

1928

Kenya

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No. 15250

CLOSED
UNTIL ~~1979~~

C0533/378/15250/28

SUBJECT

Immigration into Kenya

Previous

20 3494/25

Subsequent

16360/30

FILE C.

1 Colonial Office 2
copy memorandum by Mr. Allen stating position
to date 31st May 25

This was prepared as the result of a
request of Mr. S. Schuster for info re
the above subject in the United Kingdom

P.S.

11/25/25

W. J. P.
Atene

Colonial Office 2
31st May 28
copy memorandum by Mr Allen showing position
to date

This was prepared as the result of a
request for 5. Schedule for info as to
the actual labour in the West Ind. C.S. 23

Part

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CONFIDENTIAL

Immigration into Kenya & Uganda

(36978/23)

In a despatch dated the 9th of August, 1923, the Secretary of State asked the Governor of Kenya to give early consideration to the question of immigration, and to formulate in consultation with the Govr. of Uganda proposals for giving effect to the policy (as stated in the White Paper ~~for~~ ^{of} 1923) which His Majesty's Government had decided upon for the protection of the economic interests of the natives in Kenya and Uganda. The proposals should set out fully the procedure which it is desired to adopt, and special consideration should be given to the method by which a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry can be best secured.

(52954/23)

The Governor of Uganda was at the same time asked to communicate with the Governor of Kenya with a view to arranging for a discussion for the formulation of proposals. ^{N.P.} In a telegram dated the 31st October, 1923, in which the Governor of Uganda concurred, the Governor of Kenya submitted proposals for a new Immigration Ordinance, and asked for approval, if possible, within eight days in order that the matter might be considered in the ^{next} ~~then~~ Session of the Legislative Council.

(52984/23)

The S. of S. replied on the 6th of November that he could not express any final opinion on a telegraphic summary of the measure, and that the time available gave no opportunity for consultation with the Secretary ^{of State} for India which was necessary before the Bill took effect. It was therefore suggested to the Governor

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Governor that the Bill should be published in the Gazette for information and comment in the ordinary way, copies to be sent to the S. of S. by the first mail, and also to the Government of India for their information. The telegram also included certain suggestions for the alteration of the Bill before publication, but these suggestions were not to be regarded as any final expression of the S. of S's. views, and might in some respects be based on mistaken readings of the telegraphic summary. They were directed mainly to avoidance of suspicion as to possibility of race discrimination in the administration of the law, especially with reference to "economic requirements of Colony" which might be regarded as repeating the economic suitability test objected to in the case of Southern Rhodesia.

The Bill was accordingly published in both Kenya and Uganda on the 23rd November, 1923. A copy of the telegraphic correspondence was sent to the India Office on the 17th November, 1923.

The India Office in a letter dated the 26th November, 1923, deprecated haste in dealing with the matter, and pointed out that the Bill embodied far-reaching changes of more than local interest, and that before the S. of S. could express his views, it would be necessary for him to consult the Government of India. In the opinion of the S. of S. for India (which the Government of India shared), it would be expedient that the Crown Colonies Committee be

set up in pursuance of the discussions of the previous Imperial Conference should be consulted. The views of the S. of S. for India could not be communicated for some time, and it was presumed that if the Bill were considered ^{as} ~~at the suggestion of~~ the then Legislative Council, the Government would be instructed to withhold assent to it if passed until these views had been considered. It was suggested, however, that it would be easier to effect any necessary changes in the Bill if it had not already been passed. The S. of S. for India also felt strongly that the Bill should be considered not by the existing Legislative Council, but by the Reformed Council.

(58512/23)

On the 30th November, ¹⁹²³ the Governor telegraphed that the only possible course appeared to be to pass the Election Bill in the last week in December and the Immigration Bill at a special session as soon as possible thereafter, but it should certainly not be postponed until the new Council met. The Governor stated that there was likely to be considerable opposition if the two Bills could not be passed simultaneously but that this would be greatly minimised if early assurance could be given that important points of principle would not be altered. He added that the Immigration Bill had been well received locally, and that there was no criticism of importance.

(58823/23)

On the 7th December, ¹⁹²³ the S. of S. telegraphed to the Governor of Kenya saying that he was being strongly pressed to secure postponement of the Immigration Bill on the ground that the time available was insufficient for adequate consideration. The S. of S. fully realised the extreme desirability of proceeding

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proceeding with the measure at the same time as the Election Bill, but that he wished at the same time to be able to say that other parts of the settlement contemplated by the White Paper were also being treated as matters of urgency and asked what was being done on those points. The telegram added that it might at any time be urged on the S. of S. that the White Paper, while recognising necessity for control of immigration, did not go further than to require the Governor of Kenya to submit proposals in consultation with the Governor of Uganda, and that it seemed that the Indian Committee, which was to discuss Colonial matters with the S. of S. might be appointed earlier than was expected, and that this possibility was being used as another argument against immediate action.

Copies of further telegraphic correspondence were sent to the India Office in a letter dated the 8th December¹⁹²³ in which it was pointed out that the arrangements indicated in the correspondence apparently allowed ample time for consideration of the general provisions of the new measure before the session of the Legislative Council was concluded. It was added, however, that if it were found that important points arose which could not be disposed of in the time available, the S. of S. would direct the Governor not to proceed with the Committee stage at the session in December, but to postpone that stage until a special session could

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be held in January. It was also pointed out that the Governor considered that it was not possible to postpone the measure until the new Council met, and the letter expressed the S. of S.'s opinion that for reasons which were given, he was unable to see any sufficient ground for postponement, or that any local advantage would be gained by such a postponement until ^{the measure} it could be considered by elected Indian members after the local general election. The S. of S. feared that the worst impression would be created if he were to agree to a proposal that the measure should be postponed pending consultation with the Indian Committee, since it was made clear at the Imperial Conference that no hope could be held out of the Kenya decisions being reversed, and postponement might imply that the possibility of their reversal was being seriously entertained.

A copy of the draft Bill as prepared for publication was received on the 10th December¹⁹²³ and on the 15th December¹⁹²³ a further despatch dated the 23rd November¹⁹²³ was received forwarding copies of the draft Bill as published for information. On the 12th of December the Governor telegraphed the substance of certain correspondence with the Indian Congress, who had expressed the general opinion that the draft Immigration Bill was designed to restrict the immigration into Kenya of Indians, but whose only specific objection was to the exclusion of immigrants because of reports received from outside the Colony. The Governor noted that although the Indians maintained their general objection to the White Paper, there was

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(59890/23)

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been rushed through without adequate opportunity of their considering it and making representations, and that, in these circumstances, it was impossible for the S. of S. except for grave and compelling reasons, to authorise the immediate passage of the Immigration Bill. The telegram therefore asked what would be the consequences in the Governor's opinion in the event of (a) the passing of both Bills being delayed beyond the 1st week in January, and (b) the passing of the Franchise Bill as proposed but postponement of introduction of Immigration Bill beyond first week in January.

(63022/23)

On the 27th December, 1923, the Governor telegraphed in reply to the S. of S.'s telegram of the 18th December explaining that he had delayed his reply in order to make full enquiry. The Governor reported that there was every probability of Indians refusing to take part in the elections, and that Mr. Varma had resigned from both Executive and Legislative Councils on general grounds, but that the passage of the Franchise Bill which is a generous measure in favour of the Indians, would doubtless do much to ease the position as regards the Indians. In reply to the enquiry at the end of the S. of S.'s telegram of the 18th December, the Governor said it was necessary for the Franchise Bill to be passed in the first week in January as otherwise there would be no time to hold elections before the 21st of February when the term of the existing Council expired. The feeling of the elected members was that if the Bill were introduced soon after without substantial amendments they would not oppose the passage of the Franchise Bill in the first week of January. The

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(60804)

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The Governor's personal opinion was that if the Franchise Bill were passed and any modification in the underlying principle of the Immigration Bill made shortly after (as a result of possible change of Government or from other political cause), it would mean the gradual revival of the whole controversy and opposition. The Colonists had every confidence in the S. of S. and the Government, but feared gravely that unless the Immigration Bill is passed soon after the Franchise Bill, the conditions beyond the S. of S.'s control might arise in England or India, and the principles of the Bill might be imperilled. All recognised the wisdom of not rushing the Bill through without consideration. The Governor said that the S. of S. would be able to conjecture what is likely to happen when the new Parliament meets. He pointed out that the India Office had now full month's consideration of the Bill, and only the S. of S. could judge whether he would be likely to be able to authorise introduction of that Bill at the earliest possible date in January and alternatively what likelihood there is of Immigration Bill being altered in machinery or principle. So long as they are satisfied that no modification will be made in the White Paper principles, the Colonists would not press for passage of or before January 15th 1924

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On the 29th December 1923, the S. of S. replied that he noted that the Franchise Bill would be introduced in the Session beginning the 31st

31st December, 1923, and assumed that the Bill would be passed during the same Session so as to give time for holding elections before the 21st February 1924. As regards the Immigration Bill, the S. of S. had now learned that the Viceroy's Council only received the text so late as 20th December 1923, and that the Government of India had made strong protest against introduction of Bill until they had had time to consider it and express their views: this protest was reinforced by the S. of S. for India, in view of specific statement made on the S. of S.'s behalf in the House of Commons on the 15th November that full opportunity for consideration by the Government of India would be given before the Bill was enacted. The S. of S. added that it was clear that more time must be given before the introduction of the Bill; and that the S. of S. for India pressed the Government of India for their views at the earliest possible moment, and the S. of S. would telegraph as soon as he could authorise the introduction of the Bill.

63022/23

The last telegram was accompanied by a further personal telegram from the S. of S. of the 29th December 1923 saying that the Governor would appreciate that he could only proceed without regard to the political contingencies here, and must request for delay of introduction of Bill solely upon the merits. He added that the S. of S. for India in supporting the appeal for more time for consideration had made it clear that postponement did not involve the question of modification of the principles laid down in the

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White Paper and members of the Legislative Council ^{might} be so informed.

(29/1223-4)

On the 31st of December, 1923, the India Office forwarded a telegram received from the Viceroy containing the preliminary opinion of the Government of India on the Immigration Bill. The letter stated that the S. of S. for India proposed to defer his own observations until he had received the considered views of the Government of India.

The following is a summary of the telegram from the Government of India, but it may be noted that a copy of the telegram had been communicated to the Colonial Office semi-officially before the despatch of the S. of S.'s telegram of the 29th December, ¹⁹²³ summarised above.

The Government of India stated that the text of the Bill did not reach them until the 20th of December, and they had no opportunity of discussing it in Council. Their preliminary opinion was ^{to the} ^{in effect} as follows:- 'The Bill makes no provision for exemption of persons proceeding to Uganda, and if such restrictions are contemplated, the Government of India must have time to consider them. Uganda cannot confer jurisdiction on Kenya Immigration Officer, and provision is necessary in this Ordinance for the exemption of persons proceeding to Uganda. As the terms of the Bill were so general, and discretion left to Immigration Officer so wide, its effect would depend on the manner of administration, and the Government of India felt that there was ^{no} ground for fear that its provisions are likely to be utilised mainly to exclude Indians.

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They are confirmed in this fear by the criterion as to the economic requirements of the Colony in Clause 9 and by the fact that the category of employees specially mentioned in the White Paper formed the bulk of Indian immigrants at present, although only a very small proportion of European immigrants. There was therefore an implied discrimination against Indians. The Indian share of the total trade of Kenya and Uganda amounted to one-fifth, and was capable of considerable expansion, and it would be an intolerable restriction on this trade if Indian merchants were restricted from employing persons of their own nationality. The principle that an employer is to be compelled to take employees of a different nationality in whom he may feel no confidence is dangerous, and the restrictions on the entry of business men went beyond the intention of the White Paper which contemplated restrictions on small traders only. These principles, if accepted, might lead to retaliation in India. The Bill does not correspond with the White Paper as regards the understanding that every application for entry would be subject to a strictly impartial examination by a Board on which Indians would be represented, as well as Arabs and natives; the decision in individual cases being left, subject only to the appeal to the Governor in Council, to the immigration officer who would presumably be a European. Deportation within three years coupled with the regulations about security and deposits all tended towards Indian immigration being virtually prohibited. No exemption is made as in the case of the Dominions, in favour of merchants, tourists and students visiting the Colony for temporary purposes and entering Colony in order to take up land in the proposed lowland reserve.

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reserve. Adequate provision is not made for these cases nor for Indians of agricultural classes. Strong exceptions must be taken to the enunciation of a new principle governing trade and commerce which is bound to have serious consequences, and if legislation is to be proceeded with many safeguards would be necessary to protect the Indian interests. The Government considered that in any case the Bill would be a perpetual source of friction between Kenya and India.

363/1923-4)

On the 17th of January ¹⁹²³ the S. of S. telegraphed to the Governor that the Immigration Bill had been considered in the Colonial Office, but the final views of the Government ^{of India} had not been received. The S. of S. was advised that the bill was open to serious objection in form and in particular it does not achieve its purpose, i.e. no immigrant could be excluded under its provisions who does not come within the category of prohibited immigrants under Clause 5 (4), that is, under provisions of the existing law. It was evident that the Bill would require revision and the S. of S. promised a despatch on the subject. In the meantime, the Bill must be left over, and statistics should be prepared shewing the number of persons of various races entering and leaving Kenya during 1923. ^{Acceptance of the telegram should be sent to the Governor of Kenya.}

In a despatch dated the 17th of January the S. of S. forwarded to the Governor a copy of a memorandum by one of his legal advisers as to the failure of the Bill, as drafted, to carry out its object of adding to the categories of prohibited immigrants under the existing law.

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This objection made it impossible to proceed at once with the enactment of a measure which, if the S. of S's legal advisers' view was correct, shewed obvious signs of hasty preparation. The despatch drew attention to other considerations arising chiefly from the examination of the Bill in the Colonial Office; the final observations of the Government of India not having yet been received. Exception was taken to the wording of the preamble of the Bill, and the Bill should in the first place have taken general powers of exclusion going on to provide that (1) persons within the categories mentioned in Clause 5 (1) were in any case to be excluded and (2) that other immigrants should only be admitted in accordance with the principles laid down. The Bill did not cover the objections that the administrative powers under the Ordinance would be centred in the Immigration and Employment Officer, and not in the Board, as contemplated in the White Paper. The provision in the Bill ^{at} the lines on which the administration of the Ordinance would proceed would be a matter of instructions by the Board was not sufficient to meet this point. Exception had been taken to an appeal lying only in the Governor in Council; no provision being made for appeal to the Court. The point that persons wishing to enter for purposes of agricultural occupations should be definitely brought within the operation of the Bill had not been sufficiently carried out by the new marginal note ("Trading and Farming Immigrants"). At the same time, it ^{was} to be understood even if no definite provision is made, that persons visiting the country for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of farming or other occupations (in particular natives ^{of India} going to Kenya in connection with the proposed

Lowlands

reserve. Adequate provision is not made for these cases, nor for Indians of agricultural classes. Strong exception must be taken to the enunciation of a new principle governing trade and commerce which is bound to have serious consequences, and if legislation is to be proceeded with many safeguards would be necessary to protect the Indian interests. The Government considered that in any case the Bill would be a perpetual source of friction between Kenya and India.

363/1923-4) On the 17th of January, the S. of S. telegraphed to the Governor that the Immigration Bill had been considered in the Colonial Office, but the final views of the Government had not been received. The S. of S. was advised that the bill was open to serious objection in form and in particular it does not achieve its purpose, i.e. no immigrant could be excluded under its provisions who does not come within the category of prohibited immigrants under Clause 5 (1), that is, under provisions of the existing law. It was evident that the Bill would require revision and the S. of S. promised a despatch on the subject. In the meantime, the Bill must be left over, and statistics should be prepared showing the number of persons of various races entering and leaving Kenya during 1923.

In a despatch dated the 17th of January 1924, the S. of S. forwarded to the Governor a copy of a memorandum by one of his legal advisers as to the failure of the Bill, as drafted, to carry out its object of adding to the categories of prohibited immigrants under the existing law.

This objection made it impossible to proceed at once with the enactment of a measure which, if the S. of S.'s legal advisers' view was correct, showed obvious signs of hasty preparation. The despatch drew attention to other considerations arising chiefly from the examination of the Bill in the Colonial Office; the final observations of the Government of India not having yet been received. Exception was taken to the wording of the preamble of the Bill, and the Bill should in the first place have taken general powers of exclusion going on to provide that (1) persons within the categories mentioned in Clause 5 (i) were in any case to be excluded and (2) that other immigrants should only be admitted in accordance with the principles laid down. The Bill did not cover the objections that the administrative powers under the Ordinance would be centred in the Immigration and Employment Officer, and not in the Board, as contemplated in the White Paper. The provision in the Bill ^{at} the lines on which the administration of the Ordinance would proceed would be a matter of instructions by the Board was not sufficient to meet this point. Exception had been taken to an appeal lying only in the Governor in Council; no provision being made for appeal to the Court. The point that persons wishing to enter for purposes of agricultural occupations should be definitely brought within the operation of the Bill had not been sufficiently carried out by the new marginal note ("Trading and Farming Immigrants"). At the same time, it ^{was} to be understood even if no definite provision is made, that persons visiting the country for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of farming or other occupations (in particular, natives going to Kenya in connection with the proposed Lowlands

(2269/23)

Lowlands settlement) are to be freely admitted. Attention was drawn to the stringent provision as to the penalties of an employer in the event of the employee becoming a prohibited immigrant. No provision is made in the printed draft for the case of persons entering Kenya in transit to other places, and particularly, Uganda, and the amendment subsequently communicated did not go far enough. The provision that the liability for giving security by cash deposits should be a matter of administrative discretion was particularly open to objection. Reference was made to the repeal clause and the S. of S. expressed the opinion that it would not be equitable to apply the new measure retrospectively. The despatch referred to the request in the S. of S's telegram of the 17th of January that the Governor should examine the actual position as to the immigration and emigration of persons of various races from Kenya; and also, in regard to the reference in the bill to the requirements of the Colony, as distinct from the economic interests of the African, asked for a further explanation as to the classes of persons which would be excluded under this description, and would not equally be excluded as competing unduly with the interests of the natives.

(363/23 4)

(4712/24)

On the 29th of January, the Governor enquired by telegraph whether the despatch promised by the S. of S. had been posted and whether the views of the Indian Government had been obtained as the then Council would terminate on the 20th of February and it was very advisable that the Bill should be introduced, if possible,

before

(4712/24)

before that date.

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The S. of S. replied on the 31st of January, 1924, that his despatch was sent by the mail of the 17th of January, but that as the revised draft of the Bill must be sent home for examination before introduction, there was no possibility of introduction before the new Council met. The S. of S. had not yet had the final observations of the Government of India. The telegram also requested the Governor to send a copy of the S. of S's despatch of the 17th of January to the Governor of Uganda when received.

(16981/24)

On the 18th March, 1924, the Governor sent home a despatch enclosing a schedule of statistics relating to the numbers of the various races entering and leaving Kenya during 1923. The immigration figures compiled monthly by the Immigration Branch of the Police Department might be taken as accurate, but as there was no official machinery for the collection of emigration figures, the Governor had been dependent on shipping lists and the precise accuracy of the figures could not be guaranteed. The Governor explained the difficulties of obtaining accurate figures, and said that an experienced Police officer had been instructed to examine the whole of the shipping lists for 1923, and take out the figures. The Shipping Companies had also been asked to keep a copy at the time the tickets were sold, and if so, the emigration figures would present no difficulty in the future.

It appeared that it had not been possible to separate Indian and Goan emigrants, and on the figures furnished it was only possible to say that

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(a) If no Goans left Kenya, the net influx of Indians in 1923 was 992;

(b) If as many Goans left as entered, the net influx of Indians was 1677,

The truth probably lying between the two. It also appeared that the figures furnished in the Governor's despatch were put forward much less confidently than those for 1922 received in the Governor's telegram of the 15th of January, 1923, when the net influx of Indians was put at 2888. The S. of S. accordingly telegraphed on the 9th of April saying that he was unable to compare the figures in the telegram of the 15th January 1923 unless he knew how the net influx there given was composed, that is what are the numbers of Indian or Goan immigrants and emigrants separately or as completely separated as possible.

(1678/24)

In a despatch dated the 27th of March, 1924, the Governor sent home a further draft Immigration Bill amended to meet the views expressed by the S. of S. In the meantime, correspondence had been proceeding with regard to the statistics of immigration and emigration, and a despatch forwarding further figures was received on the 6th of May, 1924. It appeared as a result of the correspondence that attention was to be confined to the figures for Indians (excluding Goans and other Asiatics) arriving at and leaving the Port of Mombasa, where Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory were ultimately concerned. As regards the Tanganyika Territory, the use of Mombasa was probably small.

On

On this basis, the figures were as follows:-

For 1923	In	6075
	Out	4433
		<u>1642</u>
For 1922	In	4730
	Out	4255
		<u>475</u>

As regards April - December, 1921, the figures were presumably on the same basis, and gave

	In	2440
	Out	4234
		<u>1794</u>

i. e. minus

For the whole 2 1/2 years, then, the net influx of Indians so far as Mombasa was concerned, was 323, less than 10 a month. There was no means of saying why fifteen months earlier the figure of 2888 was given for the net influx in 1922; but, whatever the basis of that calculation, it had been abandoned, and the main foundation for the decision in the White Paper as to immediate control had disappeared.

On the 22nd May, the S. of S. telegraphed personally to the Governor explaining that while he was most anxious to protect the interests of Kenya and the economic position of the natives, it was necessary to give full consideration to the Imperial aspect of the question, the gravity of which was continually increasing. With regard to the question of immigration, the late Government's attitude in holding that immediate control was necessary was based on the figures supplied in 1922, and the position was materially affected by the fact that those figures could not longer be maintained. The S. of S. was considering the possibility of adopting the following attitude:-

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That the power of control of immigration is essential, and that the tendency to increase immigration as shown by the latest figures indicated that it may be necessary to use that power soon. An Immigration Ordinance should be passed so as to set up machinery to investigate how far immigration is necessary for various purposes, and to secure the power to introduce actual control, ^{at short} and the S. of S. is satisfied as to the necessity. The terms of the draft Ordinance will not necessarily follow those prepared by the Colonial Government, and can be discussed at leisure.

(25732/24)

In reply, the Governor in a telegram dated the 28th of May said that subject to further minor alterations, he believed he could gain acceptance of the European community for the proposed announcement. The attitude of the Indian community would be largely influenced by that taken in India, but the majority in the Colony are not deeply interested, and the movement of non-co-operation was not gaining any ground. If the Europeans are allowed to fear that indefinite postponement of action is contemplated, it will be much more difficult to secure acceptance even of the announcement with the amendments suggested. The telegram also reminded the S. of S. that the representations made by the heads of missionary bodies strongly urged that active support be given to the proposed restriction of immigration for the sake of native races, being convinced that development both

both industrial and otherwise will be seriously jeopardized unless this safeguard is provided. The Governor added that a strong opinion exists among the natives themselves, and that every Indian artisan who lands at Mombasa means one less trained African.

The next event was the arrival of the Indian Committee with whom this question of immigration was discussed. Ultimately, after careful consideration of the revised draft Bill received from the Governor, and of the representations made by the Indian Committee, the S. of S. made the following announcement in the House of Commons on the 7th of August, 24:

24. 3015/24

"My position is that if the danger arises of such an influx of immigrants of whatever class, race, nationality or character as may be likely to be prejudicial to the economic interests of the natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. The conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as to the extent of the net Indian immigration. Accordingly, steps will be taken to create a statistical Department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in, or departing from, Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted."

35140/24

Since then immigration statistics have been received in respect of the years 1924-5-6.

(26230/25)
(4580/26)
(10195/27)

In a despatch dated the 3rd of July, 1926, (N. P. 4580/26) dealing with the returns for 1925, the S. of S. stated that in view of the fact that it is still not possible for statistics to be furnished from *in respect of ... from* Kenya

Kenya alone, he had decided to defer for the present the question of communicating figures to the India Office with a view to obtaining their acceptance by the Government of India as authentic. The S. of S. noted that a Bill to amend the Statistics Ordinance had been published, and he hoped it would be possible to make arrangements in time for the figures to be collected on the basis desired for the year 1927.

(X.10195/27)

A Statistical Bureau has been set up in connection with the Conference of East African Governors, and in a despatch dated the 13th of May, 1927, the Governor sent home immigration and emigration figures and occupation returns of Europeans, Indians, and Goanese for the years 1923-6. The following comment on the returns was made by the Statistician to the Governors' Conference:-

" Steps are being taken to transfer the work of compilation to the Statistical Bureau of the Governors' Conference, leaving only the work of collecting the immigration and emigration schedules to the Police Officers. With this end in view the regulations under the Immigration Restriction Ordinance and the Statistics Ordinance are being revised. It is hoped to render the forms common to all the East African Territories, and centralise the work of compilation as an inter-territorial service.

Final arrangements cannot be made until the

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the authorities in the adjacent territories have been consulted.

In the meantime the statistical methods of the Immigration Office do not permit discrimination between Emigrants through Mombasa from Kenya only and from all East African Territories."

In sending these returns, the Governor added that close consideration was being given to the question of centralizing the statistical work of the Colony.

No return in respect of the year 1927 have yet reached the Colonial Office.

H. T. A.
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