Services, the Forestry Department, the Postal Department, and so on), have for some years now taken advantage of the facilities offered by the Society at its shows to stage on these occasions a "Combined African Development Exhibit." From year to year these Exhibits have grown in size and importance; and they have given expression to an ever-widening outlook; for they have been successful beyond all our early expectations, and their success has been no small source of inspiration to their organizers.

The form which these Exhibits have taken is that of part of an African village round a village green, a part of that prosperous village which, it seems to us, it is essential that the African should achieve if our Colonial economy is to be placed on a sure and enduring foundation. We have always tried to make it clear, however, that the village alone is not everything, nor even the basis of everything, that the village should have a purpose, that it must be a "service" village so to speak, a kind of institution providing certain essential services for the efficient "family farms" which we have envisaged as the basic unit of development both for folk and land in all the countryside around—farms which could serve not only their owners, but the world at large. And so near our village green we had a homestead and its "family farm" as well. But in the guide to our first exhibit we were careful, and we described it as, "not the African village of to-day perhaps, but that of the future."

But that was some years ago, and at last year's show we were able to stage another exhibit in addition to our model village and our model farm, an exhibit of photographs showing how the lessons which had

been epitomized at these shows, lessons given daily in the fields by officers of many Departments, were now beginning to be put into practice, and showing too that every here and there over the African countryside good houses and homesteads and farms were at last coming into being. We collected some other pictures, as well, to show how some of the teaching was being carried out, something of what the Government of Kenya was trying to do for Africans, and something also of what Africans in Kenya are now doing for themselves, and for the Colony as a whole; and giving also, perhaps, some indication of the progress which the future may have in store.

These are the photographs which are being shown here to-day in the hope that their story may be of interest to another audience.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS

But in considering these pictures and in trying to interpret the story which they may have to tell it should be borne in mind that that story, though based on much that had gone before, covers only a period of about forty years—or scarcely two generations, even as generations go in Africa.

Forty years ago, there were no roads in the part of Africa which is now called Kenya Colony: there were only footpaths then, small networks of footpaths here and there where for the time being there might be some small settlement of population; and save for some poor trail through the bush these networks were almost entirely disconnected the one from the other. Almost everywhere guides were a necessity of travel then, and in many places armed guards as well, for almost everywhere fear still reigned between the tribes, just as it does elsewhere to-day.

Forty years ago the Kenya and Uganda Railway was only building, and in the building Africans played no major part: the Africans of Kenya were shy people then, perhaps too shy and too lacking in confidence to be organized for the purpose of a great work of construction, with economy, and without great loss from sickness, or so it was thought.

And so the Uganda Railway was built, not by Africans, but by Indian labourers brought over from India in thousands for the purpose; and for long years afterwards its stations, and its trains, and its workshops were manned largely by Indians.

The pictures show how these workshops are manned to-day.

And one other point: forty years ago, iron had hardly yet been applied

to the soil of Kenya. Over almost all the country then the only agricultural instrument was the "digging stick", a piece of wood, sharp-pointed at one end, and hardened in the fire by burning; and where there were hogs they were but poor affairs, and so, save from the coast, there were no agricultural exports then, and from the interior no trade save in ivory.

It is in the light of facts such as these that the story of the picture should be considered.

But the story must not be regarded as finished, or even as comprehensive. For though, to take one example only, there are good iron hoes in plenty in Africa to-day and the digging stick has almost gone, there are now ploughs as well, and so popular have these become that last year at a small port on the Victoria Nyanza, for long the terminus of the Uganda Railway and lying some five hundred miles inland from the sea, between three and four thousand ploughs were sold to Africans. That might seem to represent great progress, and to be all to the good—ten thousand oxen working where more than ten thousand women may have laboured before to less effect. Certainly it can mean great progress in the future, but for the moment at least it is not all to the good; for in our light soils, under a burning sun, and on our steep hill-sides where the rains are never light, ploughs can work infinite harm. Where their use is not fully understood soil erosion may very easily occur, till the very land itself is stolen from under the feet of the people. To warn a million peasants of the dangers of the plough may be an easy matter, but to teach them how to avoid these dangers, and to teach them in time, is no light task; and so to-day there is a race in progress, a race between the enthusiasm of the African to adopt new methods and our capacity to educate him in their proper use. For the ploughs cannot be put into quarantine, nor the hands of the clock put back.

And there are other very similar problems by the score; and there are problems with regard to other matters than the physical welfare of the people and the well-being of their land. In the foreword to a catalogue of pictures these problems cannot all be mentioned, but their existence must at least be indicated lest those who know Africa should judge from the small field covered by our pictures that they had been overlooked, and lest those who are still unacquainted with it might leave this Exhibition with a very wrong impression of how much there is still to do, or of the difficulties with which in Africa, as in other places, good intentions are apt to be beset.

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ABOUT THE PICTURES

To come now to the pictures themselves. The first part of the collection was originally made, as we have said, to serve as a supplement to a large practical African Development Exhibit at an Agricultural Show held only the other day in Kenya. These pictures were selected in order to show something of what Africans in Kenya have already accomplished, and something of what they are actually doing to-day in the Native Reserves and in the towns, in industry and in transport, in the administration of their own affairs, and in many other walks of life as well as on the land.

Some of the series of photographs which are exhibited show also something of what is being done in the Colony with the specific object of promoting the development of the native peoples, and more particularly they show how the educational activities of Government go far beyond the inculcation of a knowledge of the three Rs, and that the importance of the education of the adult in the practical business of life, whether on the land or in the town, has not been overlooked.

Even so, however, the Exhibition is far from complete. It covers neither every aspect of African activity, nor every part of the Colony, nor every activity which is influencing such development. For example, the great part that the African is playing, and has long played, as a hired labourer—to-day, not infrequently, as a highly skilled labourer—on European farms is not illustrated in this Exhibition, while the great part which such employment may be playing in his own development and in widening his own outlook on life is not specifically indicated. Similarly, the far-flung network of missionary activity is also unrepresented by any series of pictures taken for the purpose.

Nevertheless, the results of these great influences, the influence which must be exerted by employment on a well-managed farm, and the influence resulting from attendance at a Mission school are almost certainly not unrepresented in the pictures which are shown.

The flower gardens of the new African houses in the reserves, their larger fields and their new fenced paddocks, for example, seem often to be reproductions of the gardens and fields of the European farms of the "settled areas", and it would seem to be far from likely that the good houses on these European farms have played no part in influencing

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African labourers on their return to their reserves to better their own; while without previous attendance at some Mission school much of the technical training which is illustrated in these pictures would have been impossible of accomplishment.

The chief object of this collection when it was exhibited in Kenya was, however, neither to show all that has been done, nor how it has all been done, but to show enough of what has been done to make it clear to any African who might have had any doubts about the matter that the standard of life and culture, the achievement of which was the object of the practical demonstrations at this show, and the object also of all the many educational activities which are being carried on in the Native Reserves in Kenya, has actually been achieved by many Africans in Kenya, and so could probably be achieved by him, or, if not by himself, then by his children in due course.

There are pictures of houses in this gallery which are even better than the one which we had at our model village in the Showground in Kenya, and to-day they are not pictures of very rare exceptions. Five years ago certainly, when a Sanitary Inspector was first posted to a certain native reserve, there were no brick-fields there, the craft of brick burning was unknown, and then good houses were indeed exceptional; a year later, however, there were nearly twenty brickfields scattered through that reserve, and many good houses have since been built, not only there but in many other reserves all over the Colony.

To take another subject: in the Kiambu Native Reserve, of which we show many pictures here, there were about a year ago not more than a few score of improved grain stores, such as you can see examples of in this Exhibition. To-day there are at least twenty-six thousand grain stores in that reserve which have been improved, at least to the extent of being lifted three feet off the ground, and in that district a really old-fashioned grain store is now hard to find. Elsewhere in the Colony there are tens of thousands more.

Again, in another Native Reserve, only the other day the Local Native Council voted a sum of £5,000 for the purchase of sheet-iron for re-sale to the people of the reserve for use as rat stops on their grain stores, and thousands of such rat stops have now been sold, and many hundreds of villages very thoroughly cleared and cleaned as well, and the cleared areas are beginning to be planted up with fodder grass to provide pasturage for the cattle and so without much talk to bring the

manure nearer the arable where it is wanted and the milk to where the children live.

And there are pictures in this gallery of fields which are as well cultivated as those of the model small-holding which you could have seen just next door to the Showground; fields where the plough has been used not up and down, but across the slope of the land. But there is still much land in the Native Reserves of Kenya which is not so carefully cultivated, many eroded areas which have still to be reconditioned, many places where erosion threatens, many areas where there are yet no schools or hospitals, and very many thousands of African homes which are still little more than hovels; and there are still some slums in our towns.

This Exhibition does not show much of that side of the picture, though every here and there you will find a picture, or something in a picture, which indicates that it exists; and so, if the Exhibition may be justly described as one of Progress, it is not because everything has been done, nor because we are making no mistakes. Progress is a process, and where there is so much still to do and learn there must be prentice fees to pay, and our title will only have been justly used if the pictures show that the process is going on, that on the whole it is in the right direction, and that much more is possible of achievement. That is the side of the picture which the Exhibition is intended to present, and if it shows also that in the course of the application of western methods and ideas in the Native Reserves of Kenya, and to the development of native life, we are not spoiling the beauty of the countryside, it may provide some evidence that, on the whole, the progress is in the right direction; even if here and there we have misnamed a picture.

Clothing of skins and feathers, and low, grass-roofed, mud-walled huts may be picturesque, and often are, but that they mean always dirt and disease, poor agriculture and only too often poor nutrition, there is unfortunately no doubt. But so long as the trees, and the skies with their endlessly passing clouds remain, so long as fields are ever better tilled and better fed, and it is with something like the English village and not the English slum that the huts of Africa are being replaced and so long as Africans can smile, the countryside should not be spoiled; and from these pictures it may perhaps be judged whether it can be done.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All the photographs in this Exhibition with the exceptions of Nos. 19, 20, 26, 31, 53 to 63, 76 to 79, and 105 to 156 were taken by Dr. J. A. Carman of the Kenya Medical Department.

Of these exceptions Nos. 53 to 63 were taken by Dr. Watkins-Pitchford of the same Department, and the remainder by various officers of the Departments of Agriculture and Education.

The enlargement and framing of the photographs Nos. 1 to 156 were carried out by Messrs. Wardle & Co., Ltd. of Government Road, Nairobi, and the enlargement and framing of Nos. 157 to 225 by Messrs. James A. Sinclair & Co., Ltd. of 3, Whitehall, London.

SUBJECTS

- PRINTING.
- TRANSPORT.
- THE NATIVE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING DEPOT, KABETE.
- THE EVOLUTION OF THE AFRICAN HOME.
- THE VETERINARY TRAINING CENTRE N'GONG.
- A MASAI FARM.
- THE MEDICAL TRAINING DEPOT, NAIROBI.
- PEASANT LIFE IN THE KIKUYU COUNTRY.
- WATER SUPPLIES.
- KIAMBU AND ITS ENVIRONS.
- IN THE WORKSHOPS OF THE KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS, NAIROBI.
- THE WORK OF THE JEANES SCHOOL, KABETE.
- ASPECTS OF SCHOOL LIFE IN THE NATIVE RESERVES.
- THE WORK OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT IN THE NATIVE RESERVES.
- SOME ASPECTS OF THE WORK OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN KENYA.

PRINTING

1. In the Government Printing Press, Nairobi: an African compositor.

TRANSPORT

A series of pictures showing the part played by the African in various phases of modern transport and indicating how in his own daily life in the reserves he is breaking away from the custom of using his women and girl children as beasts of burden.

2. Centre piece: Native-owned donkeys carrying goods to market.
3. The human beasts of burden.
4. Even little children must bear their share.
5. Native ox wagon.
6. The bus driver.
7. Kenya Bus Service: African driver and conductor.
8. The Engine Driver.
9. "Machakos" ready to haul the Mail. Africans play a large part in maintaining her efficiency.
10. Africans refuelling an Imperial Airways Lancer at Nairobi.
11. Africans help to oil the aeroplane engines ready for the next stage of her journey.

THE NATIVE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING DEPOT KABETE

At the N.I.T.D. boys of every tribe from all over the Colony are taught many trades and during their years of instruction they are properly indentured as apprentices and subject to a discipline no less strict than that of the guilds of old.

12. Centre piece: At work in the blacksmiths' forge.
13. The carpenter's shop.
14. A blacksmith's bench.

15. Sign-writing.
16. Tailoring.
17. Bricklayers at work.
18. The finished job.
19. The raw material: five Masai boys on admission.
20. Four of the five in No. 19 on their discharge, four years later.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE AFRICAN HOME

Now, leaving behind him his more primitive ways of life, the African, who has seen better ways of living, is no longer content to share with cattle, goats and fowls a grass hovel into which he can only pass by stooping almost to the ground.

All over the Colony houses and cottages of good design, and built of durable materials, are coming into being, houses which, though they may be unpretentious in size, at least allow the owner to sit at a table to eat his food and to stand erect when he welcomes a guest. Help and advice are given by Medical Officers, Sanitary Inspectors and African Health Workers in Government employ, by Missionaries, Jeanes Teachers and other agencies, and Africans who have been trained at the N.I.T.D. and have set up on their own in the Reserves, are doing invaluable work as rural artisans.

21. The passing hovel.
22. Grass-hut with crude grain store to the right.
23. Wattle and daub as it can be used.
24. A house of sun-dried brick.
25. Wooden dwelling with shingle roof.
26. Bricks ready for burning.
27. Building his new home.
28. A burnt brick house.
29. An African Chief's stone guest house.
10. A small stone house.
31. A stone house to be proud of!

THE VETERINARY TRAINING CENTRE, N'GONG

Here African lads are trained in animal husbandry, the selection of stock, the band-rearing of calves, clean milking and butter and ghee making.

Remarkable results have been achieved by the careful selection of native cattle for breeding purposes, and bulls bred from high-yielding cows are being reared and distributed for the service of the herds in the Reserves.

FIRST SERIES

32. Centre piece: A Boran Bull bred on the farm.
33. The same bull as No. 32.
34. A group of promising calves.
35. Selected Boran cows; native bred.
36. Cows of the next generation to those in No. 35. Bred on the farm: a stage better than their dams.
37. A Boran cow: 500 gallons in 286 days and 277 lb. butterfat.
38. Another Boran cow with a high milk yield: 485 gallons in 271 days and 270 lb. butterfat.

SECOND SERIES

39. Centre piece: The Butter Makers.
40. Masai boy testing the butterfat content of milk.
41. Udder of selected native cow.
42. Native cows in the milking shed.
43. Boys milking grade cows.
44. Milking in the shed.
45. Milking a native cow unsheltered.

A MASAI FARM

Here are seen the practical results of the training received at the Veterinary Centre. A Native-owned and native-run dairy farm where the owner has got rid of his old scrub bulls and replaced them by a bull from a recorded high-yielding dam; clean milk is produced, and butter and ghee are made for sale. He also has a hide-drying shelter where he does business for his neighbours.

46. Centre piece: Weighing and recording milk yields.
47. The farmer and his wives.
48. The cows in the milking shed.
49. Washing the udder preparatory to milking.
50. Milking in the shed.
51. A "close-up" of the milkmaid.
52. A hide-drying shelter on the same farm.

THE MEDICAL TRAINING DEPOT, NAIROBI

The aim of the Depot is the production of a well-trained African male nurse.

The learners are required to reach a reasonably high standard of general education before they are admitted, and are drawn from all parts of the Colony. The medium of instruction is English and practical training in the wards of the Native Hospital at Nairobi is commenced from the outset of the course.

The photographs show scenes from the daily life of the Depot and indicate how the lads apply their knowledge in various branches of hospital activity.

53. Centre piece: Care of the helpless sick.
54. Discipline—The Depot on parade.
55. Marching off after inspection.
56. Physical Training.
57. A "Pyramid."
58. "Come to the Cookhouse Door."

- 59. In mess.
- 60. A dormitory inspection—the inculcation of tidyness.
- 61. The anatomy class.
- 62. The radiological department.
- 63. An ophthalmological operation.

PEASANT LIFE IN THE KIKUYU COUNTRY

In surroundings of unrivalled beauty, the men and women of the Kikuyu tribe are emerging from a careless, though seldom carefree, primitive culture into a stage of useful peasant citizenship. Where their forefathers denuded the countryside of its forests, tilled their plots with "digging sticks" and left great tracts of impoverished country behind them, they are slowly bringing about a very different state of things. One sees plantations of wattle on every hand, the plough is at work in fair-sized fields, while the cattle, sheep and goats are not infrequently pastured now in paddocks.

Have they no sense of beauty or laudable pride in their native land? Go and see for yourself. The answer is being daily painted on the landscape while many of us have remained unaware of what has been taking place within a few miles of Kenya's capital.

- 64. Haphazard cultivation near Kijabe.
- 65. Primitive agriculture.
- 66. The contrast: a corner of a good maize field, ploughed along the contours.
- 67. The field is planted in orderly rows and now there is time to lay up a few more planks towards the building of the new homestead.
- 68. Cattle in a fenced pasture.
- 69. A sheep paddock.
- 70. The primitive native shop.
- 71. A clean, if humble, village shop.
- 72. The first step towards a rat-proof grain store.
- 73. An excellent rat-proof grain store.

WATER SUPPLIES

Surely clean water, free from the germs of disease, should be the heritage of every man, but if one travels much in Africa one finds that it is seldom so. Extensive work in this sphere is very costly, but much can be done and is being done in a small way to give protection to springs so that villagers can obtain clean water and fill their vessels without the tedious and attendant risk of baling from a polluted puddle.

- 75. Centre piece: An African Rachel goes to the well.
- 76. Typical native water supply: pollution at an art.
- 77. Commencing the work of protection, Kitui.
- 78. Mbooni Spring, Kitui: effective protection.
- 79. A clean water tank in the Giriama country.
- 80. Filling her "Kibuyu."

KIAMBU AND ITS ENVIRONS

The Local Native Councils of Kenya vote annually considerable sums from their voluntarily imposed rates towards the construction or maintenance of roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, and for many other measures directed towards the uplift and advancement of the people.

Every here and there community effort is doing much to provide public buildings which could not be erected without the spirit of co-operation, and thus the old idea of every man for himself or his immediate relatives is giving way to a realization of man's duty to his neighbour and to the community as a whole.

- 81. Centre piece: The amphitheatre at Githunguri, Kiambu, built by the Kiambu Local Native Council with its own funds as a meeting place for one of its tribunals and for general assemblies of the people.
- 82. The ancient tribal tribunal tree in the arena below the amphitheatre.
- 83. The compound of Kiambu Native Hospital.
- 84. One of the hospital wards.

85. Maternity ward built from Local Native Council funds.
86. Some of the day's out-patients.
87. Kiambu Market Square.
88. An African School in the Kiambu Reserve built by community effort.
89. The next job to tackle: the teacher's house.

IN THE WORKSHOPS OF THE KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

Few people realize the extent to which African labour is used in every branch of construction and repair work in the comprehensive range of workshops at Railway Headquarters in Nairobi. Here engines are taken for complete overhauls and worn parts are made and fitted. The pictures speak for themselves and they show workmen doing their daily tasks.

90. Centre piece: African wireless operator in Nairobi maintaining direct communication with Marine Headquarters on Lake Albert and with the Railway's steamers on the great lakes and the West Nile.
91. Shaping mild steel forging.
92. Bedding on locomotive axle box.
93. Tuning locomotive crank pin.
94. African using radial arm drilling machine.
95. Turning wheel tyre.
96. African crane driver.
97. Reconditioning rail sleepers.
98. Forging under 1-ton hammer.
99. Drop forging.
100. Tapping the cupla. Cast-iron, molten.
101. Pouring molten iron into moulds.

102. African preparing molten brass in tilting furnace/
103. Removing crucible from tilting furnace.
104. Pouring brass castings.

THE JEANES SCHOOL, KABETE

At the Jeanes School, African men and their wives are taught during a two years' course to become Visiting Teachers or Village Guides. After training, they return to the reserves and their function is then to improve the work of the village schools, to relate the work of the schools closely to the needs of the community and to promote the general health and well-being of the people.

105. The Jeanes teachers and a chief, formerly a Jeanes Teacher.
106. Raw material for the Village School.
107. A girls' sewing class.
108. A class of older girls in Kavirondo; the pots are of their own workmanship.
109. A neat homestead at Ogada's, Central Kavirondo.
110. An improved house in Kavirondo; stone walls and a well-thatched roof.

A SERIES OF PICTURES ILLUSTRATING INSTRUCTION IN FIRST AID AT THE JEANES SCHOOL

111. The fireman's lift.
112. Sling for fractured collar-bone or injury to forearm.
113. The application of a tourniquet.
114. Bandaging a wounded hand.
115. The four-handed seat.
116. Artificial respiration.

A SERIES OF PICTURES ILLUSTRATING WORK AT SOME AFRICAN SCHOOLS IN THE NATIVE RESERVES

- 117. The carpenter's workshop, Kagumo School: this school was built from Local Native Council funds.
- 118. Instruction in repair of buildings, Kagumo.
- 119. Carting rubbish to compost pit, Kagumo.
- 120. Carting hay, Kagumo.
- 121. Grooming stock, Kagumo.
- 122. Staff and pupils, Kakamega School: this School also was built from Local Native Council funds.
- 123. Tambach School: pupils entering.
- 124. View of the school farm with pupils at work, Tambach.
- 125. Cattle shed and compost pits, Tambach.
- 126. Kahuhia Village School: thatching the roof.

A SERIES OF PICTURES SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN NATIVE RESERVES

SOIL EROSION

- 127. Typical eroded country in North Kavirondo.
- 128. A badly eroded area.
- 129. The same after treatment.
- 130. Simple method of preventing erosion. Stone bunds.
- 131. Reconditioning after soil erosion.
- 132. Making "stagger trenches."
- 133. Planting between "stagger trenches."
- 134. "Stagger trenches" planted with Napier grass.

COTTON GROWING AND MARKETING

- 135. Instruction in cotton planting.
- 136. Growing cotton.
- 137. Growing cotton in flower.
- 138. Taking cotton to the ginnery.
- 139. Carrying cotton to market.
- 140. Marketing cotton.
- 141. Weighing cotton at the market.
- 142. A load leaving for the ginnery.
- 143. Cotton at the ginnery.

A NEW INDUSTRY. GROWING AND MARKETING RICE IN KAVIRONDO

- 144. At the first harvest 700 tons of rice were brought to market within ten days.
- 145. Clearing papyrus swamp preparatory to planting rice.
- 146. Planting rice seedlings.
- 147. Simple, but effective irrigation.
- 148. Taking rice to market.
- 149. Rice arriving at market. Note ox transport.
- 150. African agricultural inspector examining rice.

NATIVE COFFEE GROWING

- 151. Coffee seedlings planted out.
- 152. Coffee seedlings established.
- 153. Native coffee under shade.
- 154. Banana windbreak for coffee.
- 155. Coffee two years old.
- 156. Native coffee. The first picking.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE WORK OF THE MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT IN KENYA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO THE PART PLAYED BY AFRICANS

THE TRAINING OF AFRICAN WOMEN

157. A group of African Nurses at the Native Hospital, Nairobi.

Up to the present the systematic training of African girls in general nursing duties has not been undertaken in Kenya, though for some years past systematic training in midwifery has been provided at the Lady Grigg Maternity Hospitals in Nairobi and Mombasa with excellent results. The larger project has been delayed for many reasons, chief among which to-day are the lack of a large central hospital providing the necessary facilities, and the lack also of adequate hostel accommodation where real care could be taken of the girls in circumstances which to them will be strange and not unfeigned with danger. The large hospital, however, we hope soon to have, and as regards the hostel the delay has not been without advantage for it has allowed of progress in our ideas of what might be fit and efficient. Ten years ago we might have built in wood and iron long dormitories such as we built for the men. You can see one of them in picture No. 60. But that would not have served for the training of women where we have a larger purpose, not merely the training of a few to be nurses but the larger purpose of providing an inspiration which may lead to the raising of the status of African women throughout the Colony as a whole. In the drawing which we show you can see how we wish now to build for the women before we start training on a large scale. In the photograph you can see the material that is available for training and in some of the pictures which follow you can see what African girls are doing as a result of even the small amount of training which they now receive at every hospital, and perhaps form some judgment of what they will be able to do in the future, when we have been able to give them the facilities which even an English girl with all her earlier training needs if she is to be trained later to be an efficient nurse.

157A. Hostel for African Nurses in Training: Preliminary Design.

THE NATIVE HOSPITAL, KIAMBU

The Native Hospital at Kiambu is one of seventeen very similar small African hospitals each of which is situated in a Native Reserve. The Kiambu Hospital has fifty beds for medical and surgical cases and twelve beds for maternity cases. The hospital was built and is staffed and maintained by Government. The maternity ward, however, was built by the Local Native Council of the Kiambu District from funds raised by a local rate imposed by the natives themselves, and it is maintained partly by Government and partly by the Local Native Council. There is also a motor ambulance which belongs to and is maintained by the Local Native Council. The hospital serves a District with an African population of about a hundred thousand. The staff of the hospital consists of a Medical Officer and two Nursing Sisters. The Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health for the district and as such he is responsible for the control of infectious disease, for carrying out health propaganda, for school medical inspection, etc. To help him in his rural health work he has a European Sanitary Inspector who, however, has to be far more of a teacher than an inspector. How the Sanitary Inspector carries out his work with the help of African assistants, and something of what he does, has been illustrated in some of the foregoing pictures. How the Medical Officer, who has to look after a number of out dispensaries in the Reserve in addition to his rural health work, and his two nursing sisters manage to cope with their sixty or seventy in-patients, with surgery and maternity and with ante-natal and child welfare work as well as with the diagnosis and treatment of a stream of out-patients which only begins to tail off towards late in the afternoon is illustrated in the photographs which follow.

158. The Hospital Entrance.

159. The European Staff.

160. Out-patients waiting treatment.

161. The Native African Staff.

162. A Group of African Nurses.

163. Hospital Assistant dealing with out-patients.

164. African Dispenser preparing medicine.

165. Diagnosis: African Laboratory Assistant at work.

166. After admission: a Medical Ward with Dressers at work under the supervision of a trained Hospital Assistant.
167. An Operation. Anaesthetist giving open ether, all assistants Africans.
168. A Surgical Ward.
169. African nursing staff under instruction.
170. Ante-natal Clinic.
171. The Local Native Council paid for this Maternity Block.
172. The Labour Ward; baby has just arrived.
173. Convalescence; the Maternity Ward.
174. Before discharge; instruction in bathing baby.
175. After discharge; Child-welfare Clinic.
176. The issue of food from the Kitchen.
177. The Hospital Laundry.
178. The Drying Ground.
179. Repair of Hospital clothing.
180. The Sisters' Bungalow.
181. The Medical Officer's Bungalow.
182. The African Staff Quarters.

THE MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, NAIROBI

One of the most important members of the African staff at every native hospital in Kenya is the African Laboratory Assistant whom we saw at Kiambu. (vide photograph No. 165). Without such assistants the microscopical examination of blood-slides for malaria, of specimens of stools for intestinal worms, and of sputa for tuberculosis would be out of the question as a routine aid to diagnosis where hundreds of out-patients have to be dealt with daily as is the case at almost every native hospital in Kenya, and we would be mere prescribers of placebo. Such assistants have, however, to undergo a long training, and the provision of such

training is one of the functions of the central Medical Research Laboratory in Nairobi. The training of African Laboratory Assistants is not, however, the only function of the Research Laboratory. It has many others. One of these is, of course, Medical Research. Another is the performance of much routine investigational work for the District Medical Officers where that work is of too complicated a nature to be carried out at a district hospital. Still other functions are the identification of mosquitoes and other insects for district officers, the estimation of the values of various foodstuffs, the making of plague vaccine, and smallpox vaccine, and all kinds of special vaccines, and the manufacture of thousands of doses of a special preparation of bismuth for the treatment of syphilis and for a very common, non-venereal disease called "yaws". All this we could never do with our small staff of about a dozen Europeans, and to employ enough Europeans would be out of the question, even if the training of Africans were not a point of policy; for Europeans are expensive people to employ, and as a Colony we are not yet rich. So if the work is to be done at all it must be by the aid of African assistants as well as Europeans, and in the following pictures you can see it going on.

183. The Medical Research Laboratory, Nairobi: the Façade.
184. One of the Wings. Serological and Bio-chemical Sections.
185. The Central Wing.
186. A View from behind.
187. The Upstairs Verandah.
188. The Insectary.
189. The Calf-Lymph Section.
190. A group of calves.
191. The Library.
192. Another corner of the Library.
193. Stool examination.
194. Making a blood-count.
195. A Bacteriological laboratory.
196. The Serological Department.
197. An English Assistant at work.

198. The search for Sporozoites in the Salivary glands of the mosquito.
199. An Entomological Laboratory.
200. Another Entomological laboratory.
201. Identification of Mosquitoes.
202. The same.
203. The Bio-chemical laboratory.
204. The preparation of vaccines.
205. The Vacant Site. This picture shows the land round the Medical Research Laboratory which has been reserved for a new General Group Hospital for Africans, Asians and Europeans. There will be 300 beds for Africans in the first instance and there is room for extension to about 1,000 beds in all. The first part of the Hospital is expected to cost about £130,000 and towards this construction a sum of £80,000 has already been allocated. When the Hospital has been completed it should with the large Medical Research Laboratory in its immediate neighbourhood provide not only greatly improved facilities for the treatment of the sick, but unrivalled facilities for clinical research and for the training of African women to be nurses in replacement of their brothers and to the inspiration of their sisters throughout the colony.

THE MENTAL HOSPITAL, NAIROBI

In any large colony special as well as general hospitals are required. Of these special hospitals not the least important is one for the treatment of those persons of whose illness mental disorder is a symptom. Up till not very many years ago such institutions were known not as "mental hospitals" but as "lunatic asylums" and so have called them hospitals would have been to misname some of them at least. Often they were little more than places of detention, their staffs were exiguous and untrained, and on account of the unsuitability of the buildings treatment was out of the question. These old "asylums" were depressing places even to visit, and only too often far less sanitary or well organized than the prisons, which in other respects they resembled only too closely.

To-day, however, the term hospital is not so out of place, the stone-walled yards are going out of use and no new ones are being built. Where enclosure is required for order a light low fence must now serve the purpose; where there is need, the constant supervision of attendants has replaced stone walls.

As regards the buildings our concern now is to design and erect buildings suitable to their purpose, that is to the purpose of a hospital, and so they must be light and airy like good hospital wards. Gloom must disappear from their interior, and outside there must be gardens and flowers. And as far as possible our patients must be given something to do. If possible something useful, and not indoors but in the open air.

At the Mental Hospital near Nairobi there is still much to do, but that it has already evolved a long way from the poor gloomy house of detention which it once was, and that treatment is now no longer impossible there, these pictures may perhaps show; and if they were in colour, so that you could see the flowers, you would probably agree that it is now a far from uncheerful place.

206. The Drive.
207. A corner of the grounds.
208. Another piece of the Drive.
209. The Administration Block.
210. The Bungalow for Male European Patients.
211. Female European Patients' Cottage.
212. The Indian Ward.
213. New-African Male Patients' Ward.
214. The Ward Compound.
215. A Corner of the Ward.
216. Interior of Male Ward.
217. Female Patients' Compound.
218. Female Patients tidying the grounds.

MEDICAL STORES

The Government Medical Department in Kenya is responsible for the administration and maintenance of seventeen hospitals for Africans in the Native Reserves, seven hospitals for Africans in towns, two general infectious diseases hospitals, two leper hospitals, a mental hospital, three hospitals for Europeans, a number of general wards for Asians, a number of maternity wards for Africans, half-a-dozen other smaller hospitals, about a dozen general dispensaries in towns, about two hundred out-dispensaries in the Native Reserves, and a Medical Research Laboratory.

At these institutions there were treated in 1936:

in hospital—48,449 individual in-patients,

at hospital dispensaries—42,397 individual outpatients

while in addition, nearly a million attendances were registered at the small out-dispensaries of the Native Reserves.

During 1936 there were performed on Africans alone over fourteen thousand operations.

Now all in-patients have to be provided with beds, bedding, hospital clothing and food as well as medicines. The hospitals have to be furnished, equipped and maintained; and both hospitals and patients have to be kept clean. Food has to be cooked and served, dishes have to be washed up.

Sheets and blankets are required in no small numbers, cotton wool and dressings by the bale, epsom salts by the ton. Rubber gloves for operations alone entail an expenditure of over £400 a year, quinine of about £3,000 a year. The number of enamelled plates and mugs, spoons, forks and knives, cooking pots, blanket boilers, scrubbing brushes, towels, pails, bed-pans, cases of soap, lamps and tins of metal polish, and other articles of equipment or maintenance which are required in addition to drugs and instruments and dressings for in-patients and out-patients alike is almost legion. All these things come under the heading of "Medical Stores".

Supplies of nearly all these things have to be sent out twice a year as a routine to all the hospitals and dispensaries that we have mentioned; and as Kenya is an agricultural country, and not yet an industrial one, most of these stores must be imported; new supplies cannot be obtained at a moment's notice. So supplies must be ordered in time, and there must be a suitable central depot for unpacking, and checking and repacking before distribution, and for the storage of reserve supplies against emergencies. This depot is called the Medical Store, it is situated at Nairobi

and from the following pictures you may gather something of how it is organized and run.

One last point. We spend on medical stores something over £20,000 every year. That may seem a large sum of money, but spread over three million people it works out at under twopence per person per year, which is not high, compared with family chemist's bills in England.

Nevertheless it is all that we can yet afford for there are many other things to do as well. But when all our farms are as good as those in Kiambu think what the value of the trade in medical stores alone may then well be, and how many more sick folk may then receive some measure of medical relief, and better, how many more will have far less need.

THE MEDICAL STORE

219. The Building.

220. The Bulk Store.

221. The Main Store.

222. Blankets and Sheets.

223. Dressings and Dry Goods.

224. A Drug Section.

225. The Packing Store: A six-months supply ready for despatch to a small District Hospital such as that at Kiambu with which we began this story.

CONCLUSION

In the last section of this Exhibition we have endeavoured to illustrate in more detail than in any of the preceding sections some part of the work of one particular Department in the Crown Colony of Kenya, and in the same endeavour we have given some longer explanations in the last pages of this catalogue. The Department whose work has been chosen for detailed illustration has been that of Medical Services. But it does not stand alone. Its work was chosen for illustration here for no other reason than because we have not at the moment available any equally suitable collections of photographs illustrating in the same detail the work of the Departments of Agriculture or of Education, or for example, illustrating the many and varied activities of administrative officers. Compared with the importance of the activities of these Departments of development, however, the provision of medical relief becomes almost a minor matter, for without good agriculture, ill nourishment, a greater cause of ill-health in Africa than perhaps any other, will never disappear; and without education in many fields the culture of the next generation will be little better than that of the generation of to-day, its standards of living little higher, nor its capacity equal to coping with the problems and difficulties that improvements in transport alone will inevitably bring in their train.

Had the time been available, however, collections of pictures illustrating in more detail the work of the Departments of Agriculture and of Education, the making of family farms, and the teaching in village schools, could easily have been made which would have exceeded in interest anything that we are showing now, but that must wait for another day.

Miss Gray
Attach to file
APD
21.6

Mr. D. J. D. 36
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Exhibition of Kenya Photographs.

Suggested skeleton of S. of S.'s speech on 20th June.

1. Duchess of Gloucester.

Note:- Lord Harlech will formally thank the Duchess for coming after the opening ceremony.

Reference to the kindness of the Duchess of Gloucester in consenting to open Exhibition. Her special connection with Kenya in which she has always shown great interest. She has herself visited the Colony. Her family are well known there and play a prominent part in the development of that great country where a new civilization is so rapidly growing up.

2. Object of Exhibition.

Not always realized in this country what a fascinating picture of development is presented by Kenya. Things are moving rapidly. Difficult for people at home to get a true conception of the great progress made during the last decade. The object of the Exhibition is, by the visual demonstration of photography, to convey to people here some idea of the work being done. In particular the photographs afford a striking illustration of the work which is being

done in carrying out our trust for the natives. They illustrate how the Departments of Government - Medical, Veterinary, Agricultural and Educational - co-operate in providing the foundation of native welfare and advancement. Nutrition. Sanitation. Methods of agriculture. Soil erosion - the problem of getting the native to understand this. Hospitals. Water supplies. The training of women. The rapid evolution of African home life from primitive to new and more civilized ways. The impact of white civilization on the African has come suddenly and wise guidance from Government in all these matters is necessary if the new ideas are to lead to happiness and development in the best sense of the word.

3. Tribute to Dr. Paterson.

Director of Medical Services in Kenya - now in this country on leave. The Exhibition owes its inception to Dr. Paterson and it is a matter of regret which will be shared by all that, owing to a recent illness from which he is now fortunately convalescing,

he is not able to be present at the opening. The fascinating introduction to the catalogue was written by Dr. Paterson who, with characteristic modesty, has not allowed his name to appear. Many of the photographs were originally exhibited at the Coronation Show of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya which was held last year in Nairobi. Dr. Paterson conceived the idea that it would be of interest to show them, and additional photographs, to the London public. Lord Harlech, to whom he submitted this idea, took it up with equal enthusiasm.

4. ? Reference to Lord Harlech who will be present.

A copy of the catalogue of the Exhibition is annexed, together with a report of a speech by Dr. Paterson. These will give further detailed material if required.

15th June, 1938.

Dear Lord Harlech

I have now had an opportunity of mentioning to the Secretary of State your willingness to attend the opening of the exhibition of Kenya photographs at the Imperial Institute on June 20th, and to say a few words at some time during the ceremony.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is delighted to hear of this, and he thinks that the best arrangement will be for you to propose a vote of thanks after the Duchess of Gloucester has performed the formal opening ceremony, if you agree. He will himself be making a short speech to introduce the Duchess.

Yours sincerely

Malcolm MacDonald

The Rt. Hon.
Lord Harlech, G.C.M.G.

27th May, 1938.

Dear Private Secretary,

Captain Peter Macdonald has asked me to submit the following list of names which you asked for in your letter of May 20th last as Members particularly interested in Colonial Affairs who he feels sure would welcome an invitation to the Imperial Institute on June 20th next.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mr. Amery | Captain Allan Bower |
| Mr. Arthur Beverlet Baxter | Mr. James Duncan |
| Sir Alfred Beit | Sir Arnold Gridley |
| Sir Ernest Bennett | Mr. Grant Ferris |
| Commander Robert Bower | Mr. Ian Hannah |
| Mr. H. Leslie Boyce | Mr. Edward Kealing |
| Sir William Brass | Mr. Richard Law |
| Captain Richard Briscoe | Mr. A.A. Somerville |
| Colonel Douglas Clifton-Brown | Mr. Patrick Donner |
| Captain Malcolm Bullock | Mr. John Mortimer-Milne |
| Sir Edward Campbell | Mr. Harold Nicolson |
| Major William Carver | Sir Hugh O'Neill |
| Mr. Robert Cary | Mr. Maurice Petherick |
| Miss Thelma Cazalet | Sir Eugene Ramsden |
| Captain Victor Cazalet | Sir Robert Rankin |
| Sir Thomas Cook | Vice-Admiral Taylor |
| Sir Henry Page-Croft | Mr. W.W. Wakefield, |
| Mr. Anthony Crossley | Miss Irene Ward |
| Mr. John Crowder | Sir Arnold Wilson |
| Mr. Cyril Culverwell | |

acted 57

Captain Macdonald regrets very much it will not be possible for him to be present himself as he has an important engagement in his Constituency on that day.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. Calk

Private Secretary to
Captain P.D. Macdonald, M.P.

Private Secretary to Sir Edmund Brocklebank, M.P.,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

23rd May, 1938.

Dear Mr. Creech Jones,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 21st of May enclosing a list of the names of Members of Parliament specially interested in Colonial matters.

I am most grateful to you for the trouble you have taken.

Yours sincerely,

TRAFFORD SMITH

Private Secretary

A. Creech Jones, Esq., M.P.

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 5701/2
CABLES: EAMATTERS, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS: EAMATTERS, RAND. LONDON.



27
TRADE & INFORMATION OFFICE
GRAND BUILDINGS,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C. 2.
(ENTRANCE IN THE STRAND)

CHD/DKH.

RECEIVED
14 MAY 1938

O. REGY

5407/38

13th May, 1938.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th May, No. 38353/38, on the subject of the Exhibition of photographs which is to be held at the Imperial Institute from Monday, the 20th June, to Saturday, the 2nd July, for which I thank you.

2. As arranged with you I am certainly prepared to undertake the administration of the expenses incurred of £70, and am already in touch with the Director of the Imperial Institute and Dr. Peterson in this connection.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

— Commissioner.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street, S.W. I.

24 45
no Dfo
12th May, 1938.

Dear Paterson,

You will be glad to hear that the Duchess of Gloucester has very kindly agreed to open your exhibition of photographs at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 20th June, so that the way is now clear to go ahead with the issue of invitations. I saw Dale yesterday and I understand that you have already had some preliminary conversation with him as to who should be invited, and we are also considering that question in this Office. I assume that you will now concert with Dale in the drafting of a card of invitation. I think it would be as well if it could be shown to us here so that we can consult Admiral Bromley on it.

As regards the arrangements for authorizing expenditure on this exhibition, I think you will agree that it is desirable that all claims should be sent to the Crown Agents through one single channel and,
on

DR. A. R. PATERSON, C.M.G.

on the assumption that you would not wish to be
bothered with this side of the question, we have
authorized Dale of the Trade and Information Office
to take this on. I enclose a copy of the letter
which has been sent to him in this connection.

Yours sincerely,

Signed) J. J. PASKIN

no 1 FC

47

36353/36.

12th May, 1938.

Hand 27

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to inform you that the Governor of Kenya has reported that the Crown Agents have been authorized to meet expenditure up to £70 in connection with the exhibition of photographs which is to be held at the Imperial Institute from Monday, the 20th June, to Saturday, the 2nd July.

2. The Secretary of State understands that you are prepared to undertake the administration of these funds, and that you are already co-operating with Dr. Paterson in connection with the arrangements for the exhibition. In the view of the Secretary of State it is desirable that accounts in respect of this expenditure should be submitted to the Crown Agents for the Colonies through a single channel, and they are accordingly being authorized to meet the costs of this exhibition

THE COMMISSIONER,

HIS MAJESTY'S EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES
TRADE AND INFORMATION OFFICE.

exhibition up to the amount indicated above on
the presentation of claims duly certified by you.

I am,

sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Paschen

INTERVIEW NO. CHD/18/16a.

MRC.

5th May, 1958.

Dr. Paterson,
The Sports Club,
St. James's Square,
London, S.W.1.

Dr. Paterson called in to discuss with me the forthcoming exhibition of his photographs which is to be held at the Imperial Institute. He told me that the Secretary of State had personally taken a great interest in the scheme and had asked the Duchess of Gloucester if she would be willing to open it.

He explained to me that he had not an entirely free hand with regard to dates because the building was booked up for other things but it was available from the 18th of June until the 2nd of July. Unfortunately the 18th of June was a Saturday and it was decided that it was no good opening on that day.

They hoped therefore to open on Monday, the 20th June but naturally had to give some licence to the Duchess and were suggesting any day from the 20th of June until the 22nd.

He showed me the draft catalogue which he had drawn up with a forward of explanation and he asked me to read it and give my opinion on it, which I did and said that so far as I was concerned it was quite alright. We then discussed the best method of ensuring that the exhibition was as widely attended as

- 2 -

possible and agreed that the following should be invited to the opening:-

Ambassadors and their Staffs, the High Commissioners of the Dominions and the self governing colonies. All the Colonial Officials on leave, the two tutors of Oxford and Cambridge respectively who were in charge of the new Colonial Office cadets and who were sent there to do one years study before going into the other side viz. Mr. John Maude, Dean of University College Oxford and Mr. Van Drueten of Cambridge. Dr. Paterson thought that any prominent Africans should also be invited. We further agreed that the heads of important concerns with African interests should also be included. Any invitations to be issued in the name of the Government of Kenya.

Dr. Paterson promised to send me a list of bodies such as the Aborigines Society etc., of whom the heads should be asked and the Editors of such papers as the Times, the Telegraph and Morning Post etc. We then discussed the idea of getting the Times to devote say a long editorial to the scheme before the exhibition was actually opened and I suggested that the best way of tackling this was to get the Secretary of State to give Dr. Paterson an introduction to the Editor which in my opinion would probably mean that he could get what he wanted.



YORK HOUSE,
ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

May 10th 1938.

Dear Lord Dufferin,

I approached the Duchess of Gloucester this morning about your letter, and she says she would much like to open the Kenya Exhibition at the Imperial Institute on Monday June 20th, if you could make it about 3 p.m.

No doubt, whoever is arranging the Exhibition will let me have details later, but I thought it best to let you know at once that Her Royal Highness would like to do this.

Yours very sincerely,

W. Stanford

Lady-in-Waiting.

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava,
Colonial Office,
Downing Street, S.W.1.

9th May, 1938.

Dear Miss Sandford,

In view of the past associations of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester with Kenya, all connected with that Colony have a special interest in her and have in the past sought to get her to open or take part in events in this country connected with Kenya. In fact, hardly anything to do with Kenya happens without my being approached directly or indirectly to back a request that Her Royal Highness should take part.

On many occasions I have felt that the event was not of sufficient importance to justify my urging Her Royal Highness to consider the request. But I have recently been approached to know whether the Duchess of Gloucester would attend and open an
exhibition

Miss Eva Sandford.

exhibition at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, of photographs and exhibits showing what activities the Government of Kenya are undertaking for native welfare and betterment. The moving spirit is Dr. Paterson, the Director of Medical Services, who is now on leave in this country. I have seen his photographs and they are certainly impressive as showing clearly the improvements recently made in native housing, agriculture, hospitals, training of African nurses, midwives, schools, and the use of African personnel on the railways.

I have given every encouragement to this exhibition, if only because so many ignorant people in this country think quite wrongly that the only people in whom the Government of Kenya take any interest are the white settlers. This exhibition will serve to demonstrate the great advances made in native welfare services by the various departments

of

of the Government of Kenya, and will provide a clear picture of how we are in fact justifying our claim to be acting as good trustees for the African natives in Kenya as elsewhere in Tropical Africa. I intend to go to the opening myself, but all connected with the exhibition have asked me whether Her Royal Highness would graciously consent to perform the opening ceremony. If she could see her way to do so, it would be much appreciated by all concerned both in Kenya and in this country, and would give this admirable exhibition good publicity and real encouragement. The only period for which the Exhibition Pavilion is available is from Monday, the 20th of June, to Saturday, the 2nd of July, and it would be much appreciated if Her Royal Highness could open the exhibition on Monday, the 20th of June.

If, before deciding, she would like to see Dr. Paterson and some of his proposed pictures, I would

would of course arrange for Dr. Paterson to come to
York House at any time that may be convenient.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) DUFFERIN and AVA.

This letter was drafted by Mr. Ormsby-Gore just
before his father's death, and, as he is still
away, I have signed it.

(Intd.) D. & A.

Sonnenberg

MÜRICH ALKORANTE 98 TEL. 44.747 BORTCHECK VIII 22522

12⁵⁶25th April, 1938.

Dear Dave,

I thank you for your last letter & now may I bespeak on your kindness again? It is difficult

to get English typing done here - and expensive. I

have made out a draft-catalogue for you (3 copies)

Now I am anxious to get it typed so that

I can see what it looks like, so you think

you could get it done for me in the office? I

should be very much obliged to you indeed.

If you can get it done would you keep the

typescript & the original for me as I shall

be over in the 3rd May. If you can't raise

it done will you please keep the original till

I call for it.

If you get it typed out & you have time

to hand be most grateful if you could look

over it so that when I see you you can let

we have your criticisms - deconstructed & reconstructed.
I find it a little difficult to judge how much
an audience in London would be willing to read.
The bits about the mental hospital & the medicine
stuff will of course require to be shortened.

I have tried to use the last collection of pictures
to show how a book kept working without it.
does, or rather a part of that story. I feel that in
a good intention - I think not - I put in too
many pictures.

with kindest regards

Yours sincerely

H.P. Lovecraft

P.S. If you can't assist me I shall quite understand
my own typists have seldom time for outside
work.

H.P.

C. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Sir H. Moore.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shackburgh.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.**FURTHER ACTION.**

really suitable. We also made inquiries about the possibility of getting a room in one of the galleries which exhibit pictures in the West End. But it seemed that these galleries would either refuse to accept photographs or their charges would be prohibitive.

Paterson, after looking round, has come to the conclusion that it would be best to close on an offer made by Lindsay to hold the exhibition at the Imperial Institute. The exhibition pavilion there is admirably suited for the purpose and, on the whole, this seems the best solution. It has the great advantage of being cheap. I enclose a copy of a letter from Paterson which sets out in detail the proposed arrangements, and you will see that he thinks that £70 at the outside will cover it. He has £50 available on his Propaganda vote (Head XIX of the Estimates - Medical Department - Item No.121) and I assume that there would be no difficulty about

about a small excess of £20 on this if it was required.

If you agree with these proposals, will you have an official authorization sent to the Crown Agents to meet the charges for the exhibition.

~~certified by Paterson~~ up to £70?

Mr. Duffery, Secy.
The Secretary of State, who

has had some talk with Paterson about the exhibition, thinks that it would be a good thing to have a ceremonial opening. *(Proposed by Sir James)* He is going to ask the Duchess of Gloucester if she would perform the ceremony and, if she cannot manage it, then he will either do it himself or ask Dufferin to do it.

Paterson, with the Secretary of State's permission, is going to address the Labour Commonwealth Group at the House of Commons on native development, and we are suggesting to

him

him that he should show them his
album of photographs. I understand
that Creech Jones is a member: and
this will to some extent meet the
suggestion which you made in the third
paragraph of your letter.

Yours sincerely

(Signed) W. C. BOTTOMLEY.

9th April, 1938.

My Lord,

I have the honour to address you with regard to the exhibition in London of certain photographs illustrating African Progress in Kenya which have been sent to England for that purpose by the Kenya Government, & to confirm certain conventions which I have had with Mr G. J. Sauer of your office.

2] - It was originally hoped that any expenses which might be incurred in exhibiting these photographs might be met from some source in London, & I understand that you approached the Colonial Development Advisory Committee with regard to the matter. I was later informed by Mr Sauer, however, that no contribution could be made from that source.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office,
London.

3] I thereupon saw Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute who has informed me that he is not only willing but anxious to have the photographs exhibited at the Imperial Institute from about the 15th June to the 2nd July and, that as the keeping down of expense is a matter of importance to the Kenya Government, he is willing to waive the matter of the payment of the rental rent for the Exhibition Pavilion. There will, however, be certain incidental expenses amounting to about £30 for which he will require to be reimbursed. As his offer appeared to me to be a very good one I informed him, after discussion with Mr. Stone, but relying on my own responsibility that I should be pleased to accept his offer. I adopted this course as time was of importance, & as, before leaving Kenya, I had left instructions that a sum of £50 was to be held in reserve from the vote for

Sonnenberg

ZÜRICH AUROGRABSTR. 95 TEL. 44.747 POSTCHECK VIII 85598

"Propaganda" in the medical estimation for the current year to meet any contingency of this sort.

4) Since arriving in England I have had about a hundred more negatives sent to me illustrating, more particularly, the work done by African women in King's hospitals, maternity & child welfare work, & so on. These photographs I am anxious to have enlarged & a good exhibition at a cost of about £20.

5) The foreseen expenses of the exhibition are more than £50, but as it is of importance that, if an exhibition is being arranged, it should be done well, I should like to have an item £20 for contingencies making £70 in all.

4

62

HOTEL UND RESTAURANT

Sonnenberg

MÜNCHEN AURORASTR. 96 TEL. 44.747 POSTCHECK VIII 85508

[6] I trust that you will approve of the action which I have taken in this matter, & I would be most grateful if the Government of Kenya might be informed that I have arranged with Sir Harry Lindsay for the exhibition of the photographs at a cost of £30 & requested to authorise the expenditure of that sum by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in connection with the exhibition, & an additional sum of £40 i.e. £20 for new enlargements & £20 for contingencies.

[7] There is one further point: At an interview with Mr. Bromby Gore a few days ago I suggested that, if possible, the exhibition should be opened either by himself or H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester & I gather that Mr. Bromby Gore would probably favour one of these suggestions. There is therefore the question of agreement,

HOTEL UND RESTAURANT

Sonnenberg

MURICH AUROGRATE. 98 TEL. 44.747 PORTCHECK VIII 85598

invitations & so on. Sir Harry Lindsay was at first willing to undertake this but later inclined to the view that it was rather either a Colonial Office exhibition or a Kenya Government exhibition. It is clear, I think, that invitations to the opening must go out either by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or by the Kenya Government or their agents. In the latter case the East Africa Office in Trafalgar Square might, I presume, act. I should be most grateful if this matter could receive consideration & if instructions thereon might be issued. I should of course be most willing to give all assistance that I could with regard to indicating the persons & bodies which should be invited to the opening so far as the interests of the Kenya Government are concerned when I return to London at the beginning of May.

Yours truly,

By hand
 You don't seem to

A.R. Patterson
 Director of Land in Kenya

HOTEL UND RESTAURANT

Sonnenberg

ZÜRICH AUROGRANTR. 98 TEL. 44.747 PORTCHECK VIII 22208

invitations & so on. Sir Harry Gaisbury was at first willing to undertake this but later inclines to the view that it was rather either a Colonial Office exhibition or a Kenya Government exhibition. It is clear, I think, that invitations to the opening must go out either by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or by the Kenya Government or their agents. In the latter case the East Africa Office in Trafalgar Square might, I presume, act. I should be most grateful if this matter could receive consideration & if instructions thereon may be issued. I should of course be most willing to give all assistance that I could with regard to indicating the persons & bodies which should be invited to the opening so far as the interests of the Kenya Government are concerned when I return to London at the beginning of May.

Yours truly,

My love,

you shall it soon

A.R. Palmer

Director of the S. & W. Kenya

Communications on this subject
should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY.

Telephone: WHITEHALL 9191.

81
64
COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE,

COLONIAL OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET,

S.W.1.

2nd March, 1938.

C.D.A.C. 2305.



Sir,

I am directed by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee to request you to inform Mr. Secretary Ormsby Gore that, at their 105th meeting on the 23rd of February, 1938, they had before them a memorandum by the Colonial Office (C.D.A.C. 2296) applying, on behalf of the Government of Kenya, for a free grant from the Colonial Development Fund up to a maximum of £200 to meet the cost of an exhibition in London of photographs illustrating the developmental work which is being done among the natives in Kenya.

6.
2. The Committee agree as to the value of propaganda of the nature proposed. They can find, however, no justification for any assistance being made from the Colonial Development Fund for a scheme of this nature, and they make no recommendation in the matter.

3.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,

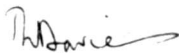
COLONIAL OFFICE.

3. A similar letter is being sent to the
Treasury.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Secretary to the Committee.

Ack^d

Chantarella.

St. Moritz.

10th February, 1938.

Dear Dawe,

Thank you very much indeed for sending
on the Album which arrived safely.

I shall be most grateful for anything you
may be able to do to allow of our having an exhibition
of the framed photographs as I am sure they would do
a great deal of good by showing that the Government
of Kenya, far from being as black as it is painted, is
on the contrary - or so I think - in many ways in the
forefront as regards the effective execution of a
liberal native policy.

Most of the publicity we have received has
been so bad, and so unhappy, and these photographs
seem to me to be so essentially happy in their outlook
that I think they would serve as a useful corrective.
With some care, but very little trouble, I am sure
we could get a large and important public to come to see
them.

You asked me for some books about East
Africa. I enclose two reprints which you may not have
seen. There is a good deal of meat in them, and
one at least you may find amusing.

Ack'd Chantarella.

St. Moritz.

10th February, 1938.

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Thank you very much indeed for sending
on the Album which arrived safely.

I shall be most grateful for anything you
may be able to do to allow of our having an exhibition
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seem to me to be so essentially happy in their outlook
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With some care, but very little trouble, I am sure
we could get a large and important public to come to see
them.

You asked me for some books about East
Africa. I enclose two reprints which you may not have
seen. There is a good deal of meat in them, and
one at least you may find amusing.

I enclose also a copy of a speech I once made. The first five pages are unimportant, but the remainder, though dull, is not unimportant. I shouldn't have bored myself making it otherwise.

I've also asked Longmans Green and Co. to send you Parts I and II of a thing called "The Book of Civilization". Part I is largely Hygiene, but the fables are perhaps not without interest, and the Foreword on "The Three Laws of Health" is a précis of what The Public Health Policy of the Medical Department of Kenya is, and has been for years. The whole of Part II is, I suggest, worth reading. It is a sort of "Genesis up-to-date" for Africans, a sort of attempt to show them where they stand - or where they might stand - in the world today as some of us conceive it. And soil erosion receives due attention. There are Swahili editions of both parts and they have had a really astonishing popularity all over the Colony. One finds well-thumbed copies all over the place.

I expect to be back in London town for a fortnight from the 15th of March, and, if I may, I will call on you then for news of the Exhibition.

I hope they will be good.

With kind regards,

Yours, etc.,

(sd) Albert Paterson.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Kenya.

Exhibition of Photographs
Illustrating Development
in Kenya.

With reference to item 2.II of the Minutes of the 104th meeting held on the 26th of January, I circulate, for consideration, a memorandum by the Colonial Office applying, on behalf of the Government of Kenya, for a free grant up to a maximum of £200 to meet the cost of an exhibition in London of photographs illustrating the developmental work which is being done among the natives of Kenya.

The usual financial summary is prefixed.

T.W. DAVIES.

Secretary to the Committee.

COLONIAL OFFICE,

10th February, 1938.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Kenya.

Exhibition of Photographs
Illustrating Development
in Kenya.

With reference to item 2.II of the Minutes of the 104th meeting held on the 26th of January, I circulate, for consideration, a memorandum by the Colonial Office applying, on behalf of the Government of Kenya, for a free grant up to a maximum of £200 to meet the cost of an exhibition in London of photographs illustrating the developmental work which is being done among the natives of Kenya.

The usual financial summary is prefixed.

T.W. DAVIES.

Secretary to the Committee.

COLONIAL OFFICE,

10th February, 1938.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

- 1. Dependency. Kenya.
- 2. Description of scheme. Exhibition of Photographs for a period of weeks during the summer of 1938 in London.
- 3. Date of commencement.
- 4. Period of scheme.
- 5. Total cost. £200.
- 6. Allocation of cost. U.K. £200.
- 7. Assistance desired. Free grant of £200.
- 8. Suggested terms of loan. Not applicable.
- 9. Probable yearly amounts required. 1938/39 £200.

MEMORANDUM.

This is an application for a grant from the Fund to render possible an exhibition in London of photographs illustrating the developmental work which is being done among the natives of Kenya.

It will be recollected that at the meeting of the Committee on the 26th January the attention of members was drawn to an album of photographs containing copies in miniature of a collection of 150 photographs which, in framed enlargements, were exhibited at the Nairobi Agricultural Show in 1937. The Committee were informed that the collection had been brought home by Dr. Paterson, the Director of Medical Services in Kenya, who was instrumental in getting it together in the belief that it had a definite value for exhibition and propaganda purposes in this country: and that the Colonial Office were considering, in conjunction with the Governor of Kenya, what could be done to make the collection accessible to the public in this country.

The Governor has now intimated to the Colonial Office that he is strongly in favour of an exhibition of the photographs in London to show what is being done for the native, and has expressed his hope that it will be possible for a grant for the purpose to be obtained from the Colonial Development Fund. The Secretary of State has therefore decided to submit this application to the Committee for a free grant to meet the cost of an exhibition up to a maximum of £200.

The

71

The essential purpose of the exhibition would be to assist the development of the Colony by bringing home to the public in this country some idea of the progress which is being made in native administration. It is believed that the exhibition would be of general interest and, by putting before the public a vivid and attractive impression of development and progress, would assist in removing misconceptions regarding the position of the natives in Kenya and the work which is being done by Government among them. The Secretary of State is of the opinion that propaganda of this kind would constitute a contribution towards native development.

It is proposed that if the money is made available the photographs should be exhibited at a gallery in the West End of London. Pending the result of this application no definite arrangements have been made. But it is hoped to find a venue, such as the premises of the Royal Photographic Society in Pall Mall East, which would be readily accessible to the public.

The album of miniature photographs which was shown to the Committee at the last meeting is not available on this occasion as it has had to be sent to Dr. Paterson who is at present abroad.

Colonial Office,

10th February, 1938.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

1. Dependency. Kenya
2. Description of scheme. Exhibition of Photographs for a period of weeks during the
3. Date of commencement. As soon as approved.
..... months after approval on
4. Period of scheme. Summer of 1938 in London
5. Total Cost. £. 200.....
6. Allocation of cost. Local: £. 15.....
U.K. £. 25P...
~~or Nearly all expenditure will be (local) (in U.K.)~~
7. Assistance desired. ~~Loan of £.....~~
Free grant of £. 200..
8. Suggested terms of loan. Not applicable
9. Probable yearly amounts required. 1937/38 E.....
1938/39 £. 200.....
1939/40 E.....
Subsequently E.....

NOTES:

Question 2. A very brief description only of the scheme is required.

Questions 5, 6 & 7 - delete words not required.

Questions 8.

If a loan is not applied for, write "not applicable".

If application is being made for a loan state suggested period within which the loan should be repaid, suggested terms of repayment and whether application is made for a loan free of interest for any period.

In the absence of special considerations to the contrary the rate of interest usually recommended at present on loans from the Colonial Development Fund is 3½%, and the method of repayment that of equated annual instalments covering principal and interest.

Question 9.

Assuming that the scheme is begun on the date given in Question 3 state the estimated sums which will be required from the Fund during each financial year (ending 31st March) during the currency of the scheme.

6

C. O.

38353/38. Kenya.

Mr. Dawe. 8.2.38.

Mr.

Mr.

Sir H. Moore.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley. 8.2.38

Sir J. Shackburgh.

Parms. U.S. of S.

Party. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

*For T. W. Davis gln
W. L. Smith*

DRAFT.

APPLICATION TO C.D.A.C.

Exhibition of Photographs Illustrating Development in Kenya.

This is an application for a grant from the Fund to render possible an exhibition in London of photographs illustrating the developmental work which is being done among the natives of Kenya.

It will be recollected that at the meeting of the Committee on the 26th January the attention of members was drawn to an album of photographs containing copies in miniature of a collection of 150 photographs which, in framed enlargements, were exhibited at the Nairobi Agricultural Show in 1937. The Committee were informed that the collection had been brought home by Dr. Paterson, the Director of Medical

FURTHER ACTION.

Services

Services in Kenya, who was instrumental in getting it together in the belief that it had a definite value for exhibition and propaganda purposes in this country: and that the Colonial Office were considering, in conjunction with the Governor of Kenya, what could be done to make the collection accessible to the public in this country.

The Governor has now intimated to the Colonial Office that he is strongly in favour of an exhibition of the photographs in London to show what is being done for the native, and has expressed his hope that it will be possible for a grant for the purpose to be obtained from the Colonial Development Fund. The Secretary of State has therefore decided to submit this application to the Committee for a free grant to meet the cost of an exhibition up to a maximum of £500.

essential
The ~~central~~ purpose of the exhibition *would be* to assist the development of the

Colony

C. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Sir H. Moore.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

Sir C. Bottomley.

Sir J. Shackburgh.

Perm. U.S. of S.

Party. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

FURTHER ACTION.

74
Colony by bringing home to the public in this country some idea of the progress which is being made in native administration. It is believed that the exhibition would be of general interest and, by putting before the public a vivid and attractive impression of development and progress, would assist in removing misconceptions regarding the position of the natives in Kenya and the work which is being done by Government among them. The Secretary of State is of the opinion that propaganda of this kind would constitute a contribution towards *native* development.

It is proposed that if the money is made available the photographs should be exhibited at a gallery in the West End of London. Pending the result of this application no definite

arrangements

arrangements have been made. But it is hoped to find a venue, such as the premises of the Royal Photographic Society in Pall Mall East, which would be readily accessible to the public.

The album of miniature photographs which was shown to the Committee at the last meeting is not available on this occasion as it has ^{been} ~~been~~ sent to Dr. Paterson who is at present abroad.

Colonial Office,

10 February, 1938.

5.75

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

24th January, 1938.

Dear Cottonley,

Your letter No. 38353/38 of the 14th January about
Paterson's photographs.

2. I am all in favour of a small exhibition in London
to show what we are doing for the native, but I hope it will be
possible to get the money from the Colonial Development Fund.
I agree that £200 isn't much, but we have had heated arguments
over smaller sums than this, and there is the point that as the
money is being spent in London the Colonial Development Fund
would be able to have some control over it and we should have
none. If it is found utterly impossible to get the money from
the Colonial Development Fund you might send me a telegram to
say how much money you want from us, so that I can put it up to
Executive Council before the money is actually spent.

3. Another point you might think over in connection with
these photographs is to show them somehow to the House of Commons.
It might show Creech Jones and others that we are not so negligent
of the needs of the natives as he would appear to think from his
questions. ...

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
KENYA.

questions.

4. The 150 framed photographs had just left and are, I am told, due to arrive in England about the 21st February.

Yours sincerely,

R Brooke-Popham

SIR W. C. BOTTOMLEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.,
COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

No draft

4

77

Downing Street,
2nd February, 1938.

Dear Paterson,

I am sending to you ^X as arranged the album of Kenya photographs which were passed on to us by Mr. Higham of Longmans Green and Company.

We are pushing on with our efforts to carry out your idea of having an exhibition, and will keep you informed of developments. I very much hope that it will come off. I have been looking through the album again, and they really are splendid photographs. Some of them ought to be exhibited as works of art, quite apart from the interest of the subject matter!

I hope that you are having a good holiday and we shall meet when you come back.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. Darre

X in a separate package

DR. A. R. PATERSON, C. M. G.

E
15. 11. 1938
3
78
~~Note for the Chairman of the C.D.A.C.~~

I have been asked by ^(copy of 26-1-38)
~~Mrs. Colonial Office~~
Sir Cosmo Parkinson

to invite the attention of members of the Committee to the album of photographs which is on the side table. The album represents in miniature a collection of 150 enlarged and framed photographs which was exhibited at the Nairobi Agricultural Show in 1937 to indicate the progress which has been made in native life and activities in Kenya during recent years.

The collection has been brought home by Dr. Paterson, the Director of Medical Services in Kenya, who ~~was~~ largely instrumental in getting it together, in the belief that it has a definite value for exhibition ^{and propaganda} purposes in this country. The authorities of the Colonial Office are disposed to share this belief and are considering, in conjunction with the Governor of Kenya, what can be done to make the collection accessible to the public in this country. On the receipt of the Governor's reply it is probable that an application will be made for a small grant from the Colonial Development Fund in order to cover the cost of exhibition in London during the coming summer. It is hoped that the Governor's views will be received in time for the application, if made, to be before the Committee at its February meeting, but it is not certain that the album of photographs will be available then and it is for that reason [and also in order that members of the Committee may have the opportunity of forming their views ^{at hand} in good time,] that the album has been placed in the room ^{at} this meeting.

The Colonial Office believe that the collection will be of interest to the public generally but, more important, that ~~it~~ will serve to remove misconceptions which certainly exist as to ~~what is being done to~~ ^{the development} improve the position of the African in Kenya and, in particular, to bring home to those who have a past knowledge of the Colony, and are apt to form their present views on that past knowledge, how much has been done in the last ten years to improve the position of the African and to stimulate his own interest in that improvement.

If interest is generally stimulated, this will indirectly lead to further social & economic development in the Colony.

to remove
many
misconceptions
which exist
as to
the position
of the African
in Kenya;

C. O.

Mr.

Mr.

Mr.

Sir H. Moore.

Sir G. Tomlinson.

X Sir C. Bottomley. 13 /1/38.

Sir J. Shuckburgh.

+ Perm. U.S. of S.

Parly. U.S. of S.

Secretary of State.

38353/38

Keny

Ans. (5)

for Sir C. Bottomley's signature

14. January, 1938.



my dear Brooke Popham

DRAFT.

Your Director of

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL

Medical Services, Paterson, has

SIR ROBERT BROOKE-POPHAM, G.C.V.O.,
K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

been showing us the extremely

interesting album of photographs

exhibited at the Nairobi

Agricultural Show. He has

explained that, in addition to the

album, there are 150 framed

photographs which he is most

anxious to exhibit in some

suitable place in London during

the summer so as to give the

people here a proper picture of

native life in Kenya as it is now

and show (as the photographs have

shown to me, at all events) the

big

FURTHER ACTION.

Review

big strides which have been made in

recent years. Kenya is seldom gets its due: here

I do not know how far you have come into the consideration of

his project, but it seems to Parkinson,

as well as to me, that the collection

has a distinct exhibition value, and,

subject to your views, we should like

to carry the idea further.

So far as we have gone, we

think that it would be necessary to have

a special room in the West End (perhaps

one of the places which goes in for

one man shows), as this would mean more

publicity of the right kind, more

convenient room and better hanging, than

anything that could be improvised elsewhere.

We, of course, have no money for it, and

you might prefer not to have to
I doubt whether you would be willing to

ask for a vote unless other sources failed.

We are considering whether we might not put

forward a proposal to the Colonial Development

Advisory Committee for a grant of the amount

which

seems to be a chance to show the critics and the sceptics that something is really being done to improve the standard of life for the natives & generally to help the native to advance.

This is from a letter at the E.A.T.I.C. in Trafalgar Square which we shall have to take into account, but we are inclined to think that it would be better to live

and lifting

C. O.

- Mr.
- Mr.
- Mr.
- Sir H. Moore.
- Sir G. Tomlinson.
- Sir C. Bottomley.
- Sir J. Shuckburgh.
- Parlt. U.S. of S.
- Parly. U.S. of S.
- Secretary of State.

DRAFT.

which will be necessary. If, after taking advice as to the prospects, we decide to go on, the next step will probably be to have the album of photographs in the room at the January meeting of the Committee, sending first an explanatory note to the Chairman. Then we should wait till we got your reply to this letter, in order that, if you supported the idea, we might put forward a formal memorandum to the Committee for consideration in February. I have very hazy ideas on the amount which will be required, but I should think a ~~provisional estimate of £100 ought to be seen through this is at present only guesswork.~~ It is quite possible that you have already had the idea before you and have felt unable to support it; in that case, of course, you will not hesitate to tell me so.

£200 is an outside figure.

FURTHER ACTION.

Yours sincerely,

W. C. BOTTOMLEY
1908-1928 Wt. 1332-47 10,000 417 T.S. 650
1928-1940 Wt. 2733-54 12,000 1137 T.S. 650