

1928

Kenya

No. 15269

CLOSED  
UNTIL

00533/378/15269/28

SUBJECT

Southey Game Reserve

Previous

10300/27

Subsequent

Let 1506/20  
5.814/27

EXTRACTION

Mr. Allen

I am afraid I have delayed this for some time chiefly because various Dominions papers were not forthcoming.

I put up various papers connected in one way or another with the Southern Game Reserve. Its boundaries are given on page 22 of the Game Ordinance of which I annex a copy. The questions to which a "general answer" is required are rather vague and unscientific.

Case 161

R.K.

the original despatch is in the Bumburu bundle.

Question 1. We could hardly give the assurance required in view of X.10456/27. From the extracts above No. 9 on the file, it appears that another despatch is now awaited which will probably submit suggestions for an increase of the Southern Reserve.

Question 2. The "official status" of the Game Reserve appears only to date to the Game Ordinance 1921. It is therefore later than the Masai Treaty. It would, I should think, be rash to say that the grazing rights of the game and of the Masai do not conflict. If they do, presumably those of the Masai should be regarded as superior. As regards the disarmament of the Masai, questions have been asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Fennie Smith, and the Governor was asked for a report in December 1927, see No. 10 on X.10105/27. I have suggested on that paper that the Governor should be reminded.

Question 3. I annex various Dominions papers about the Sabi Reserve; see a memorandum written

written in 1925 on 3585/25 and the Act establishing the Park on 12070/25. I am not quite clear as to the distinction between a National Park and an ordinary Reserve. A National Park is vested in trustees. I do not find that the question of the establishment of a National Park has yet arisen in East Africa. In the South African case, private owners are expropriated. Presumably, therefore, the establishment of a Park in the Southern Reserve would entail another removal of the Masai.

I also put up the papers of the fencing of the Northern boundary of the Reserve.

The reply might perhaps be that the question of game versus civilisation must inevitably become more acute as the Colony develops, and that it would be rash to take any irrevocable steps, especially as in this case the question is complicated by the presence of the Masai: - that owing to their proximity to the railway certain comparatively waterless tracts which might otherwise only be suitable for game reserves may have a certain value for settlement which they would not possess if further from the railway, but that as far as the S. of S. knows no definite plans have yet been formulated for the alienation of any such lands in this District. In any case if such alienation does occur

3  
occur land of at least equal value from the point of view of the game would certainly be added to the Reserve elsewhere. Add that the Governor has the question of the prevention of over-crowding in the Reserve, and the proper control of vermin, under consideration. The letters could hardly be sent to the Governor, but a s.o. letter might go to Sir Ed. Clegg embodying and explaining the questions, and enclosing a copy of our reply.

C. Eastwood:

6.6.27

(1) I think that the further communication to Lord Onslow promised in Lord Lovat's letter of 23rd May should go direct from C.O. As Lord Lovat's "opposite number" is away, it would seem appropriate that Sir S. Wilson should write.

(2) I agree that the letter should be on general lines; but we ought to cover more or less Mr. Hobley's "questions" No.1 and No.3. As to "question" No.2, this seems irrelevant; the implication is that if there is any difficulty as between the Masai and the game, it is due to the present policy of restricting the carrying of moran spears. That policy is adopted for good reason, and so far as I know, we have no evidence that there is difficulty of the kind indicated. The H. of C. questions in X.10105/27, subfile A (5A and 6A) refer to this spear question, but there the suggestion, apparently unfounded, is that the Masai themselves, not their cattle, are suffering from attack by wild beasts. On the whole, I think we can ignore "question" No.2, at any rate for the present.

(3) I put up a map which shows the Masai

Province

Province and (marked in pencil) the Southern Game Reserve which practically coincides with the eastern portion of the Province.

(4) There are numerous papers put up, which may not be needed, but in any case I have tried to simplify matters by preparing a draft for consideration.

(5) If the draft is passed and a letter sent, the correspondence should then be registered "Kenya" and recirculated (a) for consideration of s.o. letter to Sir E. Grigg

(b) for reminder, as proposed, on K.10105/27.

(K.10105/27)

acknowledged

16. 6. 28

to Col. 11/1/28

P.H.6

15. 6. 28.

3 } to Earl of Onslow 19 June 28. }  
(Not answered)

Mr. G. H. Elphinstone

for the same

acknowledged

27. 6. 28

Handwritten notes and dates: 25 JUN 1928

Sent off to Earl of Onslow

Letter from Kenya dated 27th

26 May 1928

Reference in file 15085/28 (Masai Reserve)

Estimated value of fauna of the Empire

11 Sept 28

idea of Kenya Govt would consider taking similar action to Govt Union S. Africa in establishing the Southern Game Reserve as a National Park

(This has been immediately held up, as the Govt papers were not suitable while the Masai Reserve was being prepared.)

The Society have raised this question before and 15330/28 a prop of the Northern Game Reserve. All that seems necessary is to write to Govt & to them as in attached [Section]

24/7/28

(Donor's file 15270/26 & 15285/25. It always be circulated with this file)

This seems to be the action contemplated in No 3. and I see that in your minute of 27.5.28 on X.15330/28 you took the view that there is no occasion to draw the Gov's attention to so obvious a point as the position of the Masai. Your letter specifically refers to the Southern

Game Reserve, which is adjacent to  
entirely situate within the  
Nasau Native Reserve. The  
confers to some <sup>degree</sup> ~~extent~~ as to how  
the Society could fit in by in a game  
that the interests of the game could  
possibly take precedence over those  
of the Nasau in the area. In any case  
it would hardly be practicable  
to dispose of the Nasau in spite so  
to speak in a manner as Sec. 15 of the  
Union Act. (1920-1926).

But the King of the <sup>will</sup> ~~is~~ presumably  
dealt with the point. I send on the 24  
1927.

J. Noel

25/7.

I have submitted a copy to  
that prepared to the Society.

All P.

21. 9. 28

G. J. Long for Game of Empire }  
(No 7 and 1)

1928

DESTROYED UNDER STATUTE

10/20/708. July 7 18 - 28 SEP 1978

Handwritten scribbles at the top left.

15th Sept 1922 Kenya

5  
8

25 SEP  
1922

- Mr. B. F. Harding
- Sir J. Shackleton
- Sir G. Grindle
- Sir C. Davis
- Sir C. Wilson
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore
- Lord Local
- Mr. Amery

DRAFT

The Secretary  
of the  
Society for the  
Preservation  
of the  
Fauna  
of the  
Kenya  
Colony

I am glad to hear to receipt  
of your letter of the 11th Sept  
in which you enquire whether  
the Government of Kenya will be  
disposed to consider the  
possibility of taking action  
for establishing the  
Serengeti Game Reserve in  
Kenya as a National  
Park for the benefit of the  
Colony.

RECEIVED

Handwritten signature or initials.

(2) The question of  
dedicating the same  
Reserve in Kenya  
as National Parks  
was raised in your letter

of the 29 July, and as  
stated in the letter from

(1701/15330728)

the Dept No 15330/28

of the 10 August, a copy  
of that letter has ~~been~~  
been sent to the Governor  
of Hong Kong.

(3) A copy of your letter now  
under sett. will be forwarded  
to the Governor in continuation  
of the previous message.

2

13/11/50 C. PARKINSON.

Extract from Kenya Despatch No. 24 dated

28 May 1926

6

Area (A) In 1927 Government with the consent and approval of the Masai Council, in exchange for a ceremonial area on Kinangop, bought and presented to the Masai four farms in the Kedong Valley and added thereto an area 60,000 acres in extent in the neighbourhood of Mount Suswa. This exchange rendered available to the Masai the lower reaches of the Kedong River; there is however no flow in these lower reaches in very dry seasons. A dam has been constructed on the River to conserve the water. Two other dams have also been constructed in the Valley but owing to the nature of the soil these have not retained as much water as was hoped. In the North of this area the land known as the Promised Land has been definitely secured to the Masai and included within the gazetted boundaries of their Reserve, as I informed you in my despatch No. 739 of the 20th July 1926. This land contains permanent water which provides valuable relief to the Kakonyukie in times of drought.

X X X



75  
28th June, 1928.

My dear General,

Many thanks for your letter of the 21st instant. I must apologise for not answering it sooner, but I was away on leave and only arrived back yesterday.

I think that the letter you propose writing to Hobley will do very well. There is one small amendment which the Department has suggested to me you might like to make, and that is that in the tenth line of the third page "game reserve" might read "park".

Many thanks again for your letter and showing me what you propose to write.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) S. H. WILSON

COLONEL  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
THE EARL OF ONSLOW, O.B.E.

107, ST GEORGE'S SQUARE,  
S.W.

PRIVATE

21st June, 1928.

My dear Wilson,

I have written a letter to Hobley, copy of which I enclose, and if you agree with it, I will send it off. I should like to be in consultation with you on any communication made as I don't want the matter to raise any difficulty, which it might do owing to the enthusiasm shown by certain persons.

*Yours sincerely*  
Dudman

Brig-Gen. Sir Samuel H. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.,  
Colonial Office,  
Downing Street, S.W.1.

COPY.

21st June, 1928.

Dear Mr. Hobley,

With reference to the question of the Southern Game Reserve in Kenya, you will remember that I told you that I had sent the papers which you forwarded to me to Lord Lovat and asked him if he would kindly let me have the views of the Colonial Office in regard to the matter. I have now heard from Sir Samuel Wilson, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies who writes to say that, as of course we know, the question of game is an extremely difficult one and it is desirable to move with caution but he says that he can state quite definitely that the general policy in regard to the Southern Game Reserve in Kenya is to maintain the Reserve and, if it should be found desirable to excise for other purposes any part of the Reserve as defined in the schedule to the Ordinance passed in December, 1927, the Secretary of State would certainly wish to see an additional area provided in a suitable position by way of compensation. As a matter of fact, he tells me, it is known that the Government of Kenya have had this possibility under consideration for some time, but there has been no recent communication from that Government on this subject.

As regards the question of raising the Southern

Game Reserve to the status of a national park, Sir Samuel understands that the reference deals with the legislation passed in the Union of South Africa in September, 1926, whereby the Kruger National Park was established and provision made for the constitution of other areas as national parks. Sir Samuel says he should not like to say whether the Government of Kenya would be disposed to take similar action in respect of any game reserve in that Colony, but, if a suggestion to that effect - that is to say to the effect that a national game reserve should be made in Kenya - were put forward by the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, Mr. Amery would gladly forward it to the Government for consideration. He observes, however, that obviously the position of the Masai would have to be carefully gone into in connection with any such proposal.

Sir Samuel concludes by saying that he hopes that the information he has given me will enable me to reply to the criticisms which have been received by the Society but, if there should be any further information which should be desired he would be only too glad to see if the Colonial Office can supply it.

The letters which were forwarded in original have been returned and I have got them here, the Colonial Office have, however, made a note of the information contained therein.

If I do not happen to be present at the next Meeting of the

Executive Committee of the Society for the Preservation  
of the Fauna of the Empire, perhaps you would be kind enough  
to communicate the tenor of this letter to the Committee and  
make the suggestion that we should write to the Colonial  
Office asking whether the Government of Kenya would be  
disposed to consider the possibility of taking similar action  
to the Government of the Union of South Africa in establishing  
the Southern Game Reserve as a National Park for the benefit of  
the Colony.

C. W. Hobley, Esq., C.M.G.,  
S.P.F.E.,  
Ecological Society of London, N.W.8.

12/19/48 Ken. W. 10/10/48

Dear Sir,

- Mr. B. J. Harding
- Sir J. Shackburg
- Sir G. Grindle
- Sir C. Davis
- Sir A. Wilson
- Mr. Ormsby-Gore
- Lord Lovat
- Mr. Amery

RECEIVED  
 12/25/48  
 10/10/48

Mr. B. J. Harding

Personal advice

29 January 1949

**DRAFT**

Letter to Mr. Edward Grigg,  
 Kenya. KERO 880  
 M.C.

Before going on leave  
 Mr. James Wilson had some  
 conversations with Lord Onslow  
 about the Southern Game  
 Festival in Kenya and he  
 asked me to let you know  
 the position.

Lord Onslow would ~~like~~  
 privately in the first instance  
 to have what is the D.O.  
 forwarding a letter from  
 Mr. A. Chesters Mitchell  
 with a copy letter from  
 Hooley, copies of the  
 Mitchell. Lord Onslow  
 explained that he will

From Mr. Chesters Mitchell 21.5.48  
 in No. 1 ✓

From Mr. Hooley 19.5.48  
 in No. 1 ✓

To Lord Onslow 19.6.48  
 N.S. ✓



Mr. Parkinso 16.6.28

Mr.  
Mr.

X Mr. Bottoming 14.6.28

Mr. E. J. Harding

Sir J. Shackburgh

Sir G. Grindle

Sir D. Davis

Sir S. Wilson

Mr. Ormsby-Gore

Lord Lovat

Mr. Asbery

For Sir S. Wilson's signature.

RECEIVED  
D. 19 JUN 1928

Private

Downing Street

19 June, 1928.

15/6/28  
15/6/28

copy to E. G. G. (Kinnaird) 20 June 1928

DRAFT

The Right Honourable  
The Earl of Onslow, O.B.E.

You wrote to Lord Lovat  
on the 21st May enclosing letter

from Dr. Chalmers Mitchell and Mr. C.W.  
Hobley about the Southern Game Reserve  
in Kenya and I have now looked into  
this question.

May I say that the Secretary  
of State much appreciates <sup>your</sup> attitude  
which you have taken up in the matter  
and your willingness to exercise a  
restraining influence upon the  
excessive enthusiasm shown by some of  
the members of the Society for the

Preservation

X Don D. Chalmers Mitchell 19.5.28  
(in original)

X Kenneth Stoddart 19.5.28  
(in original)

X Make copies for news  
with P.P. need to



Preservation of the Fauna of the  
Empire.

As you know, the question  
of game is an extremely difficult one  
and it is desirable to move with  
caution. But I can state quite  
definitely that the general policy  
as regards the Southern Game Reserve  
in Kenya is to maintain the Reserve, and  
~~that~~ that if it should be found desirable  
to excise for other purposes any part  
of the reserve as defined in the schedule  
to the Ordinance passed in December, 1921,  
the Secretary of State would certainly  
wish to see an additional area  
provided in a suitable position by  
way of compensation. As a matter of  
fact, we know that the Government of  
Kenya have had this possibility  
under consideration for some time,  
but there has been no recent communication  
from

[Ch. 16. (Kenya)]

[No. 1. (Kenya)]

from the Governor on the subject.

As regards the question of raising the Southern Game Reserve to the status of a national park, the reference is no doubt to legislation passed in the Union of South Africa in September, 1926, by which the Kruger National Park was established and provision was made for the constitution of other areas as national parks (Act No. 55 of 1926).

I should not like to say whether the Government of Kenya would be disposed to take similar action in respect of any game reserve in that Colony. If, however, a suggestion to that effect were made by the Society, the Secretary of State would gladly forward it to the Governor for consideration, but obviously the position of the Masai would have to be carefully gone into in connection

with

E.G. / 12/7/26  
D.C.  
a day

CO. 533 / 378  
PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE

with any such proposal.

I hope that this reply  
will enable you to deal with the  
letters which you have received

but if there is any further information  
which you require please let me know  
and I shall be only too glad to see if  
we can supply it.

As the letters from Dr. Chalmers  
Mitchell and Mr. Hobley which you enclosed  
are originals, I return these but I  
have had copies made for reference here.

S. H. WILSON

16  
1  
107, ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE  
S.W.

PRIVATE

21st May, 1928.

My dear Lovat,

Our energetic Secretary of the Fauna Society has been making enquiries in regard to Kenya. I do not think it would be at all desirable that I should answer questions being put to the Colonial Office by Members of Parliament, still less would it be desirable for the Vice-Presidents of the Society. But perhaps I may send you Mitchell's letter for your information and for such action as you may think desirable or possible. I certainly should not approve of the questions which Hobley proposed because I think they are tendencious and I know that when Grig met us he was very sympathetic and ready to do anything that he possibly could. One knows of course that it is not always possible to do everything that a particular interest wishes but it is not a satisfactory way of getting anything done to badger when one has every reason to believe they are ready to do everything they can.

If the Colonial Office could give a general reply to the questions which are put forward, I will undertake to squash the

*Read (ad. int.) 23 May 1928  
copy sent to Council 19 June 1928  
to C. A. de Long 25 June 1928*

the endeavour to bring pressure to bear through publicity  
in the House of Commons.

*Yours  
D. Lovat*

The Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.,  
Dominions Office,  
Downing Street, S.W.1.

18

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE FAUNA OF THE EMPIRE

c/o ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON  
REGENT'S PART N.W.8.

May 21st 1928

My dear Cmslow,

Hobley has been collecting information from sources which, although confidential, are to be relied on about the fate of the Southern Game Reserve in Kenya. He has embodied the facts in the enclosed memorandum.

He thinks that Sir Godfrey Dalrymple White, who is a Member of the Fauna Society and very keen, would probably be willing to put questions to Amery on the lines suggested at the end of the memorandum, but wishes your sanction first.

Sir Edward Grigg is very far from sound on the preservation of the Reserve and Hobley reads into his speech, quoted on p.13 of The Times, this morning, about leases to Europeans, very dangerous intentions.

Yours ever

(Sgd) P. Chalmers Mitchell.

Original copies returned to Mr. Cmslow

19

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE FAUNA OF THE  
EMPIRE.

---

C/o Zoological Society,

Regent's Park,

London, W.W.8.

Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, C.E.E.,  
F.R.S.  
Vice President, S.P.F.E.

---

I have during the last few weeks been endeavouring to discern how matters stand with regard to the Southern Game Reserve in Kenya for in spite of repeated requests I am unable to obtain any definite information in reply to letters addressed to the Governor's Secretary.

As a result of my enquiries, however, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the integrity of this reserve is in grave danger, and for the following reasons:-

1. A movement is on foot to alienate a strip of one mile wide on the West side of the Railway and cut it up into farms. This strip would commence somewhere near Simba Station or Sultan Hamud and extend towards Nairobi, for a considerable distance.
2. As such alienation could be interpreted as an infringement on the Masai reserve, it is stated that on the advice of the officer in charge of the Masai, the Masai elders agreed to lease this strip for alienation to European colonists in order to obtain funds for the improvement of the water supply in the remaining portion of the reserve. Now this sounds very plausible but it is well known to the administrator that a carefully selected body

C.O. 533

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6-11-1931  
PUBLIC RECORDS

10-10-1931  
LONDON

of Masai elders would agree to any such proposal if it was recommended by their Commissioner. For in the first place they have no conception of a lease and secondly it was but rarely that they grazed their cattle in the vicinity of the railway line on account of the waterless nature of this strip. There are some areas in the Masai reserve which are most eligible for European settlement but this strip is not one of them and how a colonist could make a success of farming in most of it I am at a loss to understand. It is, I believe, suggested that bores should be put down (probably at Government expense) but the chances of obtaining adequate supplies of water by boring in the lava sheet which covers most of the area referred to are very remote. These facts will, however, not prevent local agents taking up these blocks and passing them on at a profit to inexperienced new comers.

3. My principal informant, and whose information I have reason to trust, tells me that the local views are as follows:-

- (a) That the only valid title over the area is that of the Masai tribe and which was conferred by the Masai Treaty and that the game is only there on sufferance, in fact that the Game Reserve has no reality in law.
- (b) Secondly, that this Game Reserve has through the lax attention of the Game Department steadily deteriorated as a reservoir of species during the last 10 years or so. That the lion and hyaena population has been allowed to increase to such an extent that the young buck have very little chance of survival. On this account it is alleged that the game population is steadily decreasing.
- (c) It is said that the Civil Commissioner of the Masai area considers that the present game reserve should be abolished and a small reserve at the South end of the present area retained as a game sanctuary.

4. Apart from the proposed leasing of a strip along the Railway, alienation is sweeping up from the South and



21  
a large concession on the Southern border of the Game Reserve has recently been granted for sisal culture, this is, it is true, just outside the Game Reserve, but I have been informed that efforts will be made to push for the alienation of further blocks in this region.

All this, I claim, demonstrates that the Southern Game Reserve of Kenya is in grave danger, and I would urge that the Society should take steps to save it, before it is too late. This Game Reserve was established by order of the Colonial Office in about 1900, in response to representations from this Society to the Colonial Office and it may be considered a monument to the foresight of the late Sir Clement Hill. When it was established, a certain number of Masai roamed about in it from the Useri River to Ngong Mountain. The Masai Treaty was not made until many years later, but this document has not appreciably affected the situation on the ground for the Masai who moved down from Laikipia nearly all settled to the West of the Southern Uaso Nyiro (to the West of the Rift Valley).

What has affected the situation is the disarmament of the Masai, before this took place the Masai warriors were able to keep the members of the predatory carnivores within limits. Since their spears and shields have been taken away they are powerless the loss of cattle has been considerable, and this has produced a good deal of discontent.

The matter too depends to a great extent upon the individual feeling of the Commissioner in charge, that officer has during the last few years been a man who is if anything anti-game. There has recently been a change and the new man may have a different outlook, one does not know. This is all very unsatisfactory, it is even the same with Governors, we occasionally get one who is genuinely interested, e.g. the late Sir R. Coryndon. Others are anxious

at

22  
C.W.

at all cost to push settlement.

Now the public in Kenya, even if they do not willingly admit it, attach considerable importance to public opinion at home and are generally anxious to stand well with it, and it has occurred to me that it might be well to arrange for a series of questions to be asked in the House of Commons relative to this Game Reserve.

Not, it should be understood, with any desire to embarrass the Colonial Office for I am of opinion that successive Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State have consistently supported our efforts as far as possible.

If our President agrees to this proposal, I would suggest the following questions:

1. Would the Secretary of State for the Colonies give an assurance that the integrity of the Southern Game Reserve in Kenya Colony will not be tampered with.
2. Is it not a fact that the official status of the Southern Game Reserve antedates the Masai Treaty which applies to an area mainly coterminous with the Reserve and that since the inception of this Game Reserve the grazing rights of the game and those of the Masai for their cattle have not come into conflict, further that any dissatisfaction which may have arisen of late is due to the disarmament of the Masai which precludes the defence of their stock from lions.
3. Would the Secretary of State for the Colonies submit a recommendation to the Government of Kenya that the Southern Game Reserve should be raised to the status of a National Park and vested in Trustees, as has recently been done in the Union of South Africa with regard to the former Sabi Reserve.

I would, in conclusion, urge that this matter should receive early consideration by the Society.

(Sgd.) C. W. Hobley

May 19/28

As Sec.

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END

TOTAL EXPOSURES →

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1 Colonial Office ----- 21st June 1928  
Memorandum on Progress since 1924.

Mr. Seel.

Registered for record

? Put by

*Shine*

X.E.A. 21-6-28

*Seel*  
*29 alone.*

*Handed  
over 28/9*

*HO*

3

KENYA, UGANDA AND ZANZIBAR.

---

Memorandum on Progress since 1924 called for in  
Mr. Williams minute of 8th June, 1928.

---

I. General.

The Parliamentary Commission to East Africa reported in 1925, and subsequent development has been largely influenced by its recommendations. The report drew attention to the desirability of greater co-operation between the various British Administrations in East Africa, and in this respect has had important consequences. In 1926 a Conference of East African Governors was instituted, with a permanent Secretariat, the first meeting being held at Nairobi in January of that year. In the same year other Conferences were held at Nairobi, one of which was attended by the legal officers of the Governments, another by agricultural, veterinary, etc. officers. As a result of these Conferences greater uniformity has been achieved in many matters, such as the legal codes and the conditions of service of European officers, whilst a stimulus was given to collaboration amongst those engaged in scientific research.

In 1927, His Majesty's Government appointed a Commission, under the Chairmanship of Sir E. Hilton Young D.S.O., M.P., to visit East Africa and enquire into the possibility of federation or other means of closer co-ordination

co-ordination between the several British Governments in Eastern and Central Africa, and its report will be issued in the course of the present year.

In 1925 the Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office was opened in London at Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur Street. The objects of this Office are to furnish information regarding East Africa to all those interested whether from the point of view of trade, settlement, or travel.

#### Kenya.

The native councils which were created in 1924 have proved their utility, and afford an excellent means of interesting the natives in the government of the country. They have voted considerable sums for education, veterinary and forestry services, etc. The boundaries of the Native Reserves were gazetted in 1926, and a bill has been framed to provide for the vesting of the land in the reserves in a Native Trust Board. The position as regards native labour has on the whole, greatly improved during the last few years. The Government has in contemplation a scheme for further land settlement, one object of which will be to attract suitable men with small capital. A number of important enquiries have been completed, notably a Commission under Mr. Justice Gubbins of South Africa to report on schemes for Local Government in Nairobi and Mombasa. In Nairobi and other centres important public works have been undertaken, the services of Sir <sup>Herbert</sup> Baker having been employed as Architect.

5

The Turkana Province, formerly part of Uganda was incorporated in Kenya in 1926. An important step towards solving the question of frontier raids is the acceptance in 1928 by the Abyssinian Government of liability for compensation in respect of damage done by raiders.

#### Uganda.

Uganda experienced a "boom" year in 1925, when its exports exceeded £5,000,000, but this has been followed by a period of depression due to the fall in cotton prices and the partial failure of the crop. There is, however, reason to believe that the set-back is only temporary. Tin mines have recently been opened in the eastern Province, and prospecting for oil is in progress around Lakes Edward and Albert.

#### Zanzibar.

In addition to the fall in the price of cloves, its staple crop, Zanzibar has to face increased competition from other clove-producing countries and also from synthetic substitutes for clove oil. Careful consideration is, however, being given to the organisation of the clove industry, and to the development of other resources.

On the death of Sir Robert Coryndon in 1925, the arrangement by which the Governor of Kenya also held the office of High Commissioner for Zanzibar was terminated, the latter office being abolished. The British Resident at Zanzibar is now responsible directly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

By



By the Zanzibar Councils Decree, 1926, the Sultan created Executive and Legislative Councils for the Protectorate.

II. Finance and Trade.

The following are comparative figures of *legislated* Government revenue for 1926 and 1928.

	Kenya.	Uganda.	Kenya and Uganda Railway.	Zanzibar.
1926	£2,111,656.	£1,229,789.	(1924) £1,386,032.	£1,492,527.
1928.	£2,859,401.	£1,369,200.	(1927) £2,278,660*.	£1,600,000.

\*plus £153,266 revenue from Mombasa Port.

The proceeds of the loan of £3,500,000 voted by Parliament in 1924 were devoted to the extension of communications. In November, 1927, Kenya successfully floated a loan in London of £500,000 5% stock (out of which the Parliamentary loan has been repaid), and a further loan of £3,500,000 4% stock was raised in May this year. With the concurrence of the Treasury, the Government of Uganda is to take advantage of the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, under which loans up to £10,000,000 may be guaranteed by His Majesty's Government for the improvement of communications in East Africa.

In 1927, by the abolition of duty on goods re-exported from Kenya and Uganda to Tanganyika and vice-versa the last obstacle to complete free trade between these countries was removed.

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The principal articles of export from Kenya and Uganda are cotton, coffee, maize and sisal; and from Zanzibar, cloves.

The following tables summarise the trade position in the years in question.

(a) Import and Export Trade.

	<u>Imports.</u>			<u>Domestic Exports.</u>		
	Kenya.	Uganda.	Zanzibar.	Kenya.	Uganda.	Zanzibar.
	£.	£.	Rupees.	£.	£.	Rupees.
1924.	4,038,914.	1,978,307.	20642000.	2,239,614.	2,697,398.	16248000.
1925.	3,135,724.	2,677,764.	27510000.	2,724,629.	5,097,215.	20138000.
1926.	4,197,667.	1,954,174.	24503000.	2,414,341.	3,596,047.	15203000.
1927.	4,947,889.	1,819,961.	23618000.	3,065,916.	2,313,300.	16496000.

(b) Percentage of Imports to and Exports from Great Britain.

( Kenya and Uganda only )

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Imports.	39.90.	38.06.	37.12.	38.34.
Exports.	42.8.	36.4.	49.5.	47.4.

III. Communications and Transport.

By the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council, 1925, the railways, steamer services and harbours of Kenya and Uganda were vested in a High Commissioner, under whose authority the communications of the two countries are directly administered. The office of High Commissioner is held by the Governor of Kenya for the time being.

The development of communication has been rapid. The main line now runs through to the Nile and Lake Victoria the first train to Jinja having been driven

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driven through by the High Commissioner in January 1928. By means of the Lake Kioga and Lake Albert steamer services and the Mpondi Port - Butimba motor service, the Railway administration maintains through communication with the Belgian Congo and the Sudan, while a branch from the main line at Tororo towards Soroti, which will eventually cover the same area, is already open so far as Bwala. Several branch lines feeding development areas and native reserves have been opened in Kenya. Two deep water wharves are now available at Kilindini, and two more are under construction. Road construction has been continuously undertaken both on the mainland and in Zanzibar and Pemba.

On the 14th June, 1928 a direct wireless service, known as the Kenya Radio, was opened between this country and Nairobi, serving both Kenya and Uganda.

#### IV. Research.

An International Sleeping Sickness Commission under the auspices of the League of Nations was at work in Entebbe from January 1926 to June 1927. Arrangements have been made for the continuance of its work by British scientists under Dr. H. Lyndhurst Duke, O.B.E., Deputy Director of Laboratory Services, Uganda, who also presided over the International Commission.

The Agricultural, Veterinary, Entomological and Bacteriological Conference held at Nairobi in 1926 was attended by representatives not only from British East Africa, but from South Africa, the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and Dependencies of other European Powers.

A number of distinguished experts have been called in to advise the Government of Kenya, among them Professor Sir Rowland Biffen of Cambridge, who was invited to study the possibilities of producing types of rust-resisting wheat.

#### V. Social Services.

Great efforts have been made throughout the years since the war to increase and improve the educational, medical, agricultural, and veterinary services, and to bring them into closer relation with native needs. Notable landmarks in educational development have been the opening of Makerere College for natives in Uganda, and of the Jeanes Training School for Native Teachers in Kenya. The stimulus given by the visit of the American Phelps-Stokes Education Commission in 1924 has been actively maintained, and the figures given below indicate the increased efforts which have been made since 1924 to provide adequate social services of all kinds.

	<u>Amounts provided</u> <u>in Estimates.</u>	
	1924.	1928.
	£.	£.
(1) Medical.		
Kenya	126,943.	206,601.
Uganda.	116,013.	154,569.
Zanzibar.	37,561.	41,679.
(2) Education.		
Kenya.	53,399.	166,546.
Uganda.	20,839.	51,385.
Zanzibar.	9,850.	20,596.

(3) Agricultural and  
veterinary.

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Amounts provided  
in Estimates.

	1924.	1928.
(2) Agricultural and Veterinary.		
Kenya.	87,689.	148,768.
Uganda.	49,037.	62,806.
Zanzibar.	68,472.	100,630.

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KENYA, UGANDA AND ZANZIBAR.

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Memorandum on Progress since 1924 called for in  
Mr. Williams minute of 8th June, 1928.

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I. General.

The Parliamentary Commission to East Africa reported in 1925, and subsequent development has been largely influenced by its recommendations. The report drew attention to the desirability of greater co-operation between the various British Administrations in East Africa, and in this respect has had important consequences. In 1926 a Conference of East African Governors was instituted, with a permanent Secretariat, the first meeting being held at Nairobi in January of that year. In the same year other Conferences were held at Nairobi, one of which was attended by the legal officers of the Governments, another by agricultural, veterinary, etc. officers. As a result of these Conferences greater uniformity has been achieved in many matters, such as the legal codes and the conditions of service of European officers, whilst a stimulus was given to collaboration amongst those engaged in scientific research.

In 1927, His Majesty's Government appointed a Commission, under the Chairmanship of Sir E. Hilton Young B.S.O., M.P., to visit East Africa and enquire into the possibility of federation or other means of closer co-ordination

co-ordination between the several British Governments in Eastern and Central Africa, and its report will be issued in the course of the present year.

In 1925 the Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office was opened in London at Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur Street. The objects of this Office are to furnish information regarding East Africa to all those interested whether from the point of view of trade, settlement, or travel.

Kenya.

The native councils which were created in 1924 have proved their utility, and afford an excellent means of interesting the natives in the government of the country. They have voted considerable sums for education, veterinary and forestry services, etc. The boundaries of the Native Reserves were gazetted in 1926, and a Bill has been framed to provide for the vesting of the land in the reserves in a Native Trust Board. The position as regards native labour has on the whole, greatly improved during the last few years. The Government has in contemplation a scheme for further land settlement, one object of which will be to attract suitable men with small capital. A number of important enquiries have been completed, notably a Commission under Mr. Justice Sutham of South Africa to report on schemes for Local Government in Nairobi and Mombasa. In Nairobi and other centres important public works have been undertaken, the services of Sir Edward Baker <sup>Robert</sup> having been employed as architect.

The Turkana Province, formerly part of Uganda was incorporated in Kenya in 1926. An important step towards solving the question of frontier raids is the acceptance in 1929 by the Abyssinian Government of liability for compensation in respect of damage done by raiders.

Uganda.

Uganda experienced a "boom" year in 1926, when its exports exceeded £5,000,000, but this has been followed by a period of depression due to the fall in cotton prices, and the partial failure of the crop. There is, however, reason to believe that the set-back is only temporary. Tin mines have recently been opened in the western Province, and prospecting for oil is in progress around Lakes Idward and Albert.

Zanzibar.

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1926.	£2,859,404.	£1,359,200.	(1927) £2,278,560*	£200,000. 538392

\*plus £153256 revenue from Mombasa Port.

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