

(18)

Sera

KENYA
19110

C.O.
19119
20 29 21

187

FORM 264
KENTH

AMANI INSTITUTE

1921

Encloses memoranda by Director of Agriculture and the Director of Chemical Research. Trust sum of 4000 is made will cover necessary expense incurred in 1921 and will prove sufficient for requirements until such time as joint recommendations are put forward.

KENTH

Previous Paper.

110830/21

*Mr. J. J. ...
Mr. J. J. ...
Mr. J. J. ...*

Indicates a 187/20 TR. no asked for
the following contributions:

- TT £3000
- Kenya £2000
- Uganda £1000
- Zanzibar £800
- Nyasaland £700

... have agreed (1921)
... have agreed £1000 (1924) ...
... have reduced to £2000

Zanzibar will contribute 4 to ...
Nyasaland ...

Kenya have provided £2000 for ...

*Copy sent to ...
...
...
...*

Subsequent Paper
25604

So far as I understand the representation
of the various countries should not and I mean
up a table showing the points of the
institute.

Don't mention on 6/20/20 that
to show there is no need in and not
crossed after a while - (any of) being
at present

I don't see any sense in the
meeting. As long as I am at present with
you (referred to) as a member
and 1000 or more

? I like the idea of a meeting of the
to be a meeting of representatives
arranged to meet in London and discuss
the various proposals in connection

1877

no. 1742

have discussed this with her
brother, and think that the
next thing to do is to send
copies of the various proposals
& memoranda to Sir D. Prain and
ask him to consider them. I suggest
that when he has done so the

question of might be discussed here
with him

Do this in the first instance
C.J. 2.5.20

I am afraid I can't assist
that though I should be pleased further
to hear that in the collection of
the Treasury relating to the
T.T. of Japan and other
things given by £500 (for the grant
any 30 oct?)

Let's see.

This confirms the view I expressed on 10/30. We
can proceed as proposed, but the risk there is a
great one & trouble. The dietetic & American
is opposed to an ally is the chief
One great advantage of an ally (American)
with 50 per cent of the sale of the

As proposed by me & J.P.

at me.
J.P.
J.P.

Attorney & Protectorate of Kenya,
East-Africa-Protectorate.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
NAIROBI,
BRITISH EAST AFRICA

No. 264

C O
1919
21 February, 1921.
Mr
P. 20 - P. 21

Sir,

Director of
Agriculture,
10. 1920.
Director of
Research,
of 6. 12. 20.
Director of
Agriculture,
3 Jan. 1921.

With reference to Colonel Notley's despatch No. 1235 of 1st November, 1920, on the subject of the Ammi Institute, I have the honour to inform you that the question of the participation by this Colony in the proposed scheme for extending the scope of the Institute to include all East African dependencies has been fully considered, memoranda on the subject by the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Chemical Research respectively having been laid before the Legislative Council.

I enclose for your information copies of the papers referred to, together with one of a further letter from the Director of Agriculture. I agree with you that before further expenditure is decided upon, it is desirable that representatives of the territories which will be served, and which will, it is assumed, be expected to contribute largely to the expenses

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
WINSTON CHURCHILL, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
DOWNING STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

* Item in the name of the...
article 10/30/21

expenses of the Institute, should meet and draw up a scheme on the spot.

3. I am informed that for the present the Amani Institute has been placed under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika Territory, and I therefore assume that no great immediate extension of its activities is contemplated.

4. I trust, in consequence, that the sum of £2000 which has been approved in the draft Estimates to cover any necessary expenditure that may be incurred in 1951, as being the full amount which this Colony can afford at present, will prove to be sufficient for immediate requirements until such time as the other Administrations concerned may meet and put forward their joint recommendations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your humble obedient servant,

Richard Northey

GOVERNOR.

(Ref. No. 104/50).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
(P.O., Box No. 135).
N A I R O B I.

14th October, 1920.

The Hon'ble Ag. Chief Secretary.
-Through-
The Hon'ble Ag. Treasurer.

191

re: Contribution from Kenya Colony
towards the erection of the Muri
Institute - GERMANIA TERRITORY.

Ref. your Min. S. 21802/2 of 29-9-20.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the advantages which would accrue to Tropical Agriculture in the East African territories from the establishment of an Agricultural Research Institute. They have been fully and ably expressed in Sir David Brain's letter of June 28th, and referred to in the despatch of the Secretary of State No. 1154 of 11-8-1920.

2. I regret that I was unable to comment upon the proposals with a personal knowledge of the Institute itself, its buildings and equipment, and facilities generally, but I have perused a report upon it by the late Director of Agriculture and have had the advantage of conferring with him upon the subject.

3. I understand the position to be as follows:-
about £20,000 have been spent upon buildings, which are good, [redacted] and a further considerable sum has been expended on scientific apparatus and laboratory equipment generally.

The Muri Institute is however distant from rail about 20 or 22 miles and the climatic conditions are unhealthy. The site was apparently chosen by the Germans before the railway was built otherwise it would almost certainly have been placed within easy

railway communication, and though it was considered to be more healthy than the coastal belt it is undoubtedly an unhealthy region. For that reason the greatest efficiency could not be expected from the staff and these conditions of life would not appeal to many Officers.

In other respects e.g. soil, scope for development etc. the property has, according to my information, nothing in particular to commend it. 192

4. I would therefore advise that before the different Governments are committed to the proposed scheme at Anani an enquiry should be made with a view to ascertaining whether the place is having regard to all considerations the best suited for the purpose.

5. In my opinion it is most important that an institution of this kind should be close to railway communication. It should also be healthy for Europeans in all respects and it should possess suitable conditions for the work to be carried out.

At no individual place could conditions be found which would be applicable to the whole area served, but in respect of higher research work it is not essential that cultural conditions representative of the whole vast area of territory should be secured. Material and information would be furnished from different parts of the various territories, and while the institution should possess "grounds" suitable for such field culture as has to be undertaken to serve laboratory needs I would not advise that experimental trials in the ordinary sense should be included in the main functions of the institution. These can with greater advantage be undertaken by the various Departments of Agriculture at Experiment.

Experiment Stations in different parts of the territories which they serve.

6. With regard to the scheme submitted I would offer the following remarks:-

It contemplates a very wide field of scientific work under one control. As no Director or Assistant Director can claim to be an authority on more than one branch I consider that men possessing the highest attainments of proved ability in research work should be appointed to all the branches. For the services of such men a salary of \$2000 per annum will require to be paid.

The success or failure of an Institute of the kind under consideration will depend largely upon the caliber of the officers appointed and upon the financial support rendered.

I am of opinion that a Secretary of Personal Assistance competent to deal with correspondence, routine administration, and the compilation of records should be attached to the staff. It is important that scientific investigators should be relieved as far as possible of work of this sort.

7. It should not be assumed that by the establishment of the Institute it would mean the services of any single officer at present employed in this Department can be dispensed with though with the assistance afforded by it certain additional appointments in the future may be found desirable.

8. It is suggested that the Institute under consideration be regarded as supplementary to the present various Departments of Agriculture. It should be recognized that higher agricultural research which application is met in these territories, be recognized authorities to whom various Departments of Agriculture would appeal.

9. It is essential that this Department should maintain its Divisions dealing with scientific research and experiment work as applied to the Agricultural Industry of this Colony. It would be futile to attempt to deal at Amali with scientific investigations in connection with which a knowledge of local conditions and practice and, as not infrequently happens, "field observations" are essential.

10. I regard the proposal to transfer the Chemical Department "en bloc to Amali" as wholly impracticable. I am afraid that the needs of different Departments in respect of chemical work and chemical services, which have to be rendered to the community, have not been appreciated.

I agree, however, that the Institute should have its chemical side for the study and investigation of problems in soil and plant chemistry in regard to which little is at present known in the African Tropics.

11. I would express regret that Sir David Prain has been obliged to refer to the duties which technical and scientific officers have been called upon to perform at different times. The Secretary of State has referred to the matter in para. 4 of his Despatch and has explained difficulties which have existed. With a better knowledge of local conditions; shortage of staff and funds for laboratories and equipment, and above all the disorganisation of work brought about during the period of the war, those deficiencies might not have been urged in support of recommendations to establish an Agricultural Research Institute at Amali. That phase has I hope passed in respect of the duties which officers of this Department will be called upon to perform.

12. The Director may be assured of the co-operation of officers of this Department, and of the scheme features envisaged, calculated to keep the scientific workers both

at Assani and under each Department of Agriculture ^{of} informed the work being undertaken and contemplated / to prevent overlapping and waste of effort, will doubtless receive consideration.

13. In my experience of administering and co-ordinating the work of a large staff of scientific and technical Officers no step has proved so helpful as that of holding periodic Conferences of the Officers concerned in any particular branch of work, e.g. of Chemists, of Botanists, and Mycologists and of Entomologists etc.,

14. I would advise that the establishment of an Agricultural Research Institute should be supported financially by the Government but that before any commitment is made the suitability of Assani for that purpose and the advisability of establishing the Institution elsewhere should be enquired into.

15. I should be surprised if, having regard to the difficulty of securing the services of scientific workers, which exist at present and to the delays which inevitably occur in organizing the work of a large institution of the kind under consideration, an expenditure of £10000 per annum could be wisely spent within the next two or three years.

I am unable to state, owing to the paucity of the information furnished, what contribution should suffice for the present, but I would expect that a contribution of about £500 and not exceeding £1000 should suffice to meet the demands from this Colony for the next financial year.

16. I would add that in my opinion it would be inadvisable to proceed with the scheme until the different Governments concerned and the Colonial Research Committee can see their way to support the Institution liberally and continuously.

nothing is so harmful to, and brings so much discredit upon
research work, the value of which is usually not immediately
realized, as a struggle with "ways and means" to carry it
on with continuity and with inadequate facilities.

196

A. H.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.

Sep. 29/20.

Chemical Research Dept.,

Nairobi,

6/11/20.

To the

Hon. Mr. Chief Secretary.

Sir,

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN EASTERN AFRICA
AND THE NEARBY HORN OF AFRICA

I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum upon the above subject.

I am strongly of the opinion that the moment has arrived for placing scientific research upon a sound basis in Eastern Africa, and, as the proposals for amalgamation of effort in this work, now being carried out independently by various departments in the different Provinces, has been made by Sir David Lewis and recommended by Viscount Buxton, the views of one who has endeavoured during the past nine years to inaugurate research in East Africa may not be without value at this juncture.

I would have been glad to discuss these views with His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council, and with His Excellency's permission I should like a copy to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

I have, etc.

V. M. F. [Signature]
Director of Chemical Research

(By V.H. Kiphany, Director of Chemical Research).

The proposals for the organisation of scientific research in Eastern Africa made by Sir David Prain and supported by the Secretary of State (C.O. Despatch, Kenya 10.154 of August 11, 1920) are of such importance to the development of the Colonies and Protectorates concerned, that they must receive the closest attention of every person interested in the future prosperity of Eastern Africa.

Perhaps my nine years' experience of scientific effort in East Africa may qualify me to speak on the subject.

2. Briefly stated, the scheme is as follows:

In Tanganyika Territory there exists the Amani Institute, founded by the German Government at great expense for the prosecution of scientific research. This Institute commanded international respect. It has now come under British control, and our self-esteem as a nation demands that we shall show that our appreciation of science and capacity for original research are no less than those of our former enemies.

Scientific activity must, therefore, flourish in Eastern Africa as much under British as it did under German rule.

The Amani Institute was the focus of scientific activity in German East Africa, and, as it is reported that considerably over £100,000 had been expended there by the Germans it is obvious that, as a centre, it excelled anything the British have done in East Africa for the advancement of science.

3. Now that it has been realized that scientific research cannot be subordinated to commercial or industrial departments the proposal to reorganise by a series of various scientific units or centres, or other departments in the adjacent Protectorates, the establishing an independent scientific institution for Eastern Africa, is one which cannot fail to command attention.

4. It must be clearly understood that the scheme purports to be comprehensive, in so far as scientific research having a possible agricultural application is concerned, and that it shall absorb all such scientific work and workers now existing in the Protectorates interested. It is not intended that Amani should be merely something in addition to what is already existing, but that it should centralise and organise botanical, entomological and chemical research throughout the five Protectorates.

Sir David Prain states (top Page 10): "It is vital to the success of the Institute at Amani that every Department of Agriculture in East Africa shall co-operate loyally with that Institution. To ensure this, all possibility of friction, and the maintenance of rival workers might engender, must at the outset be removed."

Again (top Page 9): "In British East Africa there is at present a Chemical Department, which can be transferred en bloc to Amani."

The whole of paragraph 10 of Sir David Prain's letter is devoted to indicating the position of Amani in relation to other Departments, and it is very clear that all research workers shall be brought into the proposed independent Institution.

APPRECIATION OF THE SCHEME.

5. A worker in any branch of science must realise the absurdity of being limited in his researches - be they upon rocks, plants, insects, animals or other objects - by a straight line drawn across the map, when that straight line marked the boundary of political control between two nations, to cross it naturally presented difficulties; if there are difficulties now they are of our own making. To recognise such purely political boundaries as limits for scientific research when the Territory on either side is under one supreme control is indefensible.

6. That portion of Africa lying between the Nile River on the north and the Zambezi River on the south, from the Indian Ocean on the east to the Great Lakes on the west, constituted of

in relationship to local conditions, then by far the greater part of the experimental work must be done outside the Anani Institute.

9. The great point about East Africa is the variety of environment - hot and moist littoral, hot and dry interior, cool, dry highlands, cool and wet higher zone, cold with frost up to perpetual snow. This variety in environment provides a great field for research in plant physiology, and I have taken advantage of the facilities afforded by the Uganda Railway for transport to establish the equatorial experimental stations which, when complete, will afford a unique opportunity for research in plant physiology. These stations are arranged at various altitudes, from sea level up to 9,000 feet, in rainfall from 19 inches to 70 inches, and afford incomparably better facilities for research in plant physiology etc. than could a fixed centre.

10. As regards plant pathology, the importance of climate in determining the incidence of fungoid or other disease is paramount, and pathology must be studied in relationship to environment, and, therefore, principally outside Anani.

11. Plant breeding to produce useful varieties of crops cannot be carried out exclusively at one place. At Anani one might work on sugar cane and certain varieties of beans and maize, but it would be useless to attempt wheat, flax, potatoes etc.

12. Entomology, like mycology, must be studied in relation to climate and life histories and habits could often not be worked out until long series of observations in the particular area infected had been made. Much of the work would, therefore, have to be carried out away from the Institute.

13. As regards Chemistry, centralisation is admirable, and it is of no consequence where the chemical laboratory is situated. Transport facilities constitute the dominant factor. It would be quite impossible, however, to remove the Chemical Research Department en bloc to Anani. Immediate delivery of samples from the equatorial experimental stations is necessary, and communication with Anani is at present possible only once a week.

Again, "the maintenance of rival workers" would become necessary as the services of highly trained chemists are required by so many departments of Government, and to specify that a chemist should not do research work in order to avoid rivalry with the Amari staff would mean that no competent and self-respecting chemist would be found to undertake the necessary routine work required both by Government departments and the public.

14. As pointed out in paragraph 9, the study of the environment is of fundamental importance. No progress can be made in the study of the distribution of plants, fungoid diseases, or insects without correlation with the environment. Meteorology is, therefore, of prime importance, and cannot be left to the present haphazard methods of observations. Soils, moreover, constitute a very important factor in plant life which cannot be studied thoroughly without studying at the same time the rocks from which they have been derived. Hence, geology must be included as an essential study in connection with the environment of plants.

15. A less important objection than that of centralization and omission of the study of the principle factors in environment is that of the term "agricultural research". It is not pedantry that inclines me to draw attention to the fact that agriculture is an art. In these days it is largely based on scientific principles, as are most other arts. Now, research is diligent seeking for principles or laws of nature and must, therefore, pertain to science rather than art. If there is such a thing as agricultural research it should surely be the province of the agriculturist. To give the title Agricultural Research Institute to Amari seems to be incorrect and more calculated to alienate sympathy from agriculturists than to gain their support, since they are so carefully excluded from having any control. "Scientific Research Institute" would seem more appropriate.

16. I may summarize my criticisms briefly thus:--

The scheme though excellent in principle, does not go far enough. As detailed it would necessitate the maintenance of local scientific research under different authorities, and fails to take sufficient cognisance of the immense diversity of conditions obtaining within the sphere of influence.

EXPANSION OF SIR DAVID PRAIN'S PRINCIPLE.

17. Scientific research that in its nature is independent of local environment can best be carried out in temperate climates. In a tropical country, therefore, only those problems will be attacked which are affected by environment, and for any such work to be valuable the accurate observation and recording of the various factors in the environment constitute an essential part of the work. The sphere of work with which we are concerned embraces most branches of science, but leaves to other agencies the care of the diseases of men and animals, excepting in so far as study of the distribution and life history of insects is of great importance in human and veterinary pathology.

18. The obvious sphere of a scientific research organisation in Eastern Africa is to obtain knowledge of

- 1. The geographical features - mountains, plains, valleys, swamps, lakes, rivers and the soils.
- 2. The geological formation.
- 3. The climatology.
- 4. The flora and fauna, and its relationship to 1, 2 & 3.
- 5. The fauna and flora of the lagoon and adjacent ocean.
- 6. The improvement of those factors contributory to the well-being of man, his health, by controlling disease carrying insects; food and clothing, by introduction of new plants or improvement of existing crops by controlling diseases, by selection and acclimatisation; also by bringing to light the food stores in the seas. (Stock, i.e. domesticated animals, is left to other agencies.)

19. In a hot country exploration must form a large part of a research programme. How much is known of the flora, fauna or rocks in any of the five Protectorates? While the careful study of the relationship of plants may not appeal to the unscientific even as a very profitable pursuit it is nevertheless that digging for coc-

which is ever rewarded in some measure, whereas concentration upon doing something immediately useful, that scratching for facts, popularly known as economic research, may put a little more money into some other person's pocket but rarely adds to that wider appreciation and understanding of nature upon which the continued uplifting of the human race depends.

20. The wider scheme, therefore, is to organize the search for knowledge set forth in paragraph 18. To appoint a sufficiently large staff to make any appreciable progress in such an undertaking would be impossible with the funds available, but I propose to invoke the aid of the officers in the services of the associated Governments. There are three "special qualifications" open to officials in the Kenya Colony service - survey, languages and law. Now, were the survey qualification - topographical, as it is generally described - merged in a "geographical" with a bonus attached, it is highly probable that a large number of officers would take the trouble to acquire competence in describing and mapping districts through which they passed, and, on the practical side, making photographic records and collecting specimens of rocks, soils, plants, insects etc. If a further annual bonus were given for efficient services rendered I have no doubt as to sufficient supply of keen observers and intelligence agents in all parts of the five Protectorates. The Diploma in Geography of Oxford University might be taken as a model of the local qualification, but modified and simplified to meet local requirements. Special training would be given by the members of the staff in collecting and recording, and a handbook could be produced with sections written by the chief officers of the department giving guidance in practical matters and a bibliography to help those wishing to pursue their studies further. No doubt a periodical would be published still further to stimulate interest and help observers.

21. The scientific staff would obtain from these correspondents that information which would enable them to arrive

their own field work most suitably, and the museum of botany, entomology and geology would in time become most valuable as a result of the contributions of such correspondents.

22. I have found that it is possible to train natives to become competent meteorological observers. The Superintendent of the Kabete Reformatory has succeeded in a marvellous way in training natives to read instruments and record data in a methodical manner. This makes it possible to organise a system of meteorological stations on a large scale at a very moderate cost. The upkeep of a station taking almost every conceivable observation would not cost more than about £25 per annum.

By re-organising the present meteorological service and instituting 50 to 100 new stations suitably distributed throughout the five Protectorates a good beginning could be made of the study of East African climatology.

23. The organisation of the service would be as follows:-

1. Headquarters. - Central clearing house for correlating all returns. Comparison of plants grown at the various experimental stations. Central laboratories for chemical, biological and mineralogical work. General museum of botany, geology, entomology, maps, photographs etc. Library. Clerical staff. Publications. A large experimental station and botanic garden should be attached.
2. Experimental Stations. - These would be distributed throughout the five Protectorates in such a way as to take advantage of the diversity of soil and climatic conditions which the countries afford.
3. Laboratories. - Provincial headquarters in each Protectorate would have a general laboratory.
4. Marine Biological Stations. - Probably situated at Mombasa. A sub-station for fresh water at one of the lakes.
5. Meteorological stations. - An experimental station and weathered over the whole country, according to a definite plan. Observations by trained natives, with supervision from local correspondents.
6. Intelligence Department. - Officers in the services receiving a bonus after qualifying for collecting plants, insects, root nodules, soils etc. photographing and describing districts etc.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.

In preparing an estimate of the cost of the scheme it has only been possible to consider the annual maintenance. Until a

A scheme has been made of existing laboratories and experimental stations in the five Protectorates no estimate of capital expenditure can be made.

From the following estimate it would seem that a comprehensive scheme for exploration and research could be maintained, in its initial stages at least, upon a vote not exceeding one per cent of the revenues of the associated Protectorates. Of the £50,000 estimated cost of the maintenance of the complete organisation it is probable that something approaching £35,000 will actually be provided in the estimates of the Protectorates 1921, for scientific services which would come within the scope of the Eastern African Scientific Service, so that the organisation and development of research is not improbably dependent upon an additional £15,000 a sum which I feel sure would be provided from Imperial sources if the five Protectorates find it impossible to increase the proposals they have already entertained for scientific work in 1921.

25. ESTIMATE:

Meteorology.

Chief Meteorologist	£.
Meteorologist	500
Works (2) at £350	700
	<u>£ 1,200</u>

Botany.

Plant Physiologist	£.
3 Asst. Plant Physiologists	1,500
Chief Mycologist	500
3 Asst. Mycologists	1,500
Chief Plant Breeder	500
3 Asst. Plant Breeders	1,500
	<u>£ 7,000</u>

Entomology.

Chief Entomologist	£.
2 Snr. " at £700	1,400
3 Jnr. " at £500	1,500
	<u>£ 3,700</u>

Chemistry.

Chief Chemist	£.
3 Snr. Chemists at £700	2,100
5 Jnr. " at £580	2,900
	<u>£ 5,000</u>

Geology.

Chief Geologist	...	...	850
1 Senior at £700	...	...	700
2 Juniors at £500	...	...	1,000
			<u>£2,550</u>

Marine Biology.

Chief Biologist	...	...	850
2 Asst. Biologists at £500	...	...	1,000
			<u>£1,850</u>

Clerical and I.A.V.

Secretary	...	...	700
Librarian, (linguist)	...	...	500
4 Clerks at £300	...	...	1,200
10 field assistants at £300	...	...	3,000
			<u>£5,400</u>

Officers total	...	...	28,100
Commissioner	...	...	500
Dy. Commissioner	...	...	250

£28,850Other Charges.

50 new meteorological stations at £25	...	...	1,250
20 experimental stations at £250	...	...	5,000
Branch Labs: 5 at £200	...	...	1,000
Marine Labs: 2 at £250	...	...	500
Headquarters lab.	...	...	750
7 per cent. salaries for house allowance, say	...	...	4,000
Travelling allowance —			
Local travelling	...	...	3,000
Passages	...	...	1,500
Bonuses: 50 at £50	...	...	2,500
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,500

£20,900GRAND TOTAL £49,750CONCLUSION.

26. In conclusion I would recapitulate the expanded scheme of Six-Da in Prain as follows:-

1. Scientific research and exploration in the Urandi, Tumbuka Territory, Zambezi and the ... would be undertaken.

2. A central headquarters would be required and provincial headquarters in the various Provinces also would

also be necessary. Plans might be either the general headquarters or the Provincial headquarters for Tanganyika Territory.

3. The expanded scheme provides for acquiring a full knowledge of the geological formation, the soils, the climatology, the flora and fauna of all the five Protectorates, and the biology of the adjacent ocean and the Great Lakes. It provides for ~~scientific~~ the study of the distribution and life history of insects in a special manner as this is a subject of special importance. It provides for scientific research upon the effect of an environment upon plants with its practical application of acclimatisation and selection of varieties suitable for different environments. It provides for the study of the distribution, life history, causes of attack and prevention thereof, of fungoid diseases. It provides for creating a large number of intelligence agents who shall collect, observe, and describe, objects of nature in all parts of each Protectorate.

4. The maintenance of the organisation is estimated to cost one per cent of the revenues of the Protectorates, and would be calculated to receive considerable financial support from Imperial funds.

(Sd) V.H. KIRKHAM,

DIRECTOR OF CHEMICAL RESEARCH.

Jan. 28th 1951.

Your Hon. Colonial Secretary,

208

Ref. your No. W/202/50 of 29/12/50.

I have read with interest the memo of the Director of Chemical Research on a scheme of "Scientific Research in Eastern Africa".

1. I regret that I am unable to follow his line of thought and argument as disclosed in paragraphs 5 to 15.

I have formed the impression that in some places, he has indicated his approval of the annual scheme and in others he has shown the impracticability of carrying out Sir D. Atkinson's proposals, and finally he makes proposals for exploration and research under a central head "Eastern Africa Scientific Research Service".

The recurrent annual expenditure is estimated at 250,000 but I have not seen what the service is made of the large capital expenditure which would be involved in giving effect to the scheme.

2. I do not propose at this stage to discuss the merits or demerits of Atkinson's scheme, as I can see no prospect for financial reasons of effect being given to these proposals in the near future. I should like to say that it is premature to discuss them until they can be more profitably looked into under circumstances which would be more appropriate than to be used for the purpose, and in the light of the developments which may then have taken place in respect of the organization of the services and the administration of the East African territories.

3. Meanwhile the immediate needs will be met and future requirements will not be prejudiced by support being given to the proposal for the establishment of Central Agricultural Research Institute for Tropical Agriculture.

I A H
Director of Agriculture,

Gov 1911/21 - Kenya

203

Copy 28694

12 May 1921

DRAFT.

The Director
of Botanical Gardens
Kenya

(31877)

MINUTE.

- Mr. MacCallister 10/5
- Mr. Machig 10/5
- Mr.
- Mr. Grindley
- Mr. B. Lambert
- Mr. B. Bond
- Mr. G. Piddell
- Col. Amery
- Mr. Church

- Gov. Tanganyika 400 c (5437)
- Gov. Kenya 1285 (59352)
- Gov. Nyasaland 358 8111 c (6498)
- Gov. Uganda 523 5711 c (61904)
- Gov. T.T. 577 24 000 c (4717)
- Gov. Kenya 264 28 211 c (19119)

Sir,

With reference to the letter from the Dept. of the 16th of August 1920 enclosing copies of despatches which had been addressed to the S. African Dependencies in the subject of the future of the African Institute

in the T.T. } an etc to
transmit by air the copies of
various despatches and memoranda
which have been received in reply

of an enquiry that when you have considered them the question might be discussed

at the Colonial Office.

(Signed) H. J. READ.