

E. AFRICA

C.O.

9540

26 FEB 24

423

Joint East Africa Board

Date

14th Feb, 1924

CIRCULATION

No.  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Asst. U.S. of S.

Military contributions from E. Africa

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

Submits memo

already paid with

Previous Paper

(Army Exp)

MINUTES

the same

100  
4416/24  
Uga

We shall not get the Treasury contribution of the arrangements agreed upon 5.0 million £3,500,000 has been passed, & on that he had another appointment & that they will be cancelled, I understand, come up before a Ministry

12/27/24

Jan 29 24

Recd - 23 APR 1924 24/2899/24

S.P.A.

Subsequent Paper

12209 11/28  
11/25

Memorandum on Military Contributions  
from East Africa.



1. The Joint East African Board have learnt that contributions towards the cost of the War are being exacted from some of the East African Governments, and they have noticed that provision is made in this year's Uganda Estimates for a payment on account.
2. The Joint East African Board consider that to exact these contributions at a time when these Crown Colonies require all the capital they can obtain for development, is a policy which cannot possibly be justified. So long as these Colonies are compelled to cover either their ordinary or extraordinary expenditure with the help of grants-in-aid or by means of loans with or without the guarantee of the British Government, it simply means that money is being loaned by this country to the Colony to repay the British Government.
3. After a full discussion of the subject at their Eighth Meeting held on January 9th, at which all their members were present, the Joint East African Board unanimously passed a resolution to urge the cancellation of the decision that Kenya and Uganda should be called upon to make payments to the Imperial Treasury on account of War expenditure.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

February, 1924.

to general interests, it is  
where any idea that  
either S. H. or S. H. or  
degress, or to the effect  
in which such authority  
could be exercised.

They have in fact a  
no weight in matters as to  
the way in which we do  
find ourself for  
industry and harbors  
development.

They would be to be sure that  
ours is a regulation on  
any subject, if they are  
allowed to go beyond that  
in these antipodia the  
S. H.'s proper domain  
and, I fear, gain  
very little in return.

W. J. S. 24

This body has clearly talked a good deal

of course. As I have seen had to be  
known that they were not doing, but it will  
probably be some time before they understand this  
(We want to keep something of the sort many years  
ago than the best African just come to the world.)

It has been acknowledged. ? P. H. - C. S. March 7. 24

W. J. S.

These minutes will interest you  
as it will fall to your lot to deal with the City

Put by?

H. J. S.

7/11/24

at once  
24/3

C. O.  
9541  
133  
18 FEB 24

*Act? ditto  
This memo - sent on 4  
the Board*

1. The Joint East African Board consider that the time has not yet arrived for final decisions in regard to East African Railway Administration and Policy, the following steps might with advantage be taken in the meantime.
2. The Tanganyika Central Railway should be placed under a specific administration on similar lines to that already adopted for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and removed from the direct control of the Governor and Secretariat. In this regard the Joint Board finds itself in full agreement with the Report of the Ronaldshay Committee as to the "debureaucratisation" and "commercialising" of the Railways.
3. The Tanga Railway and Tanga Harbour should be handed over to the Uganda Railway Administration for the time being, to be worked in conjunction with the Kenya-Uganda Railways. There would be no difficulty in accounting to the Government of Tanganyika for the profit or loss resulting from the operation of that portion of the railways lying in Tanganyika Territory, and the resultant economy and efficiency would be very great.
4. The Joint East African Board suggest that whenever Railway or Harbour extensions are under consideration, they might be given an opportunity of being heard on the subject as it is most desirable that the very best use should be made of any funds available for East African development, whether granted by the British Parliament or subscribed by the British public.

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February, 1924.

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JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

February, 1924.

Memorandum of Customs Union for  
East African Territories.

C. O.

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1955

1. The Joint East African Board after a careful study of the whole subject, are of opinion that it would be of great advantage to the East African Territories to have a full Customs Union, and they venture to put forward the following observations for the consideration of the Colonial Office.
  2. A single Customs Administration could work the three territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika (which already have identical tariffs) and the nett Customs revenue could be apportioned between the three Treasuries on the same principle as now worked in apportioning the nett Customs revenue of the Kenya-Uganda Customs Union between these two countries. The abolition of highly vexatious and costly trade barriers would involve no possible infringement of International Treaties, and would be to the advantage of every inhabitant of all three areas, and especially of the native consumers upon whom, as the ultimate buyers of more than 80 per cent of the imports, the real burden mainly falls of paying, indirectly, for the present costly separate system.
- It is submitted that this first step towards a complete Customs Union throughout East Africa might be taken without any delay. The Joint East African Board has noted with great satisfaction that the Ronaldshay Committee's report (just published) lays much stress upon the "urgent need" for this step.
3. The present Customs Convention between the three Territories for free trade in Local Produce would of course continue automatically to operate within such Customs Union.
  4. It is further considered desirable that the possibility of extending the East African Customs Union to Zanzibar and Nyasaland, and possibly later on to North-Eastern Rhodesia,

should

should be studied; in particular, the Convention in regard to free exchange of local produce might be extended at once to Zanzibar and Nyassaland, as this would enable Nyassaland to for her tobacco in East Africa before this market find a growing market is absorbed by American interests.

JOINT EAST AFRICAN BOARD.

February, 1924.