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ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HATTVE EDUCATION

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IN TROPICAL AFRICA.

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Minutes of the 19th Meeting, held on Friday January 16th.

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PRESENT

Mr. Ormsby-Gore (^.drman)
Bishop Bidwell
Sir James Currie
Sir Frederick Lugard
Sir Michael Sadler
Hajor Vischer (Secretary)

Dr. Garfield Williams (representing Mr. Oldham)

Sir Donald Cameron (Chief Secretary, Migeria, and Governor Designate of Tenganyika).

Mr. Ellis Mr. Harding Mr. Seel

- 1. Minutes of the 8th Meeting were approved.
- E. The Chair an informed the Committee that he had considered the question of inviting Lord Arnold to remain on the Committee, after his relinquishment af his office of Under Secretary of State. He understood however, that Lord Arnold doubted if he would be able to attend the Meetings of the Committee, but he had suggested that the Committee might consider the question of recommending to the Secretary of State that a member should be appointed who would be generally representative of the Labour Party. Before approaching the Secretary of State, Mr. Ommsby-Gore said he would like the opinions of the Committee on this suggestion. If it was to be adopted, he could suggest no better representative of the Labour Party than Major Church who had accompanied him on his recent tour in East Africa, and who, in addition to the first hand knowledge which he had thus gedned, would bring to the Committee considerable scientific qualifications. The Committee expressed agreement with this suggestion, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that he would put it before the Secretary of State.
- 3. The Committee decided that Meetings should be held on Wednesday January 28th and Tuesday February 10th. (The time for meeting was not fixed).
- 4. The Chairman informed the Committee that the Government of Kenya had now ammounced the selection of Mr. Silvester, an Administrative Officer for the post of Principal of the new teachers' Training College, in connection with which the name of Mr. Dougall had been before the Committee at a previous Meeting. Although no official recommendation as to Mr. Dougall had been received by the Colonial Office, it had been understood that after seeking the advice of the Phelps Stokes Commission and of the Jean's Fund, the Covernment of Kenya proposed to appoint Mr. Dougall to this post;

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and Mr. Dougall was, in fact, now undergoing training, in America at his own expense, with a view to qualifying for the appointment. The Colonial Office had sent a telegram to the Governor asking for definite information as to his proposals, but the matter was not clear at the moment. The Committee agreed that in view of the doubt which existed, they should ask to be put in possession of the facts at their next Moeting before any decision was taken.

- 5. The Chairman also mentioned that a despatch from the Governor of Nyasaland was waiting consideration by the Committee, and it was very desirable that this should be dealt with at an early Meeting.
- 6. It was also mentioned that an advance report had been received from Mr. Fraser, under cover of a despatch from the Governor of the Gold Coast, regarding the development of Achimota College. The Committee recommended that while Mr. Fraser's proposals should be carefully considered by the Colonial Office, the receipt of a further report from Mr. Fraser should be watted before it was referred to the Committee.
- 7. The Committee then turned to the discussion of the proposals put forward by the Governor of Nigeris in his despatch No. 224 of the 12th March, 1924, with regard to native education in Southern Nigeria. The Chairmen read the following letter received from Mr. Oldham before his departure for America:

"As I shall not be present at the meeting of the Advisory Committee on African Education when the proposals on Nigerian Education are discussed, I am sending you a brief statement of my views.

- (1) In the last eighteen months I have on several occasions discussed the matter with the Governor, with the Secretary for Native Affairs and with Mr. T.S. Thomas of the Secretariat. All of them regard the problem as urgent, they have given a great deal of thought to the lines on which they wish to deal with it and my impression is that there is pretty general agreement between the Governor and his advisers in Southern Nigeria and the missions as to the present proposals. The Governor states in his despatch that he has consulted the heads of some of the principal missions in Nigeria, and Mr. Grier adds that consultations have been held with the missionary societies in this country. Mine months have already elapsed since the Governor's despatch was received in this country. In view of all these circumstances it seems to me very desirable that the Committee, while suggesting any modifications in the proposals which seem to be essential, should give all the support that it can to the Nigerian Government in getting forward with its proposals as quickly as possible.
- and his advisers is clearly to obtain some control over the situation described in the despatch and accompanying papers. They are of opinion that this is only possible with the co-operation of the missions. They fear that the missions would be opposed to the exercise of the power to license schools by Government alone. Rightly

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or wrongly the missions are afraid that it might be used in undesirable ways by individual officers unsympathetic with missionary work. In policy which would set the missions in opposition would prevent that effective co-operation between Government and missions which in existing conditions is the only hope of improving advertion in missions. I personally hope that effect may be given to the desires of the Southern Nigerian Government in this important matter of gaining control over the starting of bush schools.

- (3) The suggestick in Mr. Grier's memorandum that the board should be invested 'with wide executive powers' may cause some difficulty. I am not sure whether, except in the one matter of licensing schools, its functions will differ greatly from the Advisory Boards that are being set up elsewhere. At a previous meeting of the Committee some discussion took place whether an Advisory Board should be advisory to the Governor or to the Director of Education. I think that the Nigerian Government would definitely prefer that it should be advisory to the Governor. The experiment seems worth trying.
- (4) The most important duty of the Board is stated to be to devise suitable curricula for schools. This is a function that would naturally belong to an Advisory Board if it was set up.
- (5) It is essential in the view of the Government that in Nigeria the Board should have power to impose these standards and to license schools. Could it not be provided that the Government would in these matters act on the advice of the Boardy
- Grier's memorandum which deals with the training of teachers is embiguous. Training institutions/would naturally come under the control of the Board in respect of curricula, etc., but it does not seem to mo desirable that the Board should itself undertake the responsibility for conducting any institutions. These should be managed by either Government or missions or, where it seems desirable, by some joint body set up for the purpose. The Board should not, it my opinion, be made responsible for the actual conduct of any educational work.
 - (7) I do not think that the establishment of the Board would, as # Ep Suggests, render the post of Director of Education unnecessary. He would be needed to direct Government inspection and the carrying on of such Government schools as exist.
 - (8) It does not seem to me necessary that Government should commit i itself to the position that it will open no more elementary schools. The question at this stage does not need to be decided one way or the other. What seems to me thoroughly sound in the Nigerian proposals is the intention to begin by using any additional funds that may be available to improve the schools already in existence instead of neglecting than for something now.

thing in the Nigerian proposals seems to me to be the suggestion of special grants to missions to enable them to provide adequate supervision for their own work. There is emple room for experiment in African advantion and this beems to me an experiment that is well worth trying and that, if it is successful, may register a very important advantage.

As I understand it, the proposal is simply a grant-in-aid for a special purpose, and that the most practically useful and rewarding purpose for which a grant could be given. A good educationalist at the head of each of the principal missions, giving his whole time to the work, could quickly bring about radical improvement. He could accomplish far more from within than a Government inspector could from without. He could permeate the whole educational work of the mission with sound educational ideals.

As in the case of other grants, Government should make the grant only if the desired conditions are fulfilled. It should satisfy itself that the man appointed has the necessary qualifications and that he is freed from other responsibilities to give his time to this work.

Such men need not be new to the country have already a suitable man, who has the necessary educational qualifications or could acquire them by eix months or a year's study. Even if some new men have to be brought in, the same necessity would arise if the work had to be done by Government by largely increasing its inspecting staff.

The language of Mr. Grior in paragraph 13 of his memorandum is embiguous. He speaks of the supervisors as being appointed by the Board and subject to it, and later as being appointed by the missions. In my opinion they should be appointed by the missions only and be responsible to the mission authorities, the Government being content with satisfying itself as to their suitability and the efficiency with which they do their work.

- (10) Government inspection of schools, as H. 32 points out, would still be needed. This is not the function of the supervisors. Their appointment is advisable simply on the ground that the appointment of a really sound educationalist in each miseton, devoting his whole time to the improvement of the schools, is in fact the single step which more rapidly than any other would lead to the remedying of the lamentable state of elementary education in Southern Migeria.
- (11) It seems to me desirable to treat the question of the appointment of the supervisors as quite distinct from that of the Board. The supervisor need not necessarily be the representative of a mission on the Board, though in practice in most bases he would be since he would be the best educationalist in the mission."

Sir Donald Cameron explained that the despatch of the Governor had been written at a time when the Government had been trying to work out the solution of the education problems of the colony, but had not yet had the benefit of the views of this Committee. Since the appointment of the Committee, much progress had been made in the formulation of policy as regards native education, and he thought that the Governor's recommendations might have been modified if he had been acquainted with that progress.

A great deal had been done in Nigeria in past years in the direction of training natives for various vocations but no attempt had been made to relate native education to the character, health and needs of the people. The system in use had been based on that in existence in Legos in 1906, and a purely literary form of education had been evolved to such an extent as to be at present practically exclusive. In fact, it was regarded as incumbent on the Government to provide education of this type for all who chose to claim it. The policy advocated by this Committee was quite different, and he felt quite sure that if this could be explained to the Governor, he would be prepared to modify his proposals.

He suggested that, if possible, the policy of the Journittee should be communicated to the Governor at an early date in the form of a memorandum emanating from the Journittee. He further suggested that what Nigeria wanted was to obtain the services of a first-class educationalist for a period of years. If this were done, many of the problems new up for discussion would be solved without difficulty. In reply to a question by the Chairman, he thought that this expert should be over the Picettor of Education and should be attached to the Native Affairs Department of the Jecretariat.

Sir Donald Cameron added that hall as, of sourse, empressing his own views, and must not be taken as explaining those of bir Hugh difford, although he felt sure that the latter would be in substantial agreement with him.

Sir James ou rie chae ver that what hir Jonald Cameron had alluded to us the "new Gospel" advocated by the Committee was not new, and that the fact of its not having been understood in "igeris was due to the absence of an expert educationalist. He strongly endorsed the necessity for such an appointment. If, Harding mentioned that there had been some discussion as to the suitability of a M. McKee, an American Missionary from India, for such an appointment. Dr. Gerfield williams stated that Hr. McKee had done excellent work in India, on the lines similar to those suggested by it dehad hadler as testirable in Uganda, in running village schools. It bett in person bould be found to carry out educational a marinents.

The Committee were of one ion, however, that on the whole the administ time subject which would fall i the lot of the expert advises suggested would require other qualifications in a filter to those which had been mentioned in connector with an alone. After some discussion the Chairman said that in consultation with the Secretury he would prepare a draft despatch to the Covernor setting forth the views of the Committee on native education generally, and making suggestions as to the educational structure which it would be desirable to adopt in Niveria; and inviting the Covernor to make definite suggestions as to the structure and also as to the personnel required in order to carry out the policy advocated.

8. Sir Done Comeron mentioned that in the deepatch some definite recommendation should be made to the Governor, as to taking power to close schools which were considered to be of an unsuitable type. The Chairman mentioned that the closing of a school could only be dong with the concurrence of the authorities of the school, and he thought that this was a sphere in which the existence of an Advisory Board, on which the various school authorities would be represented, would be extremely useful. Sir kichsel Sadler said that it was very difficult to close a school, except on the grounds that it was teaching sedition, but at the same time he would be very sorry to see the Governor's authority in this respect in any way restricted.

Mr. Harding read an extract from the law in force in Nigeria, under which the Government already possessed the power to close schools which were considered undesirable, after examination by a Court of Enquiry. It appears that the Government had not yet exercised to the full extent the powers it had already possessed. What was new in the Governor's proposals was the suggestion to prevent any school from being opened without the sanction of the Government.

Sir Frederick Lugard said that one of the difficulties in Nigeria was that certain of the Missionary bodies could not be represented on the Advisory Board, and great opposition could be expected from these bodies to any proposal to close any of their schools on the advice of the other Mission Bodies represented on the Advisory Board. He considered, therefore, that the power should be left entirely in the Governor's hands. In reply to a question by Mr. Harding, Sir Donald Cameron stated that in addition to Missionary schools, there were many private elementary schools in the Colony, so that even if all the Missionary Societies could be induced to accept the proposals, there would be many schools still to consider. Sir Donald Cameron said that he had proposed that the Government should not allow any school to be opened unless the teacher was licensed by the Advisory Board; but this proposal was only intended as an interim measure until the Government could provide education of a proper type.

Sir Michael Sadler observed that the licensing of teachers would probably rule out many schools of a modest type who die extremely valuable work. The tendency of licensing teachers was to encourage the teachers to aim at results which were more pretentious though less upoful.

Dr. Garfield Williams said that the movement of the people in Nigeria was not merely produced by the work of the Missionary Societies, but it was the result of all sorts of contact with European ideas. It was impossible to destroy the movement; all that could be done was to guide it. He indicated briefly the history of Missionary education in Nigeria and said that the Societies as well as the Government admitted that mistakes had been made in the pest, but the necessity of guiding the popular movement still remained. He had previously discussed the question with Sir Eugh Clifford, and they had come to the conclusion that some power of control over schools or licensing of teachers was essential.

After some further discussion, the Chairman said that it appeared to be the view of the Meeting that no one should be allowed to teach unless licensed, but that in granting licenses, the Government should take the widest possible view and not judge by tests such as examination results, etc.

Bishop Bidwell observed that it was evident that there had been great reluctance in the past to use the powers of closing already in existence. It was impossible to lay down in a code the attitude to be observed in such a matter, but he considered it necessary that the power of closing a school or to refuse permission to open one should be retained.

Sir Michael Sadler observed that the question of control of schools had been in existence for hundreds of years in Europe, and that the policy of sitting on the safety valve had always led to disaster. He enquired whether instead of the power to refuse permission to open, the power of refusing grants could be utilised. Sir Frederick Lugard said that under a section of the Ordnance Grants could already be refused if the Governor thought the school superflucus.

It was also pointed out that only a very small percentage of those schools were in receipt of grants.

(At this point the Chairman was obliged to leave the Meeting owing to mother appointment, and at his request Sir F. Lugard took the chair).

RESOLUTION 1.

"The Committee heartily endorses the Governor's proposal to entrust the supervision of Elementary Education in the Southern Provinces to a Board, on which the various Mission bodies will be fully represented and will constitute a majority. The Committee thinks that this Board should be advisory only. It is suggested that a Senior Hedical Office (as on the Board constituted by the existing Ordinal calculd be a member in order to advise as to health, sanitation and medical instruction."

after some discussion the resolution was 12 passed in the following form:

"The Committee heartily endorses the Governor's proposed to entrust the supervision of slementary Education in the Southern Provinces to a Board, on which the verious Mission bodies will be fully represented and will constitute a majority. Committee thinks that this Board should be advisory to the Lieutenant Governor. It is greated that sentor Officers from the Medical Department and the Agricultural Department should also be members of the Board."

RESOLUTION 2.

"It does not appear that the Governor intends to make any formal pronouncement to the effect that Government will not open any more elementary schools and the Committee considers that it would be inadvisable to do so."

It was considered that this resolution was not necessary.

RESOLUTION 3.

"The Committee suggests that the proposed legislation should empower the Governor to grant permits for the opening of schools, (without which no school may be opened) and in like manner that he should be empowered to close schools in both cases "with the advice of the Board."

With regard to the question of closing schools it was decided that in the despatch to be sent to the Governor, no dofinite instructions should be given, but the case should be fully discussed and the Governor invited to make recommendations in the light of the despatch.

RESOLUTION

"The Committee views with interest the proposal that Missions should select and appoint Supervisors and be subsidised for the purpose by Government (when satisfied as to their qualifications.) The Committee suggests that the same formula should be used - the appointment being made by the Governor with the advice or on the recommendation of the Board.
It is suggested that the Ordinance should not specifically limit the selection to Missionaries, in case in any district the Board might consider it advisable to recommend the appointment of a Government official."

It was agreed that the Committee should support any proposal that the Missions should select and appoint supervisors to be subsidized for the pur-pose by the Government (when satisfied as to their qualifications). The Committee decided to make no recommendations as to the method of appointment beyond suggesting that the ordinance should not specifically limit the selection to missionaries in case, in any district, it might be desirable to appoint a Government official.

RESOLUTION 5.

"The Committee is of opinion that it would be advisable to retain the post of Director of Education, and recommends that so far as Revenue permits the Department should be strengthened especially in regard to the Inspectorate, and the appointment of Visiting Teachers."

After some discussi the following wording of the resolution was agreed upon:

"The Committee is of opinion that it would be advisable to rotain the post of Director of Education and considers that the Department should be strengthened especially in regard to the Inspectorate. It recommends for the Covernor's consideration the appointment of Visiting Teachers."

RESOLUTION 6.

"The Committee considers that the existing Regulation 48 might be strengthened by empowering the Governor to declare - on the recommendation of the Board as regards Christian sects - that a particular creed or sect is (for educational purposes only) predominant in a defined area; and that within that area as declared and defined, no rival school would be permitted, and the religious instruction given in any Government school in such area would conform to the predominant creed or sect."

It was decided that this resolution should form no part of the Committee's comments on the Covernor of Nigoria's despatch; and that the view of the Committee in regard to the best method of imparting religious instruction in Government schools especially rural elementary schools so as to avoid introducing sectarian rivalries and friction, should be embodied in a paragraph of the Hemorandum on the new educational policy, now in circulation. Kembers undertook to submit drafts of such a paragraph to the Secretary for incorporation in the re-draft of the Memo which will shortly be submitted for discussion.

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F. D. Lugard.

NOTE ON PROPOSALS RE EDUCATION IN the

The position I. In one of the divisions of the comparatively small as described. but densely populated province of Overri, there are seven rival Missions. Two of these are "purely native organizations, which recognise pelygomy. The others "have learn't to telerate each other" lest their adherents should leave them, and join the African churches. In order to swell the number of its converts each Mission yields to any demand for a school, even against the wishes of the head of the native community, "knowing that if it refused some other would do se", and the contributions to the Missions funds would fall off. The Schools are conducted by "un-trained school bey teachers installed by one of the Missions". In this small area there are 181 such Schools, possessing

"net at all ever-drawn", and the instance is by no means an extreme ane". Indeed in consequence of the railway, supervision in this district is more practicable than in

many other Divisions (encl. 2, Section 7).

Attitude II. "The chaos which at present exists" -

Attitude II. "The chaes which at present exists" - to use the of Missions.

Governor's phrase - has been created by Mission rivalry, resulting in the creation of these "hedge schools" and destruction of tribal authority. Of the seven Missions

attendance of 11.6 cmly. The result of "the victory of the Missions over the former Chiefs and priests", from the stand-point of tribal authority is that "they are new largely deprived of their power for both good and svil in village life". The teacher is "a recent and extraneous authority imposed over the Village Heads". The state of things in this district is we are assured

numed (emclos. 1. Sections 2-0) the Wesleyns has no School, and the "polts Pasterate" has repudiated the central of the Church Missionary Seciety, and there is no reason to believe that it would compense closely with the European Ren-Confession Missionaries". The two African Church Organizations have no Europeans "and do not decire them". The six nects which maintain Schools in this particular district would probably have little or no representation on any Educational Board.

Proposed III. To remedy this deplorable state of things the District Remedies.

Officer (Mr. Falk) makes recommendations which are embedied in a Memorandum by the Secretary for Native Affairs, and endersed in the Severmer's despatch. In effect they are as follows:-

- (a) That the deverment shall divest itself of direction responsibility for the centrel of elementary education in this part of Higeria, by transferring "the entire centrel" of all schools, whether deverment or Hissien to a Beard with an Unofficial majority (Sections 14, 15 and 18).
- (b) "The necessity for a Director of Education would then disappear unless his services were found necessary for the central of Inspectors of Schools" Section 18.
- (c) "No further Coverment Elementary Schools" should be started Section 15.
- (4) Increased financial assistance is to be given to emable the Missions tocolect and appoint a body of supervisors; and also to assist in training teachers.
- (e) The Beard will have authority to close all schalls which do not conform to the Standard required. Section 14. He new School may be opened without a licence from the Beard (encles. 2. Section 17).

Some IV, Suggestions,

I suggest that it would be very underirable for deveryment to give my undertaking, or make my presentedment to the effect that it would in the future start no mee Magnetical Schools, - whatever its immediate intentions may be - for it is I think generally accepted that if and shen the deverment can occure the right type of nonfer the purpose (and in this the Committee may be able to assist) it is very desirable that it should start model schools, and out a high standard.

- 2, I suggest that the Board (which is already constituted under the emisting Ordinance) should be <u>Advisory</u> emily. Later on executive powers may be given to it as may be found practicable. The direct control should be retained in the hades of deverment. The Board should be advisory (as now) to deverment and not to the Minester of Educations, and should be fully representative.
- So The Severment desires power to furbid the opening of my School, and to close my School for good cause, and recognises that for this purpose the cooperation of the Mission Decise is necessary. These powers are already given in the Ordinances of the Sudan, Morthern Medesia, and Kesya, and are targestly accord. In order to enlist the ecoperation of the Missions the Ordinance might expectly the Severmer fon the advice of the Beard' to great possible for opening Schools, and to close existing Schools for good cause. The power should be vested in the Severmer, not in the Beard or with an appeal to the Governor as in Septem.
- 4. The proposal to abeliah the Director of Education is I think to be deprecated. It is constitut he should be retained and his Repartment strengthened, openially the Inspectorate. It should also include an Itinorant teaching Staff, including as large a number of Mission numinous as may be found qualified for the work.

- The proposal that the Missions should appoint their own Supervisors, and that Government should subsidise them to enable them to pay adequate salaries and obtain the best men (satisfying itself as to their qualifications) is a new one. Mr. Oldham tells me he is very anxious to see this experiment tried, and he thinks that Mission Supervisors will be more in sympathy with and better able to effect referms in Mission Schools than Government officials would be. I would myself suggest that the question whether the Supervisors should be Missionaries or Government efficials should be left open. Such Missions as the Scottish at Calabar, the Reman Catholic at Onitsha, the C.M.S. and Wesleyan at Oye and elsewhere would no doubt be able to select and appoint good men, and wherever the Mission could do so it would be desirable for the reasons given by Mr. Oldham that they should do se. But in Aba district described in the report, and the similar districts referred to, it seems clear that it would be extremely difficult to appoint a missionary Supervisor. Sectarian rivalry is very acute, and many missions occupy the same field a Government Supervisor would be preferable. Here again the proposed legislation might empower the Governor "with the advice of the Board" to appoint Supervisers.
- 6. The state of things described, and the already long delay that has taken place since the despatch (of March 12th 1924) was written, make it extremely desirable that a reply should be sent without delay.

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VII. The picture presented in Sir H. Clifford's

despatch

⁺ Paragraph 13 of Enclosure 2 is contradictory. It states that the Supervisors are to be subject to the Board and appointed by it, but 5 lines lower down we read that these Supervisors would be selected and appointed by the Missions.

area so defined may vary according to circumstances fr a reasonable radius round a School to as large a distri as may be found possible.

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N.B. It may be noted that Regulation 48 in force in Nigeria for the past 8 years reads as follows: "Religious instruction in Government Schools may at the discretion of the Director be imparted by any qualified Christian or Mohamedan religious teacher, during the time set apart for such instruction, xxx

If the instruction is voluntarily undertaken by a missionary - whether Protestent, Roman Catholic, or of any particular sect - preference shall as a rule be given to the denomination which has a predominant influence in the province or district.

(Sgd) F.D.Lugard. 25.12.24. the urgent nature of a problem which the Committee must seemer or later take into serious consideration. vix809

(a) The nature and extent of the central which a Government should exercise over the Educational activities of dissions, with a view to checking the evils (including the destruction of tribal authority) due to Sectarian rivalry.

(b) The method by which religious instruction is to be exercised given, and religious influence in non-residential dovernment Schools, especially in rural Elementary Schools.

With the first of these two Heads I have dealt to some extent, as to the second the proposal to start no more Government Elementary Schools was due no doubt primarily to recognition of the difficulty of teaching religion and bringing religious inferences to bear sutside the classroom in such schools. The "right of entry" tends to accontuate Sectarian difficulties, and is said not to have been successful in practice. To meet this difficulty it is suggested that Government after an examination of the facts should decide which is the predominant creed (Christianity Islam etc.) and if necessary thath particular sest of that creed is predominant in a district or area which will be defined in the Gevernment Notice; that the creed and sect specifies will be the only one recognised for educational purposes viz. only missions professing that creed may establish schools in that area. Any Government School which may not have a Member of its staff willing and qualified to give the religious instruction and to exercise the religious influence, which it is agreed is essential to the attainment of the proper aims of Education, will invite a missionary or other exponent of the recognised creed or sect of the district in which it is situated to provide the required religious instruction and influence. The

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- A. From every African Dependency there is the same demand for power to prohibit the opening of undesirable "Bush Schools", and to close existing ones. The testimony as to the evil they do is unanimous.
- B. Such powers are conferred on the Executive by the Ordinances of Northern Shodesia, Kenya and the Sudan. In Southern Nigeria the Governor may close a school if at the instance of the Director of Education or a Resident, a Commission of enquiry has reported it to be harmful to the community or pupils.
- C. When the subject was discussed by this Committee opinions were expressed viz.,
 - (1) That Mission todies would be strongly opposed to the exercise of such powers by the Governor, and this would militate against co-operation.
 - (2) That if exercised through the agency of an Advisory Board with a Mission majority friction would result. (Missions represented on the Board would be unlikely to concur in the closing of schools under their aegis. Those not so represented would resent its conclusions.)
 - (3) It was suggested that it would be easier to register and/or license teachers than schools. This suggestion has also been made by Mr. Fraser.

- D. It is now suggested for discussion, that Legislation might be on some of the following lines:
 - all existing schools be registered, and submit annually a return showing the name of the person responsible for the school: numbers and qualifications (if any) of the Staff. Subjects taught and number of pupils.
 - teachers to be registered with their qualifications (if any). Proof of peculation or immorality to disqualify.
 - School Teacher, and of the proportion of qualified teachers (af-different grades) to pupils to be laid down. "Qualifications" would be interpreted in the widest sense, not necessarily scholastic, and include experience and good character and influence. "Grading" would depend on standards passed, and on Certificates and would be laid down in the Code.

 No new school to be placed on Hegister unless it conforms, and existing schools to do so in a reasonable time.
 - All persons who desire hereafter to engage in the profession of School teachers to be licensed was specied decorating to their qualifications:
 - (5) Any oxideting achool may be closed if certified by a Commission (consisting equally of orficials and unofficials) to be harmful to the community or pupils.

(6) No teacher to be allowed to receive fees for tuition or any gratuity unless he has the minimum qualification.

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NATIVE EDUCATION.

IN TROPICAL AFRICA.

Minutes of the 9th Meeting, held on Friday January 16th.

PRESENT

Mr. Ormsby-Gore (Chairman)

Bishor Midwell

Sim James Currie

Sir Frederick Lugard (during the discurring the discurring the discurring the discurrence)

Major Vischer (Secretary)

Sir Michael Sadler

Dr. Garfield Williams (Chorch Missionary Society)

Sir Donald Cameron (Chief Secretary, Nigeria, and Governor Designate Tanganyika).

Mr. Ellis

Mr. Harding

Mr. Seel

1. Minutes of the 8th Meeting were approved.

2. The Chairman informed the Committee that he had considered the question of inviting Lord Arnold to remain on the Committee, in spite of his relinquishment of his office of Under Secretary of State. He understood, however, from Lord Arnold that he would not be able to spare able time to attend the meetings of the Committee, but bord that time to attend the meetings of the Committee, but bord the time to attend the meetings of the Committee might consider the question of recommending to the Secretary of State that a member should be appointed who would generally representative of the Labour Party. Before approaching the Secretary of State, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said he would like the opinions of the Committee on this suggestion. If it was to be adopted.

he could suggest no better representative of the Labour Party than Major Church who had accompanied him on his recent tour in East Africa, and who, in addition to the first hand knowledge which he had thus gained, would bring to the Committee considerable scientific qualifications. The Committee expressed agreement with this suggestion, and Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that he would put it before the Secretary of State.

- 3. The Committee decided that meetings should be held on Wednesday January 28th and Tuesday February 10th. (The time for meeting was not fixed).
- The Chairman informed the Committee that the Government of Kenya had now announced the selection of Mr. Silvester, an Administrative Officer for the post of Principal of the new teachers' Training College, in connection with which the name of Mr. Dougall had been before the Committee at a previous meeting. Al though no official recommendation as to Mr. Dougall had been received by the Colonial Office, it had been understood that after seeking the advice of the Phelps Stokes the Government Commission and of the Jean's Teac of Kenya proposed to appoint Mr. Dougall to this post; and Mr. Dougall was, in fact, on the strength of this unofficial understanding now undergoing training in America at his own expense, with a view to qualifying for the The Colonial Office had sent a telegram appointment. to the Governor asking for definite information as to his proposals, but the matter was not clear at the moment. The Committee agreed that in view of the doubt which existed, they should ask to be put in pessession of the facts at their next meeting before any decision was taken.
 - 5. The Chairman also mentioned that the despatch

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

ONITED MISSIONARY COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA
THATETE BEIGE DE MISSIONS PROTESTANTES AU CONGO
NATIONAL CHRISTIÄN COUNCIL OF CHIMA ANER MISSIONSRAAD

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ALTELE DES MISSIONS EVANGELISCES DE PARIS
ATTREME OF MISSIONARY SOUTETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

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COMMISSIA VAN ADVIES THE NETHERLANDS MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF NEW ZEALAND NORSK MISSIONSRAAL FOREIGN MISSIONS CONSERVATE OF NORTH AND AND A (UNITED STATES AND ANADA) SUONEN LAHETYBELDVOSTO SVENSKA MISSIONSHADET

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Private.

EDIT SCREEN HOUSE

2 EATON GATE, LONDON, S.W.I.

31st becember, 1924.

Major the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.,

5. Mansfield Street. W. 1.

Dear Ormsby-Gore.

I hope that any difficulty and delay which may arise in connection with the Nigerian educational proposals may not be allowed to interfere with the appointment of McKee, if the Nigerian Covernment submit a proposal in regard to him. The important point in regard to McKee is that if we want him at all, we shall have to act with the utmost dispatch or he will be snapped up in America. Much the most effective way of dealing with the situation in Nigeria is to get a first-rate mind like McKee's on to the job on the spot.

I do not taink that McKee's name should be mentioned in connection with the discussion of the Nigerian proposals at the next meeting of the Education Committee, unless before then the Nigerian Government has submitted some proposal in regard to his appointment. At present everything is juite unofficial. They cabled to him and to me, but I understand this was merely a preliminary step to ascertain whether he would contemplate service in Nigeria. I am rather anxious also that I should appear as little as possible in the matter. friend Bidwell, for example, might think that I was trying to shove Protestant missionaries into jobs, whereas I would very much rather keep them as missionaries if it could be done. My connection with McKee is simply that I happened to have seen his work in the Punjab and to know the kind of impression it has made on educational people throughout India.

I am.

Yours very sincerely.

In Oldean

T. COMMIN - MINISCO BLOAMS, LONDON ----

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INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

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Mafor the Pol. W. Comsty-Gore. W. L. " Minifield Street. . .

Desi moi - Gora.

As I sha ! c' !- present at 'le neet a of the A wholey Committee of Efficient Bilimation when the proposals on Migerian Films to the Middle A. I am senting you a brief state and of view.

in the last righteen months I have on several. orous one discussed the exter with the Governor, with the Secretary for Nutive Affuirs and with Mr T. . Thomas of the Se note at the control the problem as urgent, the i et wish to te. This and my impression is that there ... pre 'y gene. . whee ent between the Doverno . . his ravious in outlern Mi and a that the states as to the present property. The Coernor state of his espatch that he consulted the head of some of the principal ilssions in Mi er., and Mr Dries wide that some station have been held out the mission or societies in this sometry. Mine worth have the aby elapsed since the Covernor's descript was reseived in this cuntry. In view of all these in r ', and it deems to we very festrable that the Committee, tile wor in, by motify attend to the Front that it out the "letter Construct" about the firwar4/

Major Ormsby-Gore

forward with its proposals as quickly as possible.

- (2) The essential thing in the view of H.E. and his advisers is clearly to obtain some ... ntrol over the situation described in the despatch and accompanying papers. They are of opinion that this is only possible with the co-operation of the missions. They fear that the missions would be opposed to the exercise of the power to license schools by Government alone. Rightly or wrongly the missions are afraid that it might be used in undesirable ways by individual officers unsympathetic with missionary work. Any policy which would set the missions in opposition would prevent that effective co-operation between Government and missions which in existing conditions is the only hope of improving education in Nigeria. I personally hope that effect may be given to the desires of the Southern Migrian Government in this important matter, of gaining control over the starting of bush schools.
- (3) The suggestion in Mr Grier's memorandum that the board should be invested with wide executive powers' may cause some difficulty. I am not sure whether, except in the one matter of licensing schools, its functions will differ greatly from the Advisory Boards that are being set up elsewhere at a previous meeting of the Committee some discussion took place whether an Advisory Board should be advisory to the Governor or to the Director of Education. I think that the advisory to the Governor. The experiment seems worth trying.
- (4) The most important duty of the Board is stated to be to devise suitable curricula for schools. This is a function that would naturally belong to an Advisory Board if it was set up.
- that in Nigeria the Board should have power to impose these standards and to license schools. Could it not be provided that the Government would in these matters act on the advice of the Board?
- (6) The language in paragraph 16 of Mr Grier's memorand in which deals with the training of teachers is ambiguous. Training institutions would naturally come under the control of the Board in respect of curricula etc. but it does not seem to me desirable that the Board should itself undertake.

Ma jor Ormsby-Gore

undertake the responsibility for conducting any institutions. These should be managed by either Government or missions or, where it seems desirable by some joint body set up for the purpose. The Board should not, in my opinion, be made responsible for the actual conduct of any educational work.

- (7) I do not think that the establishment of the Board would, as H.E. suggests, render the post of Director of Education unnecessary. He would be needed to direct government inspection and the carrying on of such Government schools as exist.
- (8) It does not seem to me necessary that Government should commit itself to the position that it will open no more elementary schools. The question at this stage does not need to be decided one way or the other. What seems to me thoroughly sound in the Nigerian proposals is the intention to begin by using any additional funds that may be available to improve the schools already in existence instead of neglecting them for something new.
- (9) The most original and most interesting thing in the Nigerian proposals seems to me to be the suggestion of special grants to missions to enable them to provide adequate supervision for their own work. There is ample room for experiment in African education and this seems to me an experiment that is well worth trying and that, if it is successful, may register a very important advance.

As I understand it, the proposal is simply a grant-in-aid for a special purpose, and that the most practically useful and rewarding purpose for which a grant could be given. A good educationalist at the head of each of the principal missions, giving his whole time to the work, could quickly bring about radical improvement. He could accomplish far more from within than a Covernment inspector gould from without. He could permeate the whole educational work of the mission with sound educational ideals.

As in the case of other grants, Government should make the grant only if the desired conditions are fulfilled. It should satisfy itself that the min appointed has the necessary qualifications and that he is freed from other responsibilities to give his time to this work.

wajor Ormsby-Gors

Such men need not be new to the country. Rach mission may have already a suitable man, who has the necessary educational justifications or could acquire them by six months or a year's study. Even if some new men have to be brought in the same necessity would arise if the work had to be done by covernment by largely im reasing its inspecting staff.

The language of Mr Grier in paragraph 13 of his memorandum is ambiguous. He speaks of the supervisors as being appointed by the Board and subject to it, and later as being appointed by the missions. In my opinion they should be appointed by the missions only and be responsible to the mission authorities, the Government being content with satisfying itself as to their suitability and the efficiency with which they do their work.

out, would still be needed. This is not the function of the supervisors. Their appointment is advisable simply on the ground that the appointment of a really sound educationalist in each mission, deveting his whole time to the improvement of the schools, is in fact the single step which more rapidly than any other would lead to the remedying of the 1 mentable state of elementary education in Southern Migeria.

fill) It esems to me desirable to treat the question of the appointment of the supervisors as quite distinct from that of the Board. The supervisor need not necessarily be the representative of a mission on the Board, though in practice in most cases he would be, since he would be the best educationalist in the mission.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

2. K Olde

from the Governor of Nyasaland was waiting consideration by the Committee, and it was very desirable that this should be dealt with at an early meeting.

- 6. It was also mentioned that an advance report had been received from Mr. Fraser, under cover of a despatch from the Governor of the Gold Coast, regarding the development of Achimota College. The Committee recommended that while Mr. Fraser's proposals should be carefully considered by the Colonial Office, the receipt of a further report from Mr. Fraser should be waited to was unliked the matter.
- 7. The Committee then turned to the discussion of the proposals put forward by the Governor of Nigeria in his despatch No.224 of the 12th March, 1924 with regard to native education in Southern Nigeria.

Sir Donald Cameron explained that the despatch of the Governor had been written at a time when the Government had been trying to work out the solution of the education problems of the colony, and that had not yet had the benefit of the views of this Committee. Since the appointment of Committee, much progress had been made in the formulation of the policy as regards native education, and he thought that the Governor's recommendations might have been modified if he had been acquainted with that progress.

A great deal had been done in Nigeria in past years in the direction of training natives for various vacations, but no attempt had been made to relate native education to the character, health and needs of the people. The system in use had been based on that in existence in Lagos in 1906, and a purely literary form of education had been evolved to such an extent as to be

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at present practically exclusive. In fact, it was regarded as incumbent on the Government to preside education of this type for all who chose to claim it. The palicy advocated by this Committee was quite different, and he felt quite sure that if this could be explained to the Governor, he would be prepared to modify his proposals.

He suggested that, if possible, the policy of the Committee should be communicated to the Governor at an early date in the form of a memorandum emanating from the Committee. He further suggested that what Nigeria wanted was to obtain the services of a first-class educationalist for a period of years. If this were done, many of the problems new up for discussion would be solved without difficulty. Questioned by Mr. Ormsby Gore, he thought that this expert should be over the Director of Education and should be attached to the Native Affairs Department of the Secretariat.

Sir Donald Cameron added that although he felt sure that this would be the ries of the Governor, he could, of course, not undertake the Committee.

Sir James Currie observed that what Sir Donald Cameron had alluded to as the "new Gospel" advocated by the Committee was not new, and that the fact of its not having been understood in Nigeria was due to the absence of an expert educationalist. He strongly endersed the necessity for much an appointment. Mr. Harding mentioned that there had been some discussion as to the suitability of a Mr. MacGos, an American Missionary from India, for such an appointment. Dr. Garfield Williams McMec stated that Mr. MacGos had done excellent work in India, on the lines similar to those suggested by Sir Michael Sadler as desirable in Uganda, in running village schools. No better person could be found to carry out educational

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however,

The Committee were of opinion that on the whole the administrative duties which would fall to the lot of the expert adviser suggested would require other qualifications in addition to those which have been McKee mentioned in connection with the Mr. Mactee.) After some the Charian said that in countralin such the set is discussion, it was agreed that a draft despatch to Governor should be prepared by the Chairman, and the setting forth the knowledge and views of the Committee on native education generally should be expounded, and suggestions should be made as to the educational structure which it would be desirable to adopt in Nigeria; and that the Governor should be then invited to make definite suggestions as to the structure and also as to the personnel required in order to carry out the policy advocated.

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Sir Donald Cameron mentioned that in the despatch some definite recommendation should be made to the Governor as to taking power to close schools which were considered to be of an unsuitable type. The Chairman mentioned that the closing of a school can only be done with the concurrence of the authorities of the school. and he thought that this was a sphere in which the existence of an Advisory Board, of which the various school authorities would be represented, would be extremely useful. Sir Michael Sadler said that it was very difficult to close a school except on the grounds that it was teaching sedition, but at the same time he would be very sorry to see the Governor's authority in this respect in any way restricted. Mr. Harding read an extract from the Law in force in Nigeria under which the Government already possessed the power to close achools which were considered undesirable after examination by a Court of Enquiry. It appears that the Government had

not yet exercised to the full extent the powers it had already possessed. What was received in the Governor's proposals was the suggestion to prevent any school from being opened without the sanction of the Government. Sir Frederick Lugard said that the great difficulty in Nigeria was that certain of the Missionary bodies could not be represented on the Advisory Board, and great opposition could be expected from these bodies to any proposal to close any of their schools with the advice of the Advisory Board. He considered, therefore, that the power should be left entirely in the Governor's hands. In reply to a question by Mr. Harding, Sir Donali Cameron stated that in addition to Missionary schools, there were many private elementary schools in the Colony, so that even if all the Missionary Societies could be induced to accept the proposals, there would be many schools still to consider. Sir Donald Cameron said that he had proposed that the Government should not allow any school to be opened unless the teacher was licensed by the Advisory Board but this proposal was only indicated as an interim measure until the Government could provide education of a proper type.

Sir Michael Sadler observed that the licensing of teachers would probably rule out many schools of a modest type who did extremely valuable work. The tendency of licensing teachers was to encourage the teachers to more aim with at results which were pretentious though less useful.

Dr. Garfield Williams said that the movement of the people in Nigeria was not merely produced by the work of the Missionary Societies, but it was the result of all sorts of contact with European ideas. It was impossible to destroy, the movement; all that could be done was to guide it. He indicated briefly the history of Missionary education in Nigeria and said that the Societies as well as the Government admitted that mistakes had been made in the past, but the necessity of guiding the popular movement still remained. He had premously discussed the question with Sir High Clifford, and they had come to the conclusion that some walk power of control over schools or licensing of teachers was essential. After some further discussion, the Chairman said that it appeared to be the view of the meeting that no one should be allowed to teach unless licensed, but that in granting licenses, the Government should take the widest possible view and not judge by tests such as examination results, etc.

Bishop Bidwell observed that it was evident that there had been great reluctance in the past to use the powers of closing already in existence. It was impossible to lay down in code the attitude to be observed in such a matter, but he considered it necessary that the power of closing a school or to refuse permission to open one should be retained.

Sir Michael Sadler observed that the question of control of schools had been in existence for hundreds of years in Europe, and that the policy of sitting on the safety valve had always led to disaster. He enquired instead of whether the power to refuse permission to open, the power of refusing grants could be utilised. It was pointed out, however, that only a very small percentage of those schools were in receipt of grants.

(The Chairman was obliged to leave the meeting at this stage, and at his request, Sir F. Lugard took the chair).

The Committee then considered the resolutions which had been drafted for discussion and circulated with the agenda for the meeting.

Risolution 1.

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"It does not appear that he forumer interiors to the effect that forument mill not open any more elementary secrets and he committee committee that it mind be inadvisable to do so."

It was considered that the Perolection

Kan not necessary Resolution 3.

4.

The Committee suggests that the proposed legislation should empower the Governor to grant permits for the opening of schools, (without which no school may be opened) and in like manner that he should be empowered to close schools in both cases with the advice of the board.

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should support any proposal that the Essains 8. I.i. select, and appoint supervisors to be substituted or the purpose of the Povernment (when satisfies a last their qualifications). The committee is like to make the meanistions as to the method of appointment terms suggested that the ordinance should not specifically limit the measuable to missionaries in the case, and (district show it might be desirable to appoint a Government official.

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The Committee suggests that the proposed legislation should empower the Governor to grant permits for the opening of schools, (without which no school may be opened) and in like manner that he should be empowered to close schools in both cases "wit the advice of the Doard".

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The Committee views with interest the proposal that Missions should select and appoint Supervisors and be subsidised for the purpose by Government (when satisfied as to their qualifications). The Committee suggests that the same formula should be used - the appointment being made by the Povernor with the advice or on the recommendation of the Board. It is suggested

that the Ordinance should not specifically limit the selection to Fissionaries, in case in any district the board might consider it advisable to recommend the appointment of a Government official."

It was agreed that the Committee should support any proposal that the Missions should select, and appoint supervisors to be subsidized for the purpose by the Government (when satisfied as to their qualifications). The Committee decided to make no recommeduations as to the method of appointment beyond suggesting that the ordinance should not specifically limit the selection to missionaries in the case of any district the might be called appoint a Government soial.

Resolution 5.

"The Committee is of opinion that it would be advisable to retain the post of Director of Education, and recommends that so far as Fevente permits the lepartment should be strengthened especially in regard to the Inspectorate, and the appointment of Visiting Teachers."

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Resolution 5.

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Resolution 5.

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ADVIGORY COMMITTEE ON NATIVE EDUCATION IMPERIAL BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY. IN TROPICAL AFRICA.

Dondon to attend a meeting of the Committee on the 192 and that my railway fare was & and that necessary cab fares amounted to any attendance he cassifated ungateer as for might bound place of Signature residence for Mights, for which Iclaim substitute allowance all the anglet anglet.

Please pay the sum of £

to above address, from the funds of the Bureau.

Secretary.

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Dear Sir Frederick,

Thank you for your it or of the 16th. I have asked the Grown agent to refund you for Travelling Expenses as er your tatement and I head you enclosed for future use a number of forms which I would ask you kindly to fill in on future occasions.

I we very gird at hid the arrit.

Resolutions to help us in air discussions to the limit Meeting. I do not intend to report in fall the discussion of the St. he continued that I think held go on the Minutes.

A copy of the directive memo which I had sent you wis returned to me some time acq.

I will send it to you together with the still outstanding replies from Sir Junes Currie and Siehop Sirwill. Lawlie nor pirculate, as

an addition to this memor four note on religious

I shall be very much obliged to you for rome notes on Myssaland for the next meeting The work done by the on the ESth inet. Scoton Mission: and disc by the Universities Mission to Central Africa and my the Daton Reform Church is very remarkable and I feet deriain that all there Missions would co-operate giadly with a Director of Education appointed by the ir uper, Dr. detpermick and Government. others have teen seking for a Lirector of Edgostion who would lay down in consultation with them a secimite squantion to solicy for At the same time Sir the Protectorate. Charles Bowring and . number of administrative officers show I met are most anxious to have some Government institution for the training of Billye Chiefs. As you see a very good mon will to required to fir. the post.

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As firmal can find out mothing her so function received on the southest from Migeria.

In onse you could pare half in source per up of Thursday, I should be very gird if you could come have to talk about the different matters or lift to would suit you better if I could meet you enjudered to London.

Yours sincerely

ir F. D. Durard

Committee on Matire Education in Propinal Africa presents his compliments to

and begs to inform him that the medial him on January 16th will take place at 11 a.m. (instead of 10.30) in the Conference Boom of the Colonial Office.

DOWNING STREET,

/4 January, 1925.

The Sear t my to the Advisory

Committee on Mative Education in Trovical

Africa presents his compliments to

and begs to inform him that the meeting on January 16th will take there at 11 h.m. (instee a of 10,50) in the Conference Boom of the Coloni-1 Office.

WANING THEAT.

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The Secretary to the Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa presents his compliments to family (6 and bags to inform him that the meeting on Becomber 114 and (6 and flo 30) will take place at 16.50 a.m. in the Conference Room of the Colonial Office and that the members will be used to decide on the advisibility of helding a further proposals from hypealand, Northern Rhodssia and higher referred to the Advisery Committee by the decretary of State.

DOWNING STREET.

January 1984.

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Lea in the Confund Room at the Comman Officer at 10-50 mm many Jan 16: 1/26

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I have part received bellows are ments ban for because any ? dear Vischer . I Euclose for ta) a home as the Browners suferales a Execution in 8 ? 9 higuin which for med have I typed & wiends lide. I have it to higher I I enelyre his can wents. I have be written it to make less homes clearer; but it does not do ffor my muchaly from the organial except perhaps in basin the (5) here I differ a little from lum. I have town of the back part of less letter as it referred to a bundles he where me to head as thicky longister had ; (3) I hand a derbonne hole " think who energe h arailated with the homo Y) I shad also a how in the nessue , whomas Spilahier : In might betruit this of for land to the to as becretary not in my manne

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Downing Street, Dommhor, 1924

Sir.

I am directed to inform you that at the last meeting of the Advisory Committee on Native Education in Propinal Africk Mr. Oldham proposed that you should be asked to attend the meet meeting of the Committee in his stead during his absence in America. It is intended to held this meeting early in January and the exact date will be committeed to you as been as it has been fixed. On hearing from you I shall have much pleasure in sending you the Agends of the meeting and copies of the papers bearing on the meeting.

I am.

Sir.

Your obedient Bervant,

Downson Useroot,

Westerner, 1936

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Virder :

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anhor of Remember Education in this part of higuing by hours faring "We Entire an hoc of see Schools - Weller Brown much or human . To a Board lett on Knopper (85 14.15 4/8) 342 B. The access of for a streets of Education would then disappear un les his houses bone found nearsary to the low love of he theolors of Salvores 5/8 I have me per air air a cristance is the form to inte the humions to Select appoint a body of huber is on; o also to assist in having trackers E. Mr Board vice have an though to close see schools which to an conform to the tandend required & to he new School may to flying tolland a heave from the Board (lange 2: 547). I haggest & let a see he hay underciable for from to fine any haden taking on but any pronounce must the speel that it brush in the future Start he maybe Elementay Schools . Whatther it am mediale with home many to be it is I think fourney acception that of I then the house of an house the light of wan for the his love (in this the lan willes way heby to asset) it was My describe that it though Start moder schools , het a high landing I buggest had the Source (thick is always to shalle under the most my hadri and I house he hadrisony one dates on becaute his process may he from to do as may he formed brack cape in direct tonhose Thomas he to Tamed in the hands of from " he Bruse thomas to addison (so how ! I from " to best to treating trancading a Shower to buly lefte her to tax 2 the from a device pour to for has the strong of any those , t three and school for food laws , se copies or that he this hurtise the tropic his of the hussia Dodies is necessary here Lovers are sheady from in the harmones of the Parter & Rhoderen, or King an instally needed to aske to what the sof loops when y the hurse no the believance single luponer the bosome on the lackie of the Some to bout der with for few my labores & to Close tresting Ichords for born aure. He power thomas to torside on the former has in the Down or rete an appear to the source is in lytin 4 the historiae to abolish the cripting Education is I think to be departed to is Essentine he though to be turning I have befor to me Theng Cleves as her all the he Hechali It Should also include an Thinesant leading staff, induding as large a lumber of human hominices of way to forme lunches for the work.

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De Sugar a Sugar legalin from costs Sanction to introduce degiste the to for offer to his proposed survey are some of the principle donnto o the fact of the restry last in regard to o set up a Bound "with it is disposent to the first skingline." 185 The of the brund hamance his always Bet up a Board to his by of 4 Thairs (melending the Chairman) " 4" an office to the destines are de former of the horising or come there for com sure of the hards his eas. The hash his him of the the new trans propose reffers in that the Secretary to hater offers extraces the Columns habor of the Colony, & a Thomas There when the blood of the under of here and & Parenting business . The comme by builting humbers is the un himitide to present delies me had som in the 52. h 461) I is unlanded that Grants & warrance schools may only to opposing of the Sugar. will Schools have been sent hed of a fine het feter is trong assured as rejuises handred of Maximy (& 6) & 6 Co to the her & the Board. he tales is I hambs on to be laderally letisted & 121 See " of the french is a prescribe that the board shall be work in the second mundature of the bounder of Education letter the law hand of the bounder - That Grow in a source of lett les unles & Some sparous he Plates as to branch are in muse in the solume of Rega to hong pip 446- 492 My 30. we sawns I heavy, I make you short for a want. Thereing for purposes of the amount of the brand is aluntative thins; they so to to for existing , Thenny of the Safe 30% Tone disables uparijahi , more & therefore 40% . Remes of braum chins decisions, I know dispers 10 To Ameding There has Charmen There beadings we were jude thelouder in hig 3. There are brands we from for carding buff the 18 to be continued super Rex 34 1 ho tomany hoteleman in a whender to importer the form is good to feering of any home of had 2) I to am any tolon . then to breeze between in the that I was the some and that here nowers though he bested in the morning . Themase but in a Some with an emotherie mapping, he was some some wer contains hat but be finally sanctioned Section 16 think mescretos that a settore

my h in specie of the breaks a Residence has reason to believe ! Show in the interest of the purples a Comment to leave, - the may the appoint a luminosity of higher of it is forme that Tolore him an his voice alle of the 4 hours under to 16 th to any cone it. There is no down to for his a School his Julies to 14 & Perox continues & to borner to he paras & the bionine 5 of a fire tries his know " may has but how for all the hours want the bid " affect inflacent & linche the breme the schools descention service to the Rome to for Man to requestion 1 4 X how begin to time reapons in the dim (5 3 7 aux) his bound been the ahead above & Section 18 (9) 7 & 44 1 Mg 47 7 48 Su sho was hime by to 18 8 1917 he custay down is interness in Cap 65 . 66 1/ 245 . 751 + tocas 3 1825. Vy the Educa has believemen of 1916 , It having believes been 1.1418 the Regulations under there indiminues are in lot the of land

9th Huby of Adming Committee on Water land in Trymen Africa 347

For discussion.

The Committee heartily endorses the Governor's proposal to entrust the supervision of Elementary

Education in the Southern Provinces to a Board, on which the various Mission Bodies will be fully represented; and will constitute a majority. The Committee them to that the Board should be advisory only. It is suggested that a Senior Medical Officer (as on the Board constituted by the existing Ordinance) should be a member in order to advise as to health, sanitation, and medical instruction.

It does not appear that the Governor intends to make any formal pronouncement to the effect that Government will not open any more elementary Schools and the Committee considers that it would be inadvisable to do so.

Downing Street,

January, 1925

Dear Sir Michael,

Thank you for your letter of yesterday.

I am very sorry that you are not well and I do hope
that the rest will do you good, and that you will be
quite well again for the beginning of the term.

I wrate you yesterday, but our Meeting has been postponed to Friday the 16th, and I very much hope that you will be able to attend on that date. We shall have to discuss at that Meeting very important proposals on Mative Education in Migeria.

Yours wery sincerely.

Downing Street,

January, 1925.

Dear Garfield-Williams,

Many thanks for four copies of your Report on Egenda, which I saked for to attach to my Report match I am admitting to the Under Secretary of State.

I shall send you in a day or two, the Agenda for the Mostling on the lith, tegether with a number of soles on the matter under discussion.

Please let me know some date before the 26th them I spuld meet you to talk over the Meeting.

Yours sinearely,

HE MASTER'S LODGINGS . UNIVERSITY COLLEGE . OXFORD TELEPHONE . OXFORD GAI. - Rush barn Prous Lw., Ranger Jan 6. 1925

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THE MASTER'S LODGINGS - UNIVERSITY COLLEGE - OXFORD 641

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- LUGARD .+

6 January, 1925

Sir,

Ith reference to my latter of the Z January I am directed by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa to inform you that it has been found necessary to after the date of the Jth meeting of the Committee.

The Moeting will he held at the Colonial Office at 10.50 on Friday morning the 16 January.

I have the honour to te, Sir, Your obedient servent,

THE LORD BISHOP, & LIVERPOOL
BISHOP BIDWELL C.E.E.
SIR F. D. LUGARD, G.C.M.G. J.E. L.S...
Sir Michael Sadfer, R.J.S.I. C.B.
Sir Doneld Cameron, K.P.E., C.M.G.
The Rev. Dr. Garfield Williams U.P.E.
L. Strachey Esq.,
W. D. Ellis Esq.,
K.C. Bottomley Esq.,
J. F. M. Green Esq.,
G. F. Seel Esq.,

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

Secretories H. OLGHAN EDINBURGH HOUSE

2 BATON GATE, LONDON, S.W.

3rd January, 1925.

Major Hanna Vischer, Colonial Office, S.W. 1.

Dear Vischer.

for) and information

I enclose a copy of my letter to the Chairman about the Nigerian proposals. I have no wish to have it circulated to the Committee. If they get too many memoranda they wen't read them, and the Despatch is a considerable document in itself.

I also enclose the notes I sent Lugard on his memorandum on educational policy. I do not wish these to be circulated to the Committee.

Wishing you the best of luck,

Yours very sincerely,

En Olde

3rd January 1925

Major the Ron. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., 5 Mansfield Street, W. 1.

Bear Crmsby-Gere.

As I shall not be present at the meeting of the Advisory Committee on ifrient Education when the proposals on Figurian Education are discussed, I am sending you a brief statement of my views.

(1) In the last eighteen months I have on several sections discussed the matter with the Governor, with the Secretary for Native Affairs and with the T.S. Thomas of the decretariat. All of them regard, the problem as urgent, they have given a great deal of thought to the lines on which they with to deal with it and my impression is that there is pretty general agreement between the Governor and his advisors in Seuthern Rigeria and the missions as to the present proposals. The Governor states in his despatch that he has consulted the heads of one of the principal missions in Rigeria, and Mr Grier adds that consultations have been held with the missionary secteties in this country. Mine menths have already elapsed since the Governor's despatch was received in this country. In view of all, these circumstances it seems to me very desirable that the Committee, while suggesting any modifications in the proposals which seem to be essential, should give all the support that it can to the Rigerian Government in getting forward

Major Ormsby-Core

forward with its proposals us quickly as possible.

- (2) The essential thing in the view of H.E. and his described in the betweeth and accompanying papers. They are ef opinion that this is only possible with the oc-operation of the missions. They fear that the missions would be apposed to the exercise of the power to license achools by Government alone. Rightly or wrongly the missions are afraid that it might be used in undestrable ways by individual officers unsympathe tie with missionsy work. Any policy which would set the missions in apposition would prevent that effective co-operation between Government and missions which in existing conditions is the only hope of improving education in Higgeria, I personally hope that effect may be given to the desires of the Southern Higgerian Government in this important matter of gaining control over the starting of bush schools.
- (3) The augrestion in Mr Grier's memorandum that the beard should be invested with wide executive powers' may come some difficulty. I am not sure whether, except he the one satter of licensing schools, its functions will differ greatly from the Advisory Boards that are being set up elsowhere. It a provious meeting of the Committee some discussion took place whether an Advisory Board should be advisory to the Government would definitely prefer that it should be advisory to the Covernor. The experiment seems worth trying.
- (4) The most important duty of the Board is stated to be to devise unitable curricula for schools. This is a function that would naturally belong to an Advisory Beard if it was set up.
- that in Higeria the Board should have power to impose these standards and to license schools. Could it not be provided that the Covernment would in these matters act on the advice of the Board.
- (6) The language is paragraph 16 of Mr Grier's memorand which deals with the training of touchers is abbiguous. Training institutions would naturally come under the control of the Board in respect of curricula etc. but it does not seen to me desirable that the Board should itself under take

Ma for Ornsby-Gere

undertake the responsibility for conducting any institutions. These should be managed by either Coverment or missions or, where it seems desirable by some joint body set up for the perpense. The Beard should not, in my opinion, be made responsible for the actual conduct of any educational work.

- (Y) I do not think that the establishment of the Sourd would, as H.S. suggests, render the post of Director of Education unnecessary. He would be needed to direct covernment inspection and the carrying on of such Government schools as exist.
- (6) It does not seem to me necessary that Government should comit itself to the position that it will open no more elementary schools. The question at this stage does not meed to be decided one way or the other. What seems to me thoroughly sound in the Eigerian proposals is the intention to begin by using any additional funds that may be available to improve the schools already in existence instead of neglecting them for something new.
- (9) The most exiginal and most interesting thing in the Hismins proposals seems to me to be the suggestion of special grants to missions to enable them to provide adequate supervision for their own work. There is ample room for experiment in African countion and this seems to me an experiment that is well worth trying and that, if it is successful, may register a very important advance.
- As I understand it, the proposal is simply a grant-in-aid for a special purpose, and that the most practically useful and rewarding purpose for which a grant could be given A good educationalist at the head of each of the principal missions, giving his whole time to the work, sould quickly bying about radical improvement. He could accomplish far more from within than a Government inspector coul! from without the could perment the whole educational work of the mission with sound education.
- As in the case of other grants. Severage t should make the grant only if the desired conditions are fulfilled. It should eatisfy itself that the ran appointed has the necessary qualifications and that he is freed from a Derresponsibilities to give his time to this work.

Major Ormsby-Gore

Such men meed not be new to the country. Each mission may have already a suitable man, who has the necessary educational amplifications or could acquire them by six months or a year's study. Even if some new men have to be brought is, the same necessity would arise if the work had to be done by Government by largely im reasing its inspecting staff.

The language of Mr Grier in paragraph 13 of his memorandum is ambiguous. He speaks of the supervisors as being appointed by the Beard and subject to it, and later as being appointed by the missions. In my opinion they should be appointed by the missions only and be responsible to the mission authorities, the Government being content with satisfying itself as to their suitability and the efficiency with which they do their work.

- (10) Government inspection of schools, as H.E. points out, would still be needed. This is not the function of the supervisors, Their appointment is advisable simply on the ground that the appointment of a really sound educationalist in each mission, devoting his whole time to the improvement of the schools, is in fact the single step which more rapidly than eny other would lead to the remedying of the lamentable state of elementary education in Southern Higgsia.
- (II) It seems to me desirable to treat the nestion of the appointment of the supervisors as quite distinct from that of the Board. The supervisor need not necessarily the the representative of a mission on the Board, though in practice in most cases he would be, since he would be the best educationalist in the mission.

I um.

Yours very sincerely,

(8pa.) J. ". Clar m

National Assembly of the Church of England.

Missionary Council.

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Buhop of Salisbury.

Rev Garfield H Williams, O.B.E. M.B., B.S.

he Rev. David Jenks. M.A.

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Colonial Office.

2 January, 1925,

Dear Sir Frederick,

I am very anxious to circulate together with the Agenda for the next Heeting a statement about the Higerian proposals which will help us to discuss the important points and to arrive at a resolution embodying the recommendations of the Semmittee to the Semmetary of State.

I should be very much obliged to you for your suggestion

Downing Street, // January, 1925.

Bir.

I am directed by the Chairman to inform you that
the 9th Mesting of the Advisory Committee on Native
Education in Tropical Africa will be held at the
Colonial Office at 10.30 on Briday morning 9th January.

I have the honour to be,

sir.

Your obedient servant,

ELORD BLENOP OF LIVERPOOL

SEOP BIDTILL, C.S. E.

B. B. D. ERGARD, C.C. E., G., C.B., D.S.O.,

F. JAMES CURRIE, K. B. E., G. M. G.,

R. NICHAEL RATLER, K. C. B. E., O.B.,

R. REVERIED DE GARVIELD WILLIAMS, O.S. E.

STRACHY, 154.

J. MILITER, 154.

C. BOTTOLLEY .ESQ. .

J.F.N. GREEN ESQ., G.F. SEEL, ESQ., (MAJOR H.VISCHER.)

I am directed by the Claiman to inform for has be que huching DRAFT. of the Advisory Committee on Natin lancation in Tropical Africa how he held at the Colonial Office at 1030 on hiday morning to 9: January I have to homme to be

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