

1924

E. AFRICA
W. AFRICA

33

C.O.
34378
21 JUL 24

DATE

July, 1924

Colonial
Office

CIRCULATION:—

Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Asst. U.S. of S.

African Land Committee
Commission

Perm. U.S. of S.
Part. U.S. of S.
Secretary of State.

Minutes & drafts regarding constitution of

Previous Paper

MINUTES

H. O. P. 30460
(E. A. Committee)

In W. Napier's letter of acceptance
attached. E.A.S. 21/7/24.

~~Mr. A. J. Wadsworth~~
~~Mr. Ellis~~

Should see minutes
referred in this paper.

Seen A.H. 22/7/24

Per W.H. 22/7

Mr. Napier,

I have shown Lord Selkirk's letter
of yesterday to Lord Amuloh.

The previous at present is that (apart
from the Chairman) the following will
serve on the Committee:— Sir Walter
Napier, Mr. Wigglesworth, Mr. Wadsworth

Subsequent Paper.

H. O. P. 30460
H. O. P. 36767

17 July, 1924
100 { Lt. Selkirk
Mr. W. Napier
Mr. Wigglesworth, Esq. }

MINUTES.

MINUTES NOT TO BE WRITTEN
ON THIS SIDE.

Amherst, and Mr. S. D. Mores.
 No reply has yet come from Mr.
 Woolf, and the Liberal Whip
 has urged some in the name of a
 Liberal M.P. to serve on the Com.
 Lord Amherst thinks that
 as the Committee is still incomplete,
 his public announcement would
 be possible until very close on
 to the adjournment of the
 of Parliament. In regard calling
 the Committee together, his view
 is that a meeting is improbable
 before the commencement of the
 Autumn Session, or possibly in
 February or so before that date.

E.S.D.
 25.7.24.

Mr. G. J. Mackay }
 Mr. K. G. M. } Please see
 Mr. Sedgwick } further
 Mr. St. John } comes.
 Mr. H. Ross } add.

E.S.D. 28/7/24

Seen

A. J. H. 29/7/24

W. G. D. 30.7.24

C. D. 30.7

A. J. H. 30/7/24

(1) R.C. Williams

6⁵ 17 August

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If you agree I propose to reply
 thanking for his kind assistance but
 that it is not proposed to

to the evidence as to the conditions

of land tenure in J. Rhodesia

but that (this) is excluded from in view of the terms of

~~the Commission~~

(This point was considered
 by Lord Amherst a few days
 ago, & he decided that
 J. Rhodesia was not in
 the Commission's purview)

1804
 110

To R.C. Williams - 12 AUG 1924

(2)

Lord Selkirk

10.5.1924
 18⁵ 17 August

V.P.

Dear father -

Many thanks. I hope
to be back in a week from

today. I got to Oxford - 3 Goodfellow
for a few days before returning

Yours v. sincerely

Charles Stacey -

excuse about answering event.

PULTENEY HOTEL,
BATH.

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See E. Grant-Jeff K.C. by
 14 Marlborough Buildings, Bath.

gent.

I have had a letter from E. D. Morel
 re if anything has been settled
 the Land Committee - whether it is to
 hold, etc. etc. - I have answered

you in regard to supra so, let

as you been away so long from

E.D. I am rather sketchy as to

such subjects.

As you continue a line saying that there has been any development at all here is doubtful - But the thing has been left over.

Yours truly
E. H. H. H.

19 August, 1924.

Dear Madam,

Thank you for your letter of the 15th of August. I have sent an answer to the two shorthand writing firms whose applications for appointment as Reporters to the African Lands Committee you enclosed.

I will arrange for a shorthand writer to be available at the meetings of the Committee as soon as may be necessary.

I am,

Yours truly,

(2) S. J. Gent

PRIVATE SECRETARY

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD ISLINGTON, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O..

19 August, 1924.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 6th of August in which you have applied to Lord Islington for appointment as Official Reporter to the African Lands Committee; which has been sent to me, I am to inform you that the arrangements for reporting the proceedings of the Committee have not yet been settled, but it is not anticipated that it will be possible to make use of your services for this Committee.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

(Sa) G. B. P. Gent

R. MARSHALL, ESQ.,

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 2078
TELEGRAMS
15 TEMPLE LONDON

3, PUMP COURT,
TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

5th August, 1924.

The Right Honourable Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.,
.20, Portman Square, W.1.

My Lord,

I venture to offer you my services as Official Reporter to the Committee, of which you are Chairman, appointed to inquire into land questions in West and East Africa. The appointment, I understand, is in the gift of the Chairman.

I am extensively employed by the Government in all kinds of Official Shorthand Writing, and have reported the proceedings of many Royal Commissions, Departmental and other Committees of Inquiry. On several occasions I have taken a staff to the Colonies for the purpose of reporting local inquiries.

Should you see your way favourably to regard my application, I shall be prepared personally to undertake the duty.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your obedient servant,

Geo. Leslie Bannerman

Station BURY ST EDMUNDS, L.N.E.R.
Telegraph Office BICKLEBURN.
Telephone BURY ST EDMUNDS 75.

RUSHBROOKE HALL,
BURY ST EDMUNDS,
SUFFOLK.

15th August, 1924.

Dear Sir,

I am requested by Lord Islington to send you the enclosed two letters from Shorthand-writing firms applying for appointment as Official Reporter to the African Lands Committee. Lord Islington will be grateful if you will, at the appropriate time, make such arrangements as are necessary to furnish the Committee with a competent Shorthand writer. Lord Islington will be away from England on a trip to Constantinople until September 20th..

Yours faithfully,



Private Secretary.

To C. E. J. Gent, Esq.,
Secretary African Lands Committee,
Colonial Office, Downing Street,
London, S. W. 1.

R. MARSHALL.

SHORTHAND WRITER

TELEPHONE
HOLBORN 2195

LAW COURTS CHAMBERS.

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33. CHANCERY LANE.

LONDON. W. C. 2.

6th August, 1924.

The Right Hon., Lord Islington., P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
20, Portman Square, W.1.

My Lord,

AFRICAN LAND TENURE COMMITTEE.

I beg to apply to your lordship for the position of Shorthand-writer to the above Committee.

I have been to West Africa as Shorthand-writer to the Southern Nigeria Liquor Traffic Committee, and, as your lordship will see from the enclosed leaflet, my services on that occasion were much appreciated by the Chairman and members of the Committee. If I am entrusted with this work, I will attend personally and take the greater part of the notes myself.

I may say that I have recently been employed by the Board of Education as shorthand-writer to the Burnham Committee, and acted yesterday for the Treasury as shorthand-writer at the Inter-Allied Conference at the Foreign Office.

I am, my Lord,

Yours obediently,

R. Miller Marshall

Downing Street, S.W.1.

14th August 1924.

My Lord,

In Lord Arnold's absence I have ventured to open your letter saying that you have been receiving applications from shorthand writing firms for appointment as official reporter to the African Lands Committee. I have been making enquiries and I find that when the services of a shorthand writer are required in such cases it is usually possible to obtain one from the Treasury list. It is suggested that it would perhaps save you trouble if you would refer any more applications you may receive to the Secretary of the Committee here, whose name is Mr. G.E.J. Gent, for a suitable reply to be sent to the firm.

I am sorry that you have been troubled in the matter.

W C ^{H C T} Hankinson

The Right Hon. Lord Islington, GCMG., DSO.

RUSHBROOKE HALL,
BURY ST EDMUNDS,
SUFFOLK.

10th August, 1924.

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Dear Arnold,

I am receiving several applications from Shorthand-writing firms asking for the appointment of Official Reporter to the African Committee, to which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has recently appointed me Chairman. The applicants state that the appointment is in the gift of the Chairman. I shall be much obliged if you will inform me whether this is correct. If it is so, it will be desirable to make the appointment without undue delay. On the other hand, if the Official Reporter is furnished by the Colonial Office it will not be necessary for me to take any steps in regard to it. If you will kindly find out for me what the procedure is I shall be grateful. I have had two applications one from Messrs R. Müller Marshall of 33, Chancery Lane, and another from Messrs Leslie Bannerman 3, Pump Court, Temple. In the event of my having to make the appointment perhaps your office could advise me as to which of these two firms is likely to be the most suitable. Perhaps also I might be informed as to the usual payment for service of this character.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

J. H. H. H. H.

48 Rhyddings Park Road, 357
Swansea.

6th August. 1924.

The Rt., Hon., Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

Downing Street. London. S.W.I.

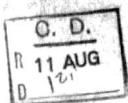
Dear Sir,

With reference to the Committee of Inquiry into African Land Tenure, Lord Islington, Chairman, I shall be happy to give evidence, either written or oral, upon the similar situation existant in S.Rhodesia. It will be found, I think, that great similarity exists, and papers that I prepared a few years ago may be of much assistance to the Committee in its efforts to arrive at a satisfactory solution of a great and grave problem.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Richard B. Williams



DRAFT. *gh* for my signature

12 Aug. 1924

Richard C Williams Esq.

Dear Sir

MINUTE.

Mr. *Sent 11/8/25.*

Mr.

Mr.

Sir C Davis

Sir G. Grindle,

Sir H. Read,

Sir J. Masterton Smith

Lord Arnold.

Mr. Thomas.

With ref to your
 letter of the 6th of August,
 I am directed to thank
 you for your offer of assistance
 to the Com which has
 been appointed to consider
 land problems in the E. &
 W. African dependencies.
 It is however not proposed

That evidence sh^d be taken
as to the conditions of land
tenure in S. Rhodesia,
since that territory is excluded
from the C^o's terms of
reference.

I am,

Yours faithfully

(Sd) G. G. J. Gent.

LAND COMMITTEE.

Suggested Terms of Reference.

To consider the systems of native tenure and usage of land existing in the British non-self governing Colonies, Protectorates and mandated areas in (a) West and (b) East Africa (exclusive of Somaliland); the laws now in force therein and the effect of their application upon those systems, particularly in regard to the transfer of land to non-natives:

To Report what amendments, if any, to these laws, or modifications in local usage are desirable, having regard to the present and future well-being of the native population and to the economic development of the dependencies concerned.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS
AND
THE LABOUR PARTY

No. 2.

JOINT INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT

Private and Confidential.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

IMPERIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

KENYA.

(Memorandum by E. D. Morel).

Fundamental Necessities of Policy in Kenya as
elsewhere in the African Tropics.

A numerous and contented native population. This is the basis of everything - moral justification for European rule; eventual return on European Capital expenditure; economic development; administrative success.

A.

How can this be assured?

The indispensable first condition is absolute security of land tenure for the actual native population and for the potential native population (i. e. assured room to live, assured room for natural expansion.)

That is bed-rock.

Upon this indispensable first condition is naturally grafted:

1. Protection for native interests in the land - i. e. the right (involving time and opportunity) to grow (a) a sufficiency of food crops for sustenance (b) crops of economic value for export, the sale of which will enrich the native community, thus enabling it to increase its purchasing power in European goods, to improve its local conditions etc. (which means more employment at home, and increased Customs revenue for the Colony.
11. Freedom for native labour, meaning thereby that if there be an external demand for native labour, the native shall be perfectly free to accede to that demand (if he can do so without interfering with his internal necessities under (a) and (b), or to refuse to accede to it (if he finds that he cannot accede to it

2.

without unduly interfering with (a) and (b).)

This pre-supposes that the Government shall set its face like flint against any form of legislation which, whatever its form, is designed, in effect, to compel the native to accede to an external demand for his labour, to the detriment of his own natural rights and interests as defined in par. I.

This is the A.B.C. of just and successful administration in the African Tropics.

It has now been firmly established in British West Africa, particularly in Nigeria, which ought to be taken as the working model for British tropical Africa generally. The Nigerian policy is substantially followed in Uganda and is being established in Tanganyika.

B.

Secondary Essentials of Policy.

III. Preservation as far as possible of native forms of internal political Government, and wherever possible their development and improvement, but on native lines; rather than the substitution of alien forms which tend to break up native social, economic and hygienic laws, always with disastrous effects.

IV. Devotion of a just proportion of public revenue to the technical (i.e. improved agricultural methods, seed-selection, grading, scientific crossing of live stock, etc.) higher education of the native population; to medical and veterinary services, etc. etc.

This pre-supposes the existence of a strong and efficient Native Affairs Department which should be the most important Department of the Administration directed by the most highly trained and experienced and sympathetic administrative staff.

C.

V. The Root of the Kenya Trouble.

The root of the Kenya trouble is that these indispensable and sane processes have been turned upside down.

3.

The tree has been planted ^{head} downwards with its roots in the air.

The political and economic interests of a territory of 246,000 square miles have been subordinated to the interests of a small section of it. - 24,600 say one-tenth - comprising a region suitable (or alleged to be because the time is much too short to pronounce definitely upon it) for permanent White Settlement. The social and economic interests of a native population now reduced to about 2 millions, have been sacrificed to the interests not even of "3,000" White Settlers, for this figure includes Government Officials, white traders, clerks etc. and women and children, but, at the outside, of 1500 White Settlers.

This is bad imperial business from every point of view. (1)

A constructive process of reversal must be resolutely taken in hand. This is not merely indispensable for the fulfilment of the solemn pronouncement of policy in the White Book. It is indispensable for the salvation of the Colony.

D.

Urgent and Immediate Needs.

I.

VI. The passing at once of an Order in Council forbidding any further alienation of land, pending the result of inquiry and delimitation of revenue.

II.

VII. The appointment of a Commission to survey and demarcate on the spot the existing native "reserves". This Commission

(1) N.B. From the standpoint of economics - national and local - policy should be directed incessantly to increasing the purchasing and producing power of the native. Both must go together, because as a producer selling his raw material and getting profit on it, the native earnings are, of course, infinitely greater than they are if he is merely a wage-earner in the employ of a European planter - who (in any case) spends the bulk of his earnings outside the Colony, whereas the natives spend theirs in European merchandise. A policy which impoverishes a massed native population in order to enrich a handful of white planters or settlers is, economically, anti-national.

4.

should be entrusted to a picked man, preferably chosen from among our most capable Nigerian Officials, and he should be given a free hand to choose his subordinates, It would be of the utmost importance that the Official selected should be an outsider, entirely free from local "Settler" influence; of wide experience in the administration of Tropical African races, and of strong character. He should be explicitly directed to bear constantly in mind, not only the ^{actual} needs of the native population in territory but its eventual needs as the result of national growth.

III.

VIII When this work is completed, careful consideration would need to be given to the best means of ensuring the immunity of these 'Reserves' from subsequent interference or alienation.

Appointment by the Colonial Secretary of a Committee of Enquiry in London to Assist him in Determining the Changes Required in Existing Legislation in Kenya, and generally to Present him with a Body of Evidence and Recommendations which would Guide him in Arriving at Definite Decisions.

IX. The duties of this Committee would be specially directed to:
(a) Setting out the nature, character and extent of the land alienated to Europeans: the price paid: the usages to which put: the losses incurred by the native communities, etc.
(b) Examining the incidence of native taxation direct and indirect: its relative proportion to the total revenue of the old Colony derived from taxation: the proportion of it used for purposes beneficial to the natives - i. e. education, medical, veterinary services, etc: its bearing upon native social and economic life particularly in regard to health and procreation and to what has been here set forth as the indispensabilities of a sound administration (Paras. I & II).

5.

- (c) Examining the effect and bearing upon native ^{social} and economic life and vital statistics in the same respects, of the Registration of Labourers Act, the Masters and Servants Ordinance and, in general, any legislation, past or in existence, tending to restrict the liberty and rights of the native population.
- (d) Collecting and presenting all available evidence upon vital statistics covering the past 30 years.
- (e) Collecting and presenting all available evidence as to the best methods of encouraging the native population in the cultivation of specific products of economic value for export - especially cotton.

The necessary archives in the Colonial Office should be placed at the disposal of the Committee, which should be empowered to examine witnesses in this country and, if considered advisable, summon witnesses - European and native - from Kenya.

Its designation might be "The Kenya Inquiry Committee". Its terms of reference should be sufficiently widely drawn to cover native rights and interests in land, incidence of native taxation, labour and other native legislation, railway and economic development. It might consist either of two M.Ps. from each Party and a Chairman; or of a mixed Body comprising selected M.Ps. and one or two retired available administrators of tropical African experience. In any case the presence on the Committee of the Official in charge of the Kenya Department of the Colonial Office, and the Official in charge of the Tanganyika Department of the Colonial Office (formerly in charge of the West African Department and member of the West African Lands Committee appointed by Mr. Louis Harcourt in 1912) would be indispensable.

Dear Arnold

How is the dead committee progressing?

The audit for (being it in the life seems to me urgent
 after being found at the first meeting of the E. M. Committee.

Several members dependent on having the budget made for
 the E. M. Committee should be on the dead Committee.

I did not consider it judicious to say that I had been appointed to it.

But it is clear to me that if justice is to be
 avoided in the future the dead Committee should be set up
 quickly with an status par support via the other with
 a relationship to the other should be defined.

Both should report direct (in my thought to the Dept of State) and
 if possible both Reports should be prepared at the same time.

The Report of the African Commission should be available to
 the dead Committee: it is bound to touch on land; it
 can't help it.

(over signing)
 E. D. Morel

Sincerely

NEWTIMBER PLACE.
HASSOCKS, SUSSEX.

15th July, 1924.

My Dear Arnold,

336

I have again very carefully considered Mr. Thomas's very kind and flattering proposal, and have talked it over with my wife.

I should much like to have been able to undertake the work which would have interested me, but I feel sure the same reasons which prevented my accepting the other Chairmanship stand, I am afraid, in the way of my undertaking this job.

I am certain that I must keep myself free of any additional heavy work for the next three or four months. I am

NEWTIMBER PLACE.
HASSOCKS, SUSSEX.

15th July, 1924.

My Dear Arnold,

336

I have again very carefully considered Mr. Thomas's very kind and flattering proposal, and have talked it over with my wife.

I should much like to have been able to undertake the work which would have interested me, but I feel sure the same reasons which prevented my accepting the other Chairmanship stand, I am afraid, in the way of my undertaking this job.

I am certain that I must keep myself free of any additional heavy work for the next three or four months. I am

extremely sorry to refuse, as it is
always a great pleasure to do anything
I can on behalf of the Colonial Office

W. H. Murray
Murray

52 Tavistock Square,
London,
W.C.1.
Telephone: Museum 2621

W.C.

337

31 May, 1924

Dear Lord Arnold,

I have made a rough draft of possible terms of reference for a Commission ~~xx~~. I hope that it is the kind of thing you wanted. I have purposely made it rather detailed in order to avoid the worse evil of vagueness.

Yours sincerely

Howard Wigg,

Draft Terms of Reference African Commission

to enquire into and report upon the systems of Land Tenure and of the Government policy with regard to the ownership, leasing, or disposal of land, in the British Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories in Africa, and of their effect upon the economic life, well-being, progress, (and education) of the natives, in particular with respect to the following points:-

- (1) What legal rights, if any, have (a) native communities (b) individual natives in land in the several areas under British administration? What steps, if any, are required adequately to protect and safeguard native rights in land and in the land's natural and cultivated products?
- (2) Is there sufficient land legally secured to the native communities or individuals for the support of every native family and for the natural increase of the native population? If this be not the case in any area, what steps could and should be taken to assure sufficient land for the natives?
- (3) What has been the policy of the several administrations with regard to "native reserves"? Where reserves have been instituted, what legal rights have the natives in the reserved land? Have the reserves, where instituted, been strictly maintained? ~~What general principles~~ What has been the effect of reserves upon the economic well-being and development and of the progress and education of the natives? What general lines of policy with regard to reserves should be laid down by the Home Government, having in mind the economic well-being, development, progress, and education of the natives?
- (4) What has been the policy of the several administrations with regard to the alienation, leasing, and concession of land to Europeans? What has been the effect of the several policies upon the well-being and development of the natives? Has the alienation, leasing, or concession of land to Europeans in any area been such as to leave insufficient land for the well-being and progress of the natives? If so, would it be necessary for the administration to take steps to re-enter upon the alienated land? What general lines of policy should be laid down by the Home Government with regard to alienation, concessions, and leasing of lands to Europeans?
- (5) What steps have been taken by the several administrations to educate the natives to make the most economic use of the land? (What proportion of the revenues has been spent upon native education?) What steps should be taken to educate the natives and to encourage and assist them to develop the land and to improve the live stock?

(6) What has been the policy of the several administrations with regard to mineral and mining rights? What should be the general lines of policy laid down by the Home Government with regard to mineral products and mining rights, having in view the well-being, development, and progress of the natives?

Mr. ... New York ...

AFRICAN LAND PROBLEMS.

The question of the land in relation to the natives in British Colonial Africa constitutes of course a very big problem, and it does not strictly come within the terms of Sir Sidney Henn's Motion on East African Colonies and Protectorates, because (1) that Motion is mainly concerned with unity of policy and (2) the Motion is confined to East African Colonies and Protectorates. It is true that in the speeches of last Friday, when you were asked to set up an East African Committee, some reference was made to trusteeship and native rights in regard to land, but a full inquiry into African land problems must necessarily take a long time. Such an investigation cannot be at all properly undertaken by the proposed East African Committee. I, therefore, suggest that in addition to the Committee which may be set up following Friday's deputation, another committee should be constituted to deal with the whole question of the land. Definite principles should be laid down for the guidance of the Government in dealing with the land problems throughout the whole of British Colonial Africa. It is urged that no sufficiently well-defined and comprehensive principles have ever been laid down, and that unless this is done, there is a danger of the land question in some, at any rate, of the Colonies being settled in the wrong way. Some of the questions to be considered by such a committee would be the following:-

- (1) The amount of native reserves which are necessary for the native population.
- (2) Whether land should be made available for natives outside reserves.
- (3) If and when land is alienated what should be the

terms.

- (4) If, after land has been alienated, it proves that the natives have not been left sufficient land, there should be some means of re-entry for the natives on to portions of alienated land.
- (5) Whether individual tenure should be authorised for natives as well as communal ownership.
- (6) If cotton is to be cultivated by individual natives, how is the land to be secured to them?
- (7) All minerals should be kept in the hands of the Government.

The Committee's labours would probably be mainly concerned with the various territories of East Africa and of Northern Rhodesia. Speaking broadly, the land system in our West African territories has given satisfaction. It is generally agreed that the best land system to be found in our African Colonial Empire, is that of Nigeria, where practically all the land is in the possession of natives. The Nigerian system is commonly known as one of "communal ownership", the theory of which is - to quote from Mr. E.D. Morel's book "The Black Man's Burden" - "that in the community as a whole is vested the ownership of the land, and that consequently, the individual member of the community cannot permanently alienate the land he occupies and uses. Further, every individual in the community has the right to share in the bounties of the land, provided he carries out the social and political obligations to the community of which he forms a part." This system is adjudged by many people to be an infinitely better one than that which the British people have in our own country.

An African Chief summed up the views of Africans about the land under their system of communal ownership, in the following words:- "I conceive that the land belongs to a vast family of which many are dead, few are living, and countless numbers are yet unborn."

It is clear that the right settlement of the land system of half a continent is a question which calls for the highest statesmanship. No committee has ever been set up to survey the whole problem and, obviously, for the reasons before given, such an investigation would be beyond the scope of the proposed East African Committee. I suggest for your consideration that in your speech tomorrow night you might say that the whole question of land in Africa is receiving your close attention, and that, although you have not yet decided, you may perhaps later on set up another committee to deal with it. Before such a Committee is set up, I would propose that a questionnaire be drawn up somewhat on the lines of the foregoing seven points, but more comprehensive, and that this be submitted for the views of four or five recognised authorities on these problems. After receipt of their replies and opinions, you could decide whether or not to set up a committee, and what kind of a committee.

the last year as a job.

It may be made coincide

to any number of committees.

Indeed it may be put in as

to a Special paper, and

I would beg you to consider

this. This is just the

time to do it. That is, the

~~present~~ Starboard's

original purpose. But the

bar of course suspended

everything.

(2)

As to the special hand committee

I think best if, so far

as to-night, you ~~should~~ ^{would}

Month

Dear Thomas.

Reminders

Just Opinion bands Committee Report.

This has to meet & examine in every

one next week. Proposed Opinion

band tencere. The two bulky

volumes of evidence are I believe

in a letter, & the story.

The two were out as we were

actually during the Report-

story. but the Sub-Committee

there has changed with the

policy & - Sir Walter Napier,

Sir Richard Hodgson & myself -
sat on and engaged in. 11-

433

Opinion Committee would very
glad have him. I don't know

whether he is alive, or how
old he is. I will try to
find out. Why not

Dr Robert N. Hamilton? He is
known to the main issue, and
has local knowledge. The

Physician Board would
perhaps apply to his being on
the General Committee, would
not, I imagine, apply to
his being on a local
Committee (?). If the

present Governor of Tanganyika
is retiring, as I understand
to be the case, why not put

• down to the proposal to elect
him a Joint Committee who
are known to be opposed to
his view, abroad and at home.

(3) -
As to members for the
Committee of 7 to go to
to discuss, I should get

Mr. Jones, Governor Charles
Steady and Thomas

but will put him on the
list to be on the West African
Committee and know the

July is history of La Walker

It was agreed that the calculation should be in the form adopted by Mr. Roseway subject to the amplification of the description of items so as to avoid as far as possible the necessity for footnotes.

Mr. Shevington referred to the King's African Rifles account calculations and suggested that it was not right to abate the agreed sterling contributions for 1919/20, by reason of that fact that these sterling sums were based on the R at 1/10d. whereas the total rupee expenditure had been converted at R @ 1/8d. The total sterling expenditure arrived at by converting rupees at the uniform rate of 1/8d. was really the sum of the rupee expenditure for each year converted at the average exchange rate for the year. The War Office had paid an account of 1919/20 garrison expenditure X rupees which had cost them 1/10d. each, and X x 1/10d. was included therefor in the total sterling expenditure. The Protectorates were contributing X rupees at 1/10d. and their agreed sterling contributions would therefore exactly reimburse the War Office expenditure. If credit were given for the full agreed sterling contribution the net sterling expenditure to be apportioned would represent the sterling sum which the War Office would have provided if the Protectorates had paid their own 1919/20 garrison expenditure in the first place.

Appendix E (Total War expenditure already incurred by the Protectorates)

Mr. Dottenley submitted a draft based on the statements prepared by the Protectorates. Mr. Shevington undertook to examine the Receipts and Expenditure accounts with a view to verifying that nothing but bona fide Military expenditure had been included in the statements.

It was agreed that if the figures could be readily /substantiated

**Inter-Departmental Committee on the Appropriation
of the East African War Expenditure.**

A Meeting was held at the Treasury at 12.15 pm.
on the 12th May, 1924.

Present -

Mr. Bottenley	Colonial Office
Mr. Cash	War Office
Mr. Hanning	Treasury
Mr. Harrington	

Mr. Cash's memoranda of the 7th April and 9th May, 1924, on the points outstanding on the winding up of the East African and Spanish Accounts were considered.

1A. THE 1924/25 ESTIMATES.

Mr. Bottenley explained that the provision for the King's African Rifles in the 1924/25 Kenya Estimates showed clearly that £20,000 was included under Special Expenditure for the 2 Battalions and the Mounted Infantry Section temporarily retained in view of unrest in Southern Abyssinia. It was clear therefore that the agreed contribution of £200,000 covered the expenses of these units. He referred to the enclosures to Colonial Office letter of 2nd May, 1919, showing that the disbandment of 1½ Battalions was approved by 20th April, 1919 - which seemed to indicate that the contribution based on Estimates provision was favourable to the War Office.

Mr. Cash referred to the fact mentioned in Mr. Bottenley's letter to him of 12th May, 1924, that the total provision for the King's African Rifles shown in the Colonial Office copy of the Estimates as finally altered in manuscript was £196,000 (on the basis of 325 * 2) whereas the figure consistently reported by Kenya was £200,000. Mr. Bottenley said

/that

he had not so far investigated the difference between two figures but suggested that there was doubtless a reason for Kenya reporting the lower figure, and, as agreed contribution of £250,000 (on the basis of £10d. for local expenditure) was a compromise figure, he agreed to allow it to stand.

(NOTE - It has since been ascertained from the Kenya Receipts and Expenditure accounts for 1919/20 that £190,000 was the revised estimate for that year - the amount which was to have to be voted in a subsequent year).

Mr. Bottomley explained also that whilst the provision for military expenditure was a lump sum but details, it was clear that Tanganyika, Kenya and Nyasaland together included adequate provision in their estimates for the total cost of Headquarters Staff and the Pay Department - in fact, a little more than was necessary.

He explained that the War Office and the Colonial Office were now agreed that the proper 1919/20 contributions were:

Kenya	£250,000
Uganda	61,000
Nyasaland	27,000
Tanganyika	226,500

He promised to send to Mr. Skevington copies of official and semi-official correspondence on the subject subsequent to the semi-official letter of the 12th December, 1923 to Mr. Cash.

Uganda's contributions for War years.

Mr. Cash explained that he had just received a dispatch which purported to clear up the discrepancies. This dispatch was being examined by the War Office Accounts

/Branch.

Branch. Mr. Shevington asked whether it was clear that, subject to the outstanding queries re Uganda, the Protectorates had paid over as current contributions the full amounts provided for Pay and Allowances of the King's African Rifles in their Estimates for the War years. Mr. Buseway thought it was not possible to verify this from the Receipts and Expenditure accounts as the sums which had to be paid over formed a part only of the provision in Estimates for King's African Rifles expenditure. In the absence of proof to the contrary he thought it would be necessary to accept the word of the local Government that the proper amounts had been paid over. Mr. Shevington promised to examine the Receipts and Expenditure accounts.

2. Incidence of the Unreconciled balance of £52,000.

Mr. Cash said that the promised despatch to explain the nature of the expenditure in question had not been received; it was arranged to cable a reminder.

3. Outstanding Liabilities.

Mr. Bottomley stated that the local Governments had recently urged strongly the adoption of their original proposal that the unclaimed balances of pay of the Military Labour Corps, should be paid over to the Tribes, and that the question was now before the Colonial Office Ministers. He would endeavour to expedite a decision, but, meantime, he did not think it would be possible to approach Kenya on the question of that Colony taking over all outstanding liabilities for an agreed sum. Mr. Bottomley said that it had never been alleged that there was any pledge to pay over unclaimed balances to the Tribes, apart from the Military Labour Corps. He agreed in principle that Kenya should take over all outstanding

/liabilities

ities provided that Kenya was satisfied with the sum
ed. On the basis of Mr. Cash's figures of 1923
diture he thought that, prima facie, £20,000 should.
et to the decision as to unclaimed balances, be fair,
clude Cost of Staff.

The Committee considered that in view of the
tainty as to the amounts which would have to be
ed in the apportionable war expenditure in respect
(a) the unreconciled balance of £20,000 and (b) the
nding liabilities, and of the delay which might arise
e decisions were reached, it would be preferable to
e these items and to insert in the Report a paragraph
ning the possibility of further charges, with the
arges thereof to be added to the shares of the
ndencies.

Mr. Roseway's calculations of Common Charges and
African Rifles apportionable expenditure enclosed
his letter of the 12th March 1924 were then considered.

Mr. Roseway explained that his figures were being
d finally by the War Office Accounts Branch.

Mr. Hottelley said that the Colonial Office would
o rely on the War Office for the general accuracy of
gures.

Mr. Skovington enquired whether it would be
le to set out the calculations in such a way as to
learly the adjustments referred to in the Report.

Mr. Roseway said it would not be possible to do
hout a great deal of research in view of the form
accounts rendered from East Africa, and that, if
re done, the figures would not be recognisable by
al Governments.

/It

It was agreed that the calculation should be in the form adopted by Mr. Rosemary subject to the simplification of the description of items so as to avoid as far as possible the necessity for footnotes.

Mr. Shevington referred to the King's African Rifles account calculations and suggested that it was not right to abate the agreed sterling contributions for 1919/20, by reason of that fact that these sterling sums were based on the R at 1/10d. whereas the total rupee expenditure had been converted at R = 1/8d. The total sterling expenditure arrived at by converting rupees at the uniform rate of 1/8d. was really the sum of the rupee expenditure for each year converted at the average exchange rate for the year. The War Office had paid on account of 1919/20 garrison expenditure X rupees which had cost them 1/10d. each, and X x 1/10d. was included therefor in the total sterling expenditure. The Protectorates were contributing X rupees at 1/10d. and their agreed sterling contributions would therefore exactly reimburse the War Office expenditure. If credit were given for the full agreed sterling contribution the net sterling expenditure to be apportioned would represent the sterling sum which the War Office would have provided if the Protectorates had paid their own 1919/20 garrison expenditure in the first place.

Appendix A (Total War expenditure already incurred by the Protectorates)

Mr. Bottomley submitted a draft based on the statements prepared by the Protectorates. Mr. Shevington undertook to examine the Receipts and Expenditure accounts with a view to verifying that nothing but bona fide Military expenditure had been included in the statements.

It was agreed that if the figures could be readily

/substantiated

stated the appendix should go with the Report but that
since the Appendix should be deferred as it would be of
only in connection with the question whether the
sectors should be required to pay their full shares of
expenditure, which question would not be ripe for
consideration for 10 years.

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TREASURY CHAMBERS,
WHITEHALL.

quote Regd. No.

17th May, 1924.

Dear Bottomley,

I have been through the Kenya Receipts and Expenditure Accounts covering the period from 1st April 1914 to 31st December 1921, with the object of ascertaining (a) whether the full amounts provided in Estimates for pay and allowances of the King's African Rifles were paid over to the King's African Rifles Account from the date from which that account was opened.

(b) the total War (Military) Expenditure incurred by Kenya.

The answer to (a) is in the affirmative.

As regards (b) the statements furnished by Kenya (Despatch No.1569 of 16th October 1923) in reply to your cable are not entirely correct. Statement A is in order - the first two columns represent, I find, the pay and allowances of Volunteer Units plus Naval Gratuities in

connection

Bottomley, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.,
Colonial Office,
S.W.1.

Paragraph 8 of the Report on the 1918/19 Accounts refers to a transfer of £23,209 from this Suspense Account to the credit of Military Expenditure Head, and I cannot follow why this was done since the amount which had been transferred to the Suspense Account represented exactly the total saving on the Estimates provisions for Other Charges.

Paragraph 9 of the 1918/19 Report refers to another transfer of £33,600 from the Suspense Account, but it appears from the 1919/20 Report that this was an error and a retransfer is made in that year.

Paragraph 46 of the 1918/19 Report says that no further payments to the credit of the Suspense Account were made during that year, the Protectorates having accepted direct charges against Military Expenditure up to the full amounts provided therefor in the Estimates. On page 59, however, it is stated that the amounts provided in the Estimates for Other Charges were placed in suspense for future liquidation of the Debt Charge.

The position is not very clear, and in the table I have prepared, I have assumed (1) that the £23,209 does not represent expenditure in addition to that shown

on the Military Expenditure Head (11) that there was no expenditure on Other Charges in 1918/9.

Do you think those assumptions are correct, or must we consult Kenya?

I have not yet examined the Uganda and Nyasaland Receipts and Expenditure Accounts.

I have sent to Roseway my copy of the draft Report of the Committee revised after the meeting on Monday last, but I believe I am right in thinking that as Kenya spent more on the Volunteer Units than she underspent on Other Charges provisions, she is not required under the agreed arrangements to hand over forthwith the amounts put to Suspense Account for the liquidation of the war debt.

One point emerges from my examination of the accounts. The expenditure on Volunteer Units is said to include only pay and allowances, and there is nothing to show that Kenya has met from her own funds the Other Charges in connection with those Units. We have assumed in the draft Report that Kenya bore the whole of the expenses of the Volunteer Units.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. G. G. G.

324

462

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MILITARY EXPENDITURE MADE FROM THEIR OWN FUNDS BY KENYA, UGANDA AND
 NYASALAND IN RESPECT OF THE WAR PERIOD.

KENYA.			UGANDA.			NYASALAND.		
K.A.R. (including contributions to K.A.R. Account.)	Volunteer and other purely local Units.	Total.	K.A.R. (including contributions to K.A.R. Account.)	Volunteer and other purely local Units.	Total.	K.A.R. (including contributions to K.A.R. Account.)	Volunteer and other purely local Units.	Total.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
107,453								
56,329								
51,323								
107,347								
106,460								
-								
-								
-								
-								
428,912	256,322	685,234						

107,775
 107,327

WAR OFFICE
(Number necessary.)

War Office,
Whitehall,
S.W. 1.

12th March, 1924.

Dear Machtig,

I am enclosing herewith two copies of the latest figures for East African and Nyasaland Common Charges and also for the K.A.R. Expenditure, together with a copy of a letter I have sent to Greyington suggesting that we should now have a final meeting to clear the report out of the way.

Yours sincerely,

Roseway

Machtig, Esq.,
Colonial Office,
S.W. 1.

12th March, 1924.

Dear Skevington,

I am enclosing with this letter a copy of the latest figures relating to the totals of the East African and Nyassaland Common Charges and also of the respective King's African Rifle Expenditure of Pay and Allowances.

I think you may take it that these figures are now approximately in their final form and that the variation one way or another, would be covered by £100,000 when the accounts have been finally audited.

I am very anxious to see the last of this East African work and perhaps you could kindly arrange for a meeting of the Committee next week so that we could discuss the final form of the report and get it signed and out of the way.

I believe Cash is writing to you about the question of winding up the East African accounts which he would like discussed at the same meeting and has suggested a day near the beginning of the week. Perhaps you will let me know as soon as possible of the date and time of the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Skevington, Esq., MBE.,
The Treasury,
S.W.1.

Total of East African Common Charges.

465

£.

Expenditure on Common Charges incurred by Imperial Government outside East Africa from outbreak of war to 31st March, 1918 £	14,401,380
- do. - - do. - 1st April, 1918 to 31st March, 1919*	2,466,353
- do. - - do. - 1st April, 1919 to date x	614,557
Cost of Sea Transport of Stores, Supplies, etc., etc. (excluding sea transport of personnel).	1,342,006
Net total of local Common Charges Account to 31st March, 1922 †	8,541,222
Excess 119,745,251.77 at 1/5 approximately ££	
Local expenditure still outstanding or in dispute, estimated total to be added to local Common Charges,	300,000
	<u>27,665,468</u>

Net:

Cost of Voi-Kaka Railway Line	£ 400,000	
Surplus stores sold in South Africa	443,800	
- do. - - do. - India.	375,000	
- do. - - do. - and receipts received by Disposals Commission direct through the Colonial Office (not including £50,000 for sale) of Voi-Kaka Line.	<u>392,000</u>	
	1,610,800	<u>1,610,800</u>
Net total to be divided.		<u>226,254,668</u>

* Records kept by the War Office of stores sent from the United Kingdom, South Africa, India, Egypt, etc., etc.

† This total is net and includes all credits due to amounts collected in East Africa for local sales of surplus stores and to the value of stores, etc., supplied to the Belgian Government. It includes the cost of common organizations £1,710,000, but excludes the cost of P/W £167,000.

x 1/5 represents the average rate at which imports were made by the War Office to meet East African war expenditure.

† An amount of Excess 1,572,625 is still under investigation between the Kenya Treasury and the Officer i/c War Accounts Clearance Section and there are certain charges still outstanding.

Total of Nyasaland Common Charges.

466

Expenditure on Common Charges incurred by Imperial Government outside Nyasaland African from outbreak of war to 31st March, 1918.	£.	1,308,920.
- do. - - do. - 1st April, 1918 to 31st March, 1919.		781,891
- do. - - do. - 1st April, 1919 to date		30,465
Cost of sea transport of stores, supplies, etc., etc. (excluding sea transport of personnel).		157,944
Net total of local Common Charges Account up to 31st March, 1923.		2,354,722
Local expenditure still outstanding, estimated total.		5,000
		<u>£4,628,342.</u>

Net.

Various credits obtained in the United Kingdom	15,500
Total to be divided.	<u>£4,623,042</u>

This total is net and includes credit for all amounts collected in Nyasaland for local sales of surplus stores. It includes the cost of Common Organisation, £199,100 but excludes the cost of P/W £37,000. It may include some pay and allowances of Union Nyasaland forces not properly chargeable against Common Charges.

Total of East African and Nyasaland Common Charges.

East African Common Charges	£26,254,868
Nyasaland	<u>4,623,042</u>
Grand Total	<u>£30,877,710</u>
or in round figures.....	<u>£30,900,000</u>

K.A.R. ACCOUNT.East Africa.

Gross expenditure to 31st March, 1923.	£.
Excess £7,257,424.2 1/2 approximately.	2,800,216
Estimated expenditure still outstanding, say.	<u>60,000</u>
	<u>£2,860,216</u>

Contributions by Kenya (£250,000), Uganda (£61,000), Tanganyika (£226,500) for cost of peace garrison in 1919/20 (of which at present a portion only has been credited). These sterling figures are calculated on 1/10d (approximately) rupee basis and should, therefore, be reduced by 17/23 to be comparable with the gross expenditure.

Gross total to be divided.....	<u>£2,445,216</u>
	2,322,716

Nyasaland.

Gross Expenditure to 31st March, 1923.	776,367
Estimated expenditure still outstanding.	<u>30,000</u>
	<u>806,367</u>

Contribution claimed from Nyasaland for cost of peace garrison in 1919/20	<u>27,098</u>
Gross total to be divided.....	<u>£ 779,269</u>

Total of K.A.R. Account.

East Africa	2,445,216
Nyasaland	<u>79,269</u>
Gross total to be divided	<u>£ 2,524,485</u>

Contributions already credited in respect of expenditure to 31st March, 1919.

Kenya	£222,000
Uganda	£188,098 or £119,829 ?
Nyasaland	£ 48,707.

Total of East African Common Charges.

463

£.

Expenditure on Common Charges incurred by Imperial Government outside East Africa from outbreak of war to 31st March, 1918 X	14,401,320
do. - do. - 1st April, 1918 to 31st March, 1919 X	2,486,363
do. - do. - 1st April, 1919 to date X	814,557
Cost of Sea Transport of Stores, Supplies, etc., etc. (excluding sea transport of personnel).	1,342,006
Total of local Common Charges Account to 31st March, 1923	8,541,222
£119,743,221.77 at 1/5 approximately X	
Amount expenditure still outstanding or in dispute, estimated total to be added to local Common Charges/	<u>300,000</u>
	<u>27,565,468</u>

Cost of Voi-Kaha Railway Line	£ 400,000	
Stores sold in South Africa	445,800	
do. - do. - India.	375,000	
do. - do. - and receipts received by Disposals Commission (net through the Colonial Office (including £50,000 for sale) Voi-Kaha Line.	<u>392,000</u>	
	1,610,800	<u>1,610,800</u>
Net total to be divided.		<u>£26,254,668</u>

Records kept by the War Office of stores sent from the United Kingdom, South Africa, India, Egypt, etc., etc.

This total is net and includes all credits due to amounts collected in East Africa for local sales of surplus stores and to the value of stores, etc., supplied to the Belgian Government. It includes the cost of Common organisations £1,710,000, but excludes the cost of p/w £197,000.

5d represents the average rate at which imprests were made by the War Office to meet East African war expenditure.

Amount of Rupees 1,572,685 is still under investigation between the Kenya Treasury and the Officer i/c War Accounts Clearance Section and there are certain charges still outstanding.

Total of Nyasaland Common Charges.

465

	£.
Expenditure on Common Charges incurred by Imperial Government outside Nyasaland African from outbreak of war to 31st March, 1918.	1,308,920.
- do. - - do. - 1st April, 1918 to 31st March, 1919.	781,291
- do. - - do. - 1st April, 1919 to date	30,485
Cost of sea transport of stores, supplies, etc., etc. (excluding sea transport of personnel).	157,944
Cost total of local Common Charges Account up to 31st March, 1923 *	2,354,722
Local expenditure still outstanding, estimated total.	<u>5,000</u>
	<u>£4,638,542.</u>
Various credits obtained in the United Kingdom	<u>15,300</u>
Total to be divided.	<u>£4,623,042</u>

This total is net and includes credit for all amounts collected in Nyasaland for local sales of surplus stores. It includes the cost of Common Organisation, £199,100 but excludes the cost of p/w £57,000. It may include some pay and allowances of Union Nyasaland forces not properly chargeable against Common Charges.

Total of East African and Nyasaland Common Charges.

East African Common Charges	£26,254,668
Nyasaland	<u>4,623,042</u>
Grand Total	<u>£30,877,710</u>
or in round figures.....	<u>£30,900,000</u>

K.A.N. ACCOUNT.

East Africa.

	£.
Gross Expenditure to 31st March, 1923.	2,800,216
Rupees 39,257,496.2 @ 1/5 approximately.	
Estimated expenditure still outstanding, say,	<u>80,000</u>
	<u>£2,880,216</u>

Deduct.

Contributions by Kenya (£220,000) Uganda (£61,000) Tanganyika (£228,500) for cost of peace garrison in 1919/20 (of which at present a portion only has been credited). These stopping figures are calculated on 1/10d (approximately) rupee basis and should, therefore, be reduced by 17/22 to be comparable with the gross expenditure.

	<u>415,000</u>
Gross total to be divided.....	<u>£2,465,216</u>

Nyasaland.

Gross Expenditure to 31st March, 1923.	775,367
Estimated expenditure still outstanding.	<u>80,000</u>
	<u>855,367</u>

Deduct.

Contribution claimed from Nyasaland for cost of peace garrison in 1919/20

	<u>27,098</u>
Gross total to be divided.....	<u>£ 779,269</u>

Total of K.A.N. Account.

East Africa	2,445,216
Nyasaland	<u>79,269</u>
Gross total to be divided	<u>3,224,485</u>

Contributions already credited in respect of expenditure to 31st March, 1919.

Kenya	£222,000
Uganda	£188,098 or £119,829 ?
Nyasaland	£ 48,707.

1942

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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E. O. J.

471

Downing Street,

23 July, 1924.

Dear Roseway,

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RAFT.
ROSEWAYESQ.

MINUTE.

Bottomley, 14 7.24.

- C. Davis
- G. Grindle.
- H. Read.
- J. Masterton Smith
- d. Arnold.
- Thomas.

I am afraid that the military expenditure question has again suffered through the pressure of conferences and committees of all kinds, and I have not until now been able to take up the point made in your letter of the 30th of May, in which you say that your Accounts Branch hold that Capt. Nicholas credited the Colony in 1918-19 with 37,500 rupees more than the Colony say they have paid.

We shall certainly have to refer to the Governor, and if we can make progress with the Report in the meantime I shall have no objection to taking the lower figure given by the Colony. But there are several points which Skevington has raised which also need reference to one or other of the Dependencies and

I think it will probably be found advisable to defer signature of the Report until we can clear up some at all events of these points.

We shall very shortly be sending despatches out on certain points which have arisen in our official correspondence with the War Office and I will take care that your point is included then.

Yours sincerely,

(SA) W.C. Bottomley

RAFT.

SKEVINGTON ESQ. M.B.E.

MINUTE.

Bottomley, 19 July 24.

C. Davis
H. G. G. G.
H. G. G.
H. G. G.
H. G. G.
H. G. G.
H. G. G.
H. G. G.

P.6
36099
E.A.

C. D. 472
R 24 JUL
D 21
Downing Street.

23 July, 1924.

Dear Skevington,

The East African military expenditure work has hung fire in my hands in a depressing way and I am only now able to grapple with the questions which have accumulated.

I agree entirely with you that any questions which admit of solution should be solved before we present our report, and, as our report is anxious as we all are to sign it - has no pressing importance, I think that doubtful points must be referred to Governors by despatch, leaving to our telegram account only those points (settlement of the clearance work and rendering of outstanding accounts) which are really urgent. If it will assist in the clearing up of the report I should be quite ready to drop Appendix "E".

(1) There are four letters from

you

you:-

Letter of the 17th May Kenya.

I can add nothing to your analysis of the Kenya Annual Reports, except that the note on page 59 of the 1918-19 Report produces an additional mystification. If the provision for Other Charges, for both the 2nd and the 3rd K.A.R., were carried to suspense, why is the item "Other Charges" blank in the account, in the case of the 2nd Battalion, and filled in in the case of the 3rd Battalion? We must certainly consult Kenya.

I think the view in your penultimate paragraph is correct, subject of course to any comments which Roseway may make.

As regards the Volunteer Units please see below.

Letter of 23rd May Uganda.

Here the only point outstanding is that of the volunteer Units - see below.

Letter of 28th May Nyasaland

I delegated the search after the 272,000 point and, owing to leave absences, I have not yet had the result. As regards the Volunteer Units see below.

Letter

Letter of 30th May. I agree with you that the credit to the Protectorates in respect of 1919-20 must be apportioned as between our K.A.R. and Common Charges totals, but I do not know how to do it.

The Kenya 1919-20 estimates contain

Block
a ~~Block~~ Vote only. *It must*
ask the Governor
(2) Volunteer Units.

So far as there were Volunteer Units in the Common Charges Account period, their "Other Charges" are inextricably *with the rest,* mixed up, and the only way out is to increase the numerator of the fraction which determines the Protectorates' portions. The reason why this has not been done is that we have been confident that the Volunteer Units disappeared before the Common Charges Accounts began - by drafting men into the King's African Rifles and the Common Organizations