

EAST AFR. PROT

C O
16772

REC'D
MAR 31 1920

16772

301

NORTHERN

1920

MR AINSWORTH'S REPORT ON NATIVE AFFAIRS 1918

15th MARCH

at previous Paper.

Returns papers. Mr Ainsworth's efforts to improve the conditions of the AFRICAN native merit the highest praise. Would have liked more information as to technical and industrial education of the native.

W
2727

Copy has gone to Mr E. W. ...

San H. Head J. J. Fisher

The ...

The tribolization may well be good in the long run, but the ... of tribal ties must ... the ... difficulties in the ...

? Some copies of this letter, ...
60005 L.P. ref on ... 12707

W
14079

Alonso
W. 5/14
1/12/20

subsequent Paper.

W
14079
1922

March 26th 1920.

77, Carlisle Mansions,
Westminster, S. W.

392

I have the honour to thank you for the copy of Sir Charles Howings despatch, forwarding Report on Native Affairs in the East Africa Protectorate, both of which I return, as requested, herewith.

2. Mr. Ainsworth's devoted efforts, during a period of thirty years to improve the condition of the East African native, merit the highest praise. His remarks on the native labour question are instructive and might be read with advantage by those politicians both in England and Africa, who have attacked his native policy; he has the true interests of the native at heart, and he believes rightly that they should be brought to take their proper place in the development of the rich country they live in otherwise idleness and drunkenness will ruin them.

3. I should have liked to see, in the report more information on the subject of the technical and industrial education of natives and suggestions for progress in this most urgent matter, to which I have today referred in another communication.

4. Mr. Ainsworth's conception of the gradual, but inevitable process of detribalisation, which has begun, and which is tending towards the eventual emancipation of the native from his ancient fetters is particularly interesting, this process is undoubtedly setting in, and will lead to the uplifting of the African to a better standard of living on the lines of Western Civilization. Another interesting step in the way of evolution is the growing desire among natives,

especially the Kikuyu, for title to individual tenure of land
I have, &c.
(Sgd) EDWARD NORTHEY, Governor, E.A.P.

SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES
10, WHITEHALL PLACE,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

1880 VICTORIA
E. A. P. Native Commissioner's Report

393

Mark 26/10/20

16772

PARLIAMENTARY MANSIONS.

WESTMINSTER.

S. W.

RE:

RE: The Report of Sir Charles Bawings

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the copy of Sir Charles Bawings' forwarding Report on Native Affairs in the East Africa Protectorate, both of which I return, as requested, herewith.

2. Mr. Anstooth's devoted efforts, during a period of thirty years, to improve the condition of the East African native, merit the highest praise. His remarks on the native labour question are instructive, and might ~~be~~ read with advantage by those politicians both in England and Africa, who have attacked his native policy: he has the true interests of the native at heart, and he believes rightly that they should be brought to take their proper place in the development of the rich ~~the~~ ~~country~~ country they live in — otherwise, idleness and drunkenness will ruin them.

3. I should have liked to see, in the report, more information on the subject of the technical and industrial education of natives, and suggestions for progress in the most urgent matter, to which I have today referred in another communication.

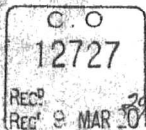
4. Mr. Ainsworth's conception of the gradual, but inevitable, process of detribalisation, which has begun, and which is leading towards the eventual emancipation of the native from his ancient fetiches, is particularly interesting. This process is undoubtedly setting in, and will lead to the uplifting of the African to a better standard of living, on the lines of Western Civilisation. Another interesting step in the way of evolution is the growing desire among natives, especially the Kikuyu, for title to individual tenure of land.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Edward Northey,
Governor. E. A. P.

The Under Secretary of State
for The Colonies
Darwin, 9. 5. 1911

AFRICA PROTECTORATE

No. 102



January, 1920.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit for Your Lordship's information a copy of the Chief Native Commissioner's Report on Native Affairs for the financial year 1918-19.

2. I have read the Report with much interest and am of opinion that the record of the first year's work fully justifies the creation of the Native Affairs Department. The careful and comprehensive statement now submitted reflects great credit on Mr. Ainsworth and forms a valuable contribution to the study of this important question in the Protectorate.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's
humble, obedient servant,

C. E. BOWRING

ACTING GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

VISCOUNT MILNER, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c. &c.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

DOWNING STREET,

LONDON, S.W.

ADMINISTRATION

Page.

Staff	2
Native Staff	2
Loyalty of Natives	3
Relation between the Natives and the Government and the Settler	3
Masai Warrent	3
Elgeyo	4
Turkana	4
Jubaland	4
Northern Frontier District	4

AGRICULTURE

Crops	30
Live-stock	30

E. A. WAR RELIEF FUND

31 & 32

EDUCATION

General	20
---------	----

FAMILY

Gratuitous Relief	11
Result on Native population	11

GENERAL

Condition of the People	26 to 29
-------------------------	----------

HEALTH

General in Reserves	12
Small-pox	12
Chicken-pox	12
Pneumonia	12
Dysentery & Diarrhoea	12
Malaria	12
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	13
Veneral	13
Helminthic	13
Beri-Beri	13
Tuberculosis	13
Leprosy	13
Yaws	13
Vaccination	13

LABOUR

General		21
Employers' Requirements		22
In Domestic	22 &	23
-Ratio of Foreign		23
Home and Part Labour		23
Registered & Unregistered	24 &	25
Employed with M.L.S.		25

LAW & ORDER

Criminal Cases	15 &	16
Ordinances	14, 17 &	18
Daily Average of Convicts		29

MISSIONS

Societies	18 &	19
Medical Missions		19

ORDINANCES

14

REVENUE

Native 1918-19		8
Increase Dut & Poll Tax		9

TRADE

In Reserve		30
------------	--	----

INDEBT

Local		3
Foreign		4

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Population, areas and population density		5
Native Population		6
Decrease in Population		6
Proportion Males & Females		6

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Report of the Chief Native Commissioner for the
period April 1st 1918 to March 31st 1919.

399

The following summary of information dealing with the native areas and populations in the East Africa Protectorate is prepared mainly from the annual reports submitted by the respective Provincial Commissioners.

General.

The period under review has been a most trying one in practically all the native districts. During nearly the whole of 1918 a state of famine due to absence of rains existed over all the Protectorate during which time the native populations relied to a considerable extent for their existence on imported food. The famine which was general in all the districts seriously affected the health and the economic conditions of the people. In conjunction with the famine an epidemic of influenza appeared and further added to the general state of demoralisation as well as causing a large number of deaths amongst an already enfeebled population. By the end of March 1919 the generally adverse conditions began to clear but the effect of same will take some time to obliterate.

At the commencement of the period dealt with fairly large numbers of sick native carriers commenced to be repatriated through the M.L.C. Hospital from the scene of military operations. By November of 1918 general demobilisation of the native carriers commenced. Simultaneously with the demobilisation of the carriers etc. the strength of the King's African Rifles battalions were gradually reduced and considerable numbers of men were disbanded and returned to their districts, all this necessitated considerable work on the part of a depleted Administrative Staff, added to which it was necessary to keep a watchful eye on the disbanded men in order to see that they did not cause trouble in their localities. Fortunately very few cases of indiscipline occurred and on the whole the repatriates have been very well behaved.

In certain cases famine resulted in numbers of Natives moving from their locations to other districts which were supposed by them to be more favourable as regards food supplies, to an extent we are still faced with the question of arranging the return of such people to their own locations.

Report of the Chief Native Commissioner for the period April 1st 1918 to March 31st 1919.

399

The following summary of information dealing with the native areas and populations in the East Africa Protectorate is prepared mainly from the annual reports submitted by the respective Provincial Commissioners.

General.

The period under review has been a most trying one in practically all the native districts. During nearly the whole of 1918 a state of famine due to absence of rains existed over all the Protectorate during which time the native populations relied to a considerable extent for their existence on imported food. The famine which was general in all the districts seriously affected the health and the economic conditions of the people. In conjunction with the famine an epidemic of influenza appeared and further added to the general state of demoralization as well as causing a large number of deaths amongst an already enfeebled population. By the end of March 1919 the generally adverse conditions began to clear but the effect of same will take some time to obliterate.

At the commencement of the period dealt with fairly large numbers of sick native carriers commenced to be repatriated through the E.L.C. Hospitals from the scene of Military operations. By November of 1918 general demobilization of the native Carriers commenced. Simultaneously with the demobilization of the Carriers etc. the strength of the King's African Rifles battalions were gradually reduced and considerable numbers of men were disbanded and returned to their districts, all this necessitated considerable work on the part of a depleted Administrative Staff, added to which it was necessary to keep a watchful eye on the disbanded men in order to see that they did not cause trouble in their localities. Fortunately very few cases of indiscipline occurred and on the whole the repatriates have been very well behaved.

In certain cases famine resulted in numbers of Natives moving from their locations to other districts which were supposed by them to be more favourable as regards food supplies, to an extent we are still faced with the question of arranging the return of such people to their own locations.

Report of the Chief Native Commissioner for the
period April 1st 1918 to March 31st 1919.

399

The following summary of information dealing with the native areas and populations in the East Africa Protectorate is prepared mainly from the annual reports submitted by the respective Provincial Commissioners.

General.

The period under review has been a most trying one in practically all the native districts. During nearly the whole of 1918 a state of famine due to absence of rains existed over all the Protectorate during which time the native populations relied to a considerable extent for their existence on imported food. The famine which was general in all the districts seriously affected the health and the economic conditions of the people. In conjunction with the famine an epidemic of influenza appeared and further added to the general state of demoralisation as well as causing a large number of deaths amongst an already enfeebled population. By the end of March 1919 the generally adverse conditions began to clear but the effect of same will take some time to obliterate.

At the commencement of the period dealt with fairly large numbers of sick native carriers commenced to be repatriated through the M.L.C. Hospitals from the scene of military operations. By November of 1918 general demobilisation of the native carriers commenced. Simultaneously with the demobilisation of the carriers etc. the strength of the King's African Rifles battalions were gradually reduced and considerable numbers of men were disbanded and returned to their districts. All this necessitated considerable work on the part of a depleted Administrative Staff, added to which it was necessary to keep a watchful eye on the disbanded men in order to see that they did not cause trouble in their localities. Fortunately very few cases of indiscipline occurred and on the whole the repatriates have been very well behaved.

In certain cases famine resulted in numbers of Natives moving from their localities to other districts which were supposed by them to be more favourable as regards food supplies, to an extent we are still faced with the question of arranging the return of such people to their own localities.

Administrative Staff.

All through the year the staff of Officers in the districts was considerably under that is recognized as being necessarily the normal strength. Several of the districts were undermanned during the whole of the period to the extent of fifty per cent. In a few cases towards the close of the year it was possible to appoint men, engaged locally, to fill some of the vacancies as a temporary measure.

The duties in the Districts under normal conditions naturally increase year by year and these alone are sufficient to fully occupy the staff even when at full strength. During the year under review, however, the duties and responsibilities of a depleted staff have been considerably added to by the advent of famine and influenza and by the repatriation of ex King's African Rifles and Military Carriers.

Native Staff.

In all the Districts of the Protectorate a system is maintained by which Official Headmen recognised by the Government and assisted by local Councils are responsible to the respective District Commissioners for law and order in the particular areas subject to their jurisdiction. These headmen and Councils vary in efficiency and the interest they take in their work. The system has as its objective the immediate and direct control of the people by their own tribal heads subject to the general supervision of the District Commissioners where the Tribal heads are interested and are keen to carry out the duties for which they are responsible we have a more or less satisfactory state of affairs, otherwise the contrary is the case. The constant effort of the administration Officers is to improve the system by bringing the headmen and Councils to a greater recognition of their responsibilities and duties. The only alternative to the present methods is that of direct administration by European Officials, the adoption of such a policy will mean a greatly increased staff.

With the normal staff of Officers available the present scheme is the only one possible for dealing with the widely scattered populations in the Protectorate. On the whole it has not proved unsatisfactory, thus it leaves room for improvement and this we must, by continued effort, endeavour to achieve.

A great deal of the lack of interest is probably more apparent than real and this is due in great part to our expecting too much from an African Chief or Headman on a basis of comparison with our own ideals. It requires to be borne in mind that only a very small percentage of our Chiefs and Headmen are in any way educated and this fact alone tends to prevent them from looking upon matters of administration from our point of view.

Loyalty of Chiefs etc.

The Chiefs, Headmen and Councils have been perfectly loyal to the Government and, according to their light and powers, have been helpful in the work of general progress. For some time previous to the period under review many of them, owing to the many exactions due to the war, have worked for a common and willingly and incessantly, their duties have in a large number of cases been so sincere while many of the calls made upon them have not tended to increase their popularity with their people.

In certain cases Official headmen have been removed for mal-practices, the proportion has however been small.

In the case of the trouble in the Masai Reserve the factors of unrest were not the Chief and headmen, it was due to the influence of certain sections of the Moran (Warriors) possibly fermented by Medicine men. The same remarks apply to the Elgeyo.

Relations between the Natives and the
Government and the European Settlers.

401

The conduct of the natives inhabiting these districts which are what may be termed, under effective administration has, with the exception of the attitude of the Elpurko and Loita sections of the Masai and the Elgoro, given no cause for complaint.

When we bear in mind the fact that practically all the tribes have been subjected to very distressing and demoralising conditions due to famine and the epidemic of influenza and that many thousands of men were repatriated I think we can say that matters on this connection with the exceptions named have been particularly satisfactory.

The Masai Unrest.

During August 1918 the Masai were called upon to produce a number of recruits for the King's African Rifles, the Purko Muran refused to comply with the request notwithstanding the fact that the Chiefs and Elders, supported by the head Muran, endeavoured to get them to comply with Government orders. As the Purko section is the predominating factor amongst the Masai Muran their attitude effected the Loita and other sections who, had the Purko acceded to the request, would undoubtedly have come in at once with their quotas of recruits.

The Purko attitude became defiant and resulted in a company of troops being despatched to the Reserve. This did not mend matters and a rupture took place during September. After an unfortunate affair at a Masai village where the troops owing to a misunderstanding fired without orders, a large party of Purko Muran attacked the troops but were defeated with the loss of 14 dead and several wounded. The troops suffered no casualty. At the same time the Purko Masai set out to pillage several trading stores in the Mara district, they were also responsible for the murder of a number of natives who were employed in the Reserve.

At this time the Right Hon. Lord Delamere offered to exercise his influence with the Purko with the object of settling matters settled, pending the result of Lord Delamere's action no measures were adopted against the rebellious Muran. The efforts made by his Lordship were unfortunately a failure and later on the Loita joined with the Purko in creating very considerable unrest, the former undertook a raid on the Heath people of the Conquered Territory in December when they killed a number of men and women and raided a quantity of stock. This raid was dealt with and the ringleader arrested. During February 1918 the Purko undertook a further raid into the Heath country causing the death of several natives while a number of cattle was lifted, about the same time warriors of the Purko carried out similar raids against the Uregi and Iloos people across our boundary. By the middle of February the Purko particularly and the Loita to a less extent were entirely out of hand.

Hence the Governor decided that measures must be taken to bring the tribesmen under control and accordingly instructed the Chief Native Commissioner to visit the Reserve and meet the Chiefs and Elders.

A meeting was arranged and held on the 1st March when the following terms already approved by H.E. were conveyed to the recalcitrant members of the tribes:-

- (a) All looted stock or its equivalent to be returned.
- (b) The arrest and trial of the ringleaders.
- (c) Disarmament of sections concerned.
- (d) Payment of compensation for crimes committed in the Conquered Territory.

Twenty days was given as a time limit to comply. At the same time adequate arrangements were made by the Military to enforce the conditions if necessary. 402

The people were informed that the conditions named were apart from any compensation to be demanded and paid in respect of the looting of stores and the murder of natives in the Harar area.

The conditions imposed were eventually complied with without opposition although the troops were required to "round up" a few isolated bands, this latter operation was performed by mounted men under the command of Major Miles, B.S.C. M.C. without fighting. The operations of the patrol were still proceeding on the 31st March (they came to an end without the firing of a single shot early in June 1939).

With reference to the looting of stores in the Harar area a number of claims were put in by traders, necessitating a Commission being appointed when the eventual awards amounted to about Rs. 5,00,000 which sum the Masai concerned are gradually paying.

By the 31st March it was evident that the measures taken by the Government were sufficient to bring the rebellious tribesmen to a state of order. There is no doubt but that the Masai were in much need of the lesson. They had too often been temporized with and had, undoubtedly, become imbued with an idea that the Government dealt in words only and not in actions. They have now been forced to a contrary conclusion.

The Elgyos.

During the month of February a number of Elgyos apparently influenced by a local native Medicine man carried out a raid on certain Masai Gichu farms in the vicinity of their location. Prompt measures were taken by the Authorities which resulted in most of the stolen stock being recovered and a substantial fine in live stock being recovered. The real instigator of the raid, a man named Arap Benony was killed during the operations undertaken to recover the stolen stock. The Medicine man concerned, Yatarr Arap Kilaruss was taken prisoner.

The reasons given by the natives concerned for the raid are somewhat vague, the reasons put forward were:-

Refusal by European farm owners for Elgyos cattle to graze on their farms.

Drought and famine.

The demand for Hut tax having been made and the hut owners having refused to pay.

Everything was again quiet in Elgyos by the end of March.

The Turkana.

As the Turkana area is practically in Military operation this does not cover matters concerning this tribe.

It is however very evident that matters as between the Suk and the Turkana as well as between both these people and the natives of Karameja in the Uganda Protectorate are far from satisfactory. The main difficulty in this connection seems to be connected with the general unrest in Turkana.

Jubaland.

Beyond the question of the disarmament of the Somalis there appears to be nothing of importance to report from that area. During February 763 rifles were surrendered.

The Northern Frontier District.

Several difficult and complicated occurrences have happened on the Anglo - Abyssinian Boundary, they, however, are hardly matters for inclusion in a native report at present.

Table to illustrate the estimated populations in the arid areas, estimated extent of such areas and population density.

Provinces.	Including the Districts of	Approximate area in square miles	Estimated total population.	Density square mile.	
Nyanza	North & South Kavirondo, Kisumu Nandi & Laikipia	8,558	1089890	123.837	
Naiyasha	Kemaria, Kiyoa	13,154	128350	9.758	about 10500 sq. miles arid area of the area about 4690 sq. miles arid.
	Marakwet, Suk & Turkana	14,600	42000	2.87	
Ukamba	Wasei Reserve				
	Kikuyu (Kyanja) Ulu (including Kikumalia) and Kitui	429 77212	113000 230660	263.4 3.0	includes about 2690 sq. miles arid in Kitui of arid & uninhabited lands.
Kenya	Fort Hall, Nyeri	3,150	547820	174.	
	Embu Meru	4,500 4,280	157900	36.	inhabited uninhabited arid areas.
Seyidie	Teita, Laveta	3,255	167824	51.56	inhabited lands, uninhabited and arid.
	Nyika Reserve, Malindi, Wanga, Mochassa	5,826			
Tanaland	Tana River, Lamu including Vita	1,000 25,400	37000	24.67	inhabited, uninhabited.
Jubaland		46,740	35000		rough estimate about 80% arid areas.
Northern Frontier		63,680	80000		
		<u>202,254</u>	<u>2,599,268</u>		
Total area in square miles		202,254			
Less arid areas uninhabited		148,882			
Balance of inhabited area		53,372	2,599,268	48.64	
The estimate of land occupied by purely pastoral tribes is		34,794	227,000	6.524	
The Agricultural tribes inhabit approximately		18,578	272,268	5.775	
		<u>52,662</u>	<u>259,268</u>		

**Vital Statistics.
Native Populations.**

(5)

401

(A) Populations in districts wherein the Huts and Pells are counted for assessment of taxes.	}	2,414,250
(B) Estimated populations in Sok, Turkana, Jubaland & Northern Frontier District wherein no assessment for taxes is made.		185,000
(C) Estimated native population outside native areas.		65,000
	TOTAL.	<u>2,664,250</u>

Under (A) The system adopted for estimating the native populations in those districts which are under effective administration is as follows:-

A district is divided into locations, in each location the huts are systematically counted and such counts are periodically checked, this count is done yearly in order to allow of an assessment being made for the next year's tax.

At different intervals groups of villages at various points are selected and the inhabitants of the village counted, enquiry is made as to absentees who are included in the total inhabitants of the village, an average of the inhabitants is then struck per hut over all villages so dealt with. It is found that the general average works out at three people per hut, this resultant multiplied by the number of huts gives the approximate population figures. This average of three persons per hut is accepted for native tribes in other parts of Africa.

Under (B) The figures given are a very rough estimate and no claim is made for their being anywhere approximate.

Under (C) This is also a rough estimate and cannot be dealt with otherwise until the Registration of Natives Ordinance is applied when it is hoped that accurate figures will be available.

INCREASE IN NATIVE POPULATION.

The estimated total native population at March 31st 1910 was 2,820,000. The estimate included all B.E.A. natives then serving with the Military forces.

The epidemic of influenza which followed the famine was responsible for a comparatively large number of deaths, the actual number is not and never will be known. In certain areas e.g. the Kenya Province an attempt has been made to arrive at the mortality figures and the Provincial Commissioner puts them at 50,000, the Provincial Commissioner Ukamba puts the number of deaths in his province from this cause at 17,741, other Provincial Commissioners do not attempt to give any figures but report that the mortality was severe. From the figures received the mortality works out a just under 6% in the case of Kenya and just over 3% in Ukamba. If, therefore, 3% is taken as the general average I consider we shall be somewhere near the mark. This would account for 105,100 deaths over the whole Protectorate due to influenza.

The total deaths according to statistical records which occurred amongst B.E.A. natives employed in the Carrier Corps all returned as 23,869 which was 14.6% of the numbers employed.

Famine accounted for a number of deaths but the loss from this cause was not heavy when compared with the havoc wrought by influenza, it is however fairly certain that owing to famine preceding the epidemic of influenza the latter was able to claim more victims than might otherwise have been the case. It is possible that the deaths due directly to famine did not exceed ~~less~~ per cent of the population.

There exists no adequate machinery for the enumeration of births and deaths amongst the native population, consequently no figures are obtainable. I estimate that the annual increase of births over deaths during normal years amounts to 3% over the whole population for the year under review it is estimated that the births would be very much under the death rate, additional causes being the absence of large numbers of men

with the Military forces and a general enfeebling of the (7) remaining population due to famine and influenza. I estimate therefore that the increase of the population owing to births during the year would be about one and a quarter per cent. Of course there are no figures to substantiate such an estimate and I give them with all possible reserve.

Taking the foregoing as a basis of calculation we have the following figures:-

Estimated population March 31, 1918	2,820,000	
Deaths from Influenza	155,100	
Deaths from Famine	14,100	
Carrier Corps deaths recorded	22,869	193,069
Add births $\frac{1}{4}$ %		2,626,931
		86,250
		<u>2,664,250</u>

against an estimate of 2,664,250.

Proportion of Males and Females.

The estimate of males and females is worked out on a basis of 47% males and 53% females. This gives us the following proportions under this head for 1918-19 :-

Males	1,252,198
Females	1,412,052
Total	<u>2,664,250</u>

The proportion of males between the age of 16 and 30 years roughly equal 30% of the total males. Those between 18 and 30 years about 26%. This calculation gives

375,659 males between 16 and 30 years
325,571 " " " " " " " "

over the whole male population of the Protectorate.
(see notes under "General health conditions in Reserves").

405

C. O. 121

Revenue derived directly from natives during 1918 - 1919.

Province or District	Total Hut & Poll Tax. Rs.	Incidence per head of population.	Other Revenue Fines, Fees, etc. Rs.	Total Revenue from Native Sources. Rs.	Remarks
Nyanze	1864845	1.751	48361	1913206	Hut & Poll tax rate Rs. 1/-
Kamasia, Alerezo & Suk	157246	1.758		157246	Tax about 20,000 Others about 19,400.
Turkana					No tax collected.
Masai Reserve	31004	0.758	100200	131204	Hut & Poll tax rate Rs. 2/-
Ukamba	560932	1.924	106115	706047	
Agaya Fort	21997	1.306	no record	21997	
Umtu West					Hut & Poll tax rate as in Umtu West
Umtu East Taita District	12336	1.256	10471	22807	
Umtu East District	10348	1.082	no record	10348	
Umtu East District	11322		4257	15579	Tax collected only for Umtu East District
Umtu East District	18837		no record	18837	Tax only collected for Umtu East District
Total	218066		268404	486470	

1919

Comparative Table to show increases in
Native Hut and Poll Tax collections
from 1907 - 1908.

Province	1907 - 8	1915 - 16	1916 - 17	1918 - 19	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nyanza	389475	1094500	1768155	1864845	
Mauvaana	21435	151845	176640	188249	includes Kamasia Suk, Masai etc.
Ukamba	266265	406785	583530	660932	
Elgeyo	393800	549070	1191270	921997	It is under- stood that there are some arrears on a/c of Maru & Embu for 1918-19.
			407		
Seyidie	139140	168825	179805	212886	
Tana Land	37290	45030	44610	50346	
Jutland	8620	16965	17130	11322	
South Eastern frontier		7465	6550	18637	
	1153415	2740485	3967695	3915606	

Note. The rate of Hut and Poll Tax 1907-8 to April 1st 1916 was Rs. 1/- per hut and per poll where the latter tax was levied. From April 1st 1916 the rate was raised in all districts except those of Masai, Kamasia, Elgeyo etc. South Kavirondo, Embu, Meru, Kitui and the districts in Seyidie and Tana Land Provinces. The tax was raised to Rs. 5/- in the Kitui district of the Ukamba Province, in the Teita District of the Seyidie Province from 1st April 1917. South Kavirondo in the Nyanza Province and Chuka of the Mau District from April 1918. Kamasia and Elgeyo etc. from April 1st 1919. Collection at the increased rate was deferred in Embu and Chuka during 1918-19 because of the famine. Poll Tax which had not previously been levied outside the non-native areas in the Nyanza Province was brought into force from the 1st April 1917.

The Famine.

(10)

The failure of the rains which was practically universal in the Protectorate during the latter part of 1917 caused an almost entire failure of the native and European crops. Early in 1918 it became very evident that unless the rains due in March 1918 were successful the country would be faced with a serious position as regards the native populations. The expected rains were a failure.

H.E. the Lt. Governor appointed a Food Shortage Committee early in 1918. Later on the nomenclature of the Committee was altered to that of "Famine Committee" which consisted of the following Officials:-

- The Chief Native Commissioner (then Military Commissioner for Labour) as Chairman
- The Director of Public Works
The Commissioner of Police
The Provincial Commissioner (Uganda)

Members.

40

The Deputy Treasurer

Subsequently the Hon. Director of Agriculture, Major Gailey, D.S.O. and Mr. P. Whitelaw (the latter two gentlemen being non-Officials) joined the Committee.

The concern of the Committee was to see that sufficient foodstuffs were obtained and made available for distribution to natives in the Reserves, and to employers of labour. Estimates of requirements were received from the Provincial Officials and from the public. It was naturally a most difficult matter to submit anything like accurate estimates, and even the estimates sent in were liable to alteration one way or another either as local showers occurred or when they suddenly ceased.

Supplies of maize were obtained from South Africa through the Agency of the Imperial Wheat Commission. We also obtained supplies of maize, maize meal and rice from the Military Authorities who had surplus stocks.

Our first shipment from South Africa arrived in Kilindini during March 1918 and our last during October 1918.

The net amounts of the various foodstuffs obtained were as follows:-

	Maize. Tons.	Maize meal. Tons.	Rice. Tons.	Total. Tons.
From South Africa	12,487			17,074
Military	472	3,767½	461	
Purchased locally	2			

There is a difference between the gross and net amounts the selling rate was fixed on the net amounts actually received by the Committee.

Of the foregoing 9149½ tons were sent to the Native grass areas. 1977 tons were supplied to Government departments for feeding native labour.

Of the foregoing 4103½ tons were supplied to private employers of native labour, to Natives in the towns etc. and to Millers.

489½ tons were supplied to the Uganda Government for feeding natives in Uganda lost in shipments. Rail and damaged by weather.

268 tons

The balance was disposed of to dealers and exporters. The total debits by the Committee against the native districts amounted to Rs. 23,00,357 which money, plus any additional transport charges from the Railway, was collected by the District Commissioners from those natives who required the food.

Rains were favourable in most parts of the Protectorate (11) from October 1918 the situation was eased after February of 1919. The weather reports however were not such as to relieve further cause for anxiety with regard to the Ukamba districts and the South Kavironda district up to the 31st March 1919.

(Note: All further cause for anxiety was removed by June 1919 when good crops everywhere were assured.)

During November of 1918 the shortage of food again became acute in parts of the Embu and Meru districts and the Government sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 93000 in the purchase of grain in the Nyeri and Fort Hall districts where the crops had been successful, by these means the situation was relieved. Owing to lack of cash and the enfeebled state of the natives in the districts concerned it was necessary to advance the necessary food on a system of deferred payment. It will probably take at least until 1920 to collect the money so advanced.

Gratuitous relief.

409

Fortunately very little gratuitous relief was necessary, what there was largely was largely supplied by the Trustees of the original Mombasa Famine Relief Fund who had certain accumulated monies at their disposal and generously donated upwards of one thousand pounds which sum was placed at the disposal of the Famine Committee, practically nearly all such relief was confined to the natives of the Kenya Province.

In the Nyassa Province there were numerous cases of destitution to meet which however the more wealthy natives subscribed a fund of some Rs. in order to provide food for their less fortunate tribesmen.

Results of the famine on the Native populations.

When the actual pinch of want came there is no doubt but that it helped very considerably to demoralize the people, their first inclination was to move from their own districts to others where they imagined they might obtain food for nothing, this resulted particularly amongst the Akamba and the people of Embu and Chuka in considerable migration from one district to another and the apparent curious anomaly in several cases of people of one district changing places with those of another, but without any consent or pre-arrangement. This however is an old time procedure amongst the Akamba and the people of Embu and Emberre, numbers of Akamba also moved to Taveta and Kilimanjaro. We shall have a legacy of disputes to settle in the future as a consequence of these movements & further practice amongst the people named during periods of famine is to hand their girls and children over to any native who has any surplus food, disputes will eventually as to their return these have been foreseen by the respective Provincial Commissioners and a modus operandi for dealing with the same has been arrived at. There has also been a considerable movement of Akikuyu from their districts on to European farms.

Food shortage conditions and even famine are frequent experiences during the lives of the people of Ukamba and lower Embu particularly the former where large parts of the Ulu and Kitui districts are very arid at times.

No reliable figures are available as to the death rate due to the famine, figures are in certain cases given. They are an estimate only, which point to the rate being somewhere about one quarter per cent over the whole population. There is however no doubt but that the famine which immediately preceded and in places ran concurrently with the pandemic of Influenza helped considerably to swell the mortality caused by the visitation of this disease because of the enfeebled condition of many of the people due to lack of a supply of their ordinary food.

General health conditions in the Reserves.

Apart altogether from the question of epidemics the general health conditions of the natives in the Reserves appears to be far from satisfactory. This fact was made abundantly evident during the time of recruitment for the Carrier Corps and the King's African Rifles. When just over 36% of the number of men sent in for the services mentioned were rejected as being medically unfit, this represented about 25% of the estimated total population of males of Military age. Consequently upon the foregoing knowledge every possible effort has been made and is still being made to meet the medical requirements of the native populations, so far, however, due to the difficulty in obtaining Medical Officers, nothing particular has been done. Of the repatriations from the Military Carriers a considerable percentage of the men were considerably enfeebled through malaria, dysentery and other illnesses contracted while on active service, naturally none of these men were allowed to return to their homes until they were considered cured of the particular disease but even so it will take months before the majority are again really fit.

The principle causes of unfitness in the Reserves has been found to be as follows:-

Chest complaints,	large percentage.
Heart debility,	fairly large percentage.
General debility,	large percentage.
Veneral disease,	"
Skin	"
Yaws	"
Defective joints	} fairly large numbers
Spleen	
Hernia	
Ulcers	
Jiggers and sore feet,	

Apart from the outbreak of influenza, which had such fatal results, the following outbreaks of disease have been reported amongst natives:-

Small Pox.

Kisumu, 155 cases with 55 deaths.
 Kenya, serious outbreak reported, no figures supplied.
 Ukamba, cases reported widely distributed no figures supplied.
 Jubaland, 9 cases reported with 3 deaths.
 Other areas, no outbreak reported.

Chicken-Pox.

Numerous cases reported, appears to have been widely spread, but only 1 death recorded.

Psittacosis.

Appears to have been very prevalent in all the districts, the number of cases is not recorded except in the case of the Ukamba Province where 928 cases resulted fatally. The death rate also in is not recorded, there is however grave reason to believe that deaths from this cause must be extremely numerous.

Dysentery & Diarrhoea.

These diseases are reported as prevalent in all the districts, there is no doubt but that they are widely spread and result in a large death rate. 176 deaths from these causes are reported as having occurred in the Kisumu Hospital and 267 in Nairobi. No detailed reports received from other districts.

Malaria.

Some of the districts appear to be free from this disease.
 Mombasa Hospital reports 3596 cases (No. of deaths not reported and 18 deaths.)

Kisumu	1972	53
Nairobi		53
Jubaland	69	No deaths.
Malindi	916	No reports.

410

No detailed reports received from other districts.

Cerebra Spinal Meningitis.

Nairobi reports 27 deaths from this cause.
Kisumu 12

No reports of cases received from other districts.

Veneral disease.

Reports received indicate that this disease is wide spread and that cases are extremely numerous. No figures are given.

Helminthic Diseases.

Such diseases are fairly prevalent in the Lake and Coast Districts. The Lake natives seem to be peculiarly susceptible.

Beri - Beri.

Cases are reported from Kisumu and Jubaland.

Tuberculosis.

61 cases deaths occurred in Nairobi Hospital from this cause, 2 in Kisumu, 3 in Kismayu.

Leprosy.

The existence of this disease is reported from the Nyanza and Kenya Provinces.

Yaws.

This disease is prevalent in most districts but particularly so in the Kenya Province.

The foregoing would seem to be the prevailing diseases in the various districts. It is to be regretted that reports do not always give the number of cases brought to notice, perhaps this defect can be remedied later. No cases of Sleeping Sickness are reported.

Vaccinations.

The following numbers of vaccinations were performed amongst natives during the year in the Provinces named:-

Nyanza	40,021
Kenya	55,353
Ukamba	163,152
Seyidie	32,366

No returns from other districts.

There are no figures to show what number of vaccinations were successful.

Inoculations with Haffkine's serum as a prophylactic against plague are reported as follows:-

Kisumu	26,934
Nairobi	1,331
Mombasa	9,365

Native Hospitals and Dispensaries are established at the following places in the Native Districts:-

Mumias	} Nyanza Province.
Kisii	
Kapsabet	
Kericho	
Kisumu	
Aldama Ravine	} Naivasha Province.
Kabarnet	
Machakos	} Ukamba Province.
Kitui	
Kyamba	
Fort Hall	} Kenya Province.
Nyeri	
Embu	
Meru	
Voi	} Seyidie Province.
Vanga	
Malindi	

Besides the above there are Native Hospitals and Dispensaries located in the undernoted non-native areas:-

- Naivasha, Nakuru, Alderet, Nairobi,
- Makindu, Mombasa, Lamu and Kismayu.

A considerable amount of Medical work is undertaken at these

A considerable amount of Medical work is undertaken in the Kikuyu Reserves by the Church of Scotland Mission, (14) and in the Seyidie Province by the Church Missionary Society. To a minor extent by the Africa Inland Mission in the Kikuyu Reserve and Friends Africa Industrial Mission in the Kisumu District.

Ordinances affecting natives ~~during year 1918 - 1919.~~ 412

I am including Ordinances applied during the whole of 1918.

The Food Preservation Ordinance 1918. No.2 of 1918	6	
" Witchcraft Amendment	" 6	
" King's African Rifles Amendment Ordinance 1918"	" 8	
" Stock Traders License Ordinance	" 9	
" Native Authority(Famine Relief) Ordinance 1918"	" 11	
" Native Arms Ordinance 1918.	" 15	
" Estate Duty Ordinance	" 15	
" except to Natives living in a communal state in a tribe.	" 17	
" Branding of Stock Amendment Ordinance 1918.	" 14	
" Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance	" 25	
" Prisons Amendment Ordinance	" 26	
" Stock Traders License Amendment Ordinance 1918	" 27	
" Stock & Produce Theft Amendment Ordinance	" 29	
" Master & Servants Amendment Ordinance	" 30	
" Native Authority(Famine Relief No.2) Ordinance 1918	" 31	
" King's African Rifles Amendment (No.2) Ordinance 1918	" 32	
" Resident Natives Ordinance	" 33	
" Military Labour Corps Distribution of Pay & Personal Property Ordinance 1918	" 35	

No Ordinances affecting natives were brought into operation during January - March 1919.

**Criminal Cases in Protectorate Courts
in Native Districts.**

Province	1918-19		1917-18			
	Offences defined by Penal Code.	Offences defined by K.A.P. Ordinances.	Total 1918-19	Penal Code	K.A.P. Ordinances	Total 1917-18
Nyasaland	428	572	1000	360	430	790
Naiwasaland	315	326	641	217	297	514
Ukamba	456	482	938	279	508	787
Kenya	226	139	465	259	135	394
Ceylonia	22	193	415	100	99	199
Tanaland						
Jubaland			59			41
Nasai Reserve			157			119
Northern Frontier						
			3675			2846

Nasai Reserve shown separately.

Native cases not shown separately. Offences against Penal Code & Ordinances not shown separately. No returns.

The increase during 1918-19 over 1917-18 amounts to 831 or nearly 30%.

The following particulars refer to cases under the Motor Vehicle Ordinance 1912 & they are included in the total Criminal cases shown above.

Province	1918-19		1917-18	
	Fines recovered from accused.	Recovered from family.	Total fines recovered.	Total fines recovered.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nyasaland	19263	1390	20753	211
Naiwasaland	4575	1000	5575	1000
Ukamba	313	5	318	141
Kenya				
Ceylonia				
Tanaland				
Jubaland				
Nasai Reserve				
Northern Frontier				

The increase of these cases in 1918-19 over 1917-18 is 141 or nearly 30%.

Criminal Cases.

(26)

Cases dealt with by Native Tribunals.

Provinces	1918-19				1917-18			
	No. of cases	No. of persons fined.	No. of persons imprisoned.	Total fines collect-ed.	No. of cases.	No. of persons fined.	No. of persons imprisoned.	Total fines collect-ed.
Nyanza	552	2270	90	28198	538	2415	66	42897
Naiyasha	No returns				No returns			
Masai Reserve								
Kenya	No details	No details			1795	No details		
Ukamba	1287	"	31	21853	2354	"	68	25638
Seyidie	127	"	No details		266	"	No details.	
Tansiland								
Other					10			

No details records. Apparent-ly no cases heard by Native Tribunals during 1918-19.

In the cases where no returns have been made it is understood that all cases have been dealt with by the Protectorate Courts.

Remarks re Criminal Cases.

The returns under Criminal Cases in Protectorate Courts do not include cases heard in the Resident Magistrate Courts of which there are not sufficient detailed particulars to allow of showing which are native cases and which are not. A large percentage of the apparent increase in crime dealt with in the Protectorate Courts is in part attributed to the increase in the number of cases under the Stock & Produce Theft Ordinance under which a considerable number of convictions were in respect of the theft of stock. With reference to the Native Tribunal cases it is interesting to note that in the Elu District of the Ukamba Province the fines inflicted during 1918-19 amounted to Rs.18,369 as compared with Rs.5,617 during 1917-18, this increase is due largely to the action taken by the Native Tribunals against the holding of drinking bouts.

The East Africa Outlying Districts Ordinance 1902. (17)

415

All the native Districts in the Protectorate with the exception of those in the Seyidis and Nyanza Provinces still remain closed in accordance with Proclamations published under the E. A. Outlying Districts Ordinance 1902. Trade Centres and Roads leading thereto in the closed Districts are however excluded from the provisions of the Ordinance.

The Masai Reserve was the subject of a special Proclamation under this Ordinance, dated the 9th March 1919 owing to the unrest then prevalent in the Reserve.

The Crown Lands Ordinance 1915 & Land reserved for use of Natives.

Up to March 31st 1919 only one Native District, viz: the Nyika Native Reserve, had been defined in accordance with Section 54 of The Crown Lands Ordinance 1915.

The Native Passes Regulations 1900.

The undernoted Rules were issued during 1918-19 :-

Nandi Pass Rules 1918	(Government Notice No. 235 of 1918)
Nandi Pass Amendment Rules 1918	(Government Notice No. 305 of 1918)
Native Passes Rules 1919 (Jubaland)	" 60 " 1919
(Tanaland)	" 99 " 1919

Natives and the
East Africa Marriage Ordinance, 1902
and the Native Christian Marriage Ordinance 1904.

416

Under native law and custom amongst the Native tribes in the Protectorate the number of women (wives) a native man may possess is limited in accordance with his means or inclination. It is therefore some sign of progress in the way of native thought and change when we can record an increasing inclination amongst some of the people to adopt monogamous conditions as regards marriage.

The East Africa Marriage Ordinance 1902 is the Marriage law of the Protectorate and anyone who is not subject to the prohibitions contained in the enactment can celebrate a marriage under the Ordinance. The Native Christian Marriage Ordinance 1904 was enacted so as to provide particularly for natives both of whom profess the Christian religion being married in accordance with the provisions of the 1902 Ordinance but without the necessity of certain preliminaries provided for in the principal Ordinance, also it provides for the appointment of Ministers as Registrars of Marriages.

The following figures show the number of marriages celebrated under the Ordinances in question up to March 31, 1919:-

Province.	Under the 1902 Or- dinance up to March 31, 1918.	Under the 1902 Or- dinance 1918-19.	Under the 1904 Or- dinance up to March 31, 1918.	Under the 1904 Or- dinance 1918-19.	Total
Nyansa	8	5	394 (from 1909)	168	583
Ukamba	10	37	191 (" 1907)	41	279
Kenya	77	201	7 (" 1911)	-	285
Seyidie	73	99	238 (" 1904)	27	437
Tanaland	-	-	28 (" 1906)	1	29
				Total	1618

(No returns from other Districts etc.)

Christian Missions.

The undernoted Societies are at present established in the Protectorate:-

Church Missionary Society	Protestant	British
Church of Scotland		
United Methodist		
South Africa Compounds		
Mill Hill	Roman Catholic	
Africa Inland	Protestant	American
Friends Africa Industrial		
Pentacosta		
Etiotic Independent		
Gospel Mission		
Lumbwa Industrial		
Seventh Day Adventists	Protestant	Originally German-American now American.
Society of the Holy Ghost	Roman Catholic	French
Societa della Consolata of Turin		Italian

The foregoing total 14 Societies.

The number of Stations held by these Societies is as follows:-

British	67 Stations
American	34 "
French	12 "
Italian	20 "
Seventh Day Adventists	8 "

417

in townships, the remainder being in Native Districts.

Prior to the War two German Societies were established in the Protectorate, they were

The Neudorfer Evangelical Mission with 12 Stations in the Tanaaland Province

and The Evangelical Lutheran Mission of Leipsing with 2 Stations in the Ukamba Province.

In certain places, particularly in Kavirondo and amongst the Kikuyu in Ukamba and Kenya, Missionary influence is making itself felt and in numerous cases good work is being accomplished, the work is undoubtedly full of promise and one can only hope that it will progress amongst these pagan people. This work, however, like any other requires funds and in this connection I am afraid money has become scarce.

If however the African is to continue to leave his tribal areas and restraints and come out into the labour fields of the Protectorate he or she must be brought under the influence of something that will help them to realise their moral obligations, Christian teaching will supply this, therefore it is the duty of us all to see that everything possible is done to continue and maintain a high standard of Christian ethics. Properly conducted Christian Missions therefore are a most important essential in the development of and the uplifting of the African.

Medical Missions.

The Church Missionary Society in the Seyidie Province and the Church of Scotland Mission in Kikuyu (Ukamba Province) and in the Nyeri District of the Kenya Province have duly qualified Medical Practitioners attached to their Missions and are undertaking a considerable amount of good work in this connection amongst the natives. It is hoped that in the near future the scope of such work will be extended.

Native Education.

418

The technical and literary education of the natives is a matter of general concern. The development of the natives demands their education in a very wide sense.

The Missions are almost entirely responsible at present for the primary education of the native people. Their limited financial resources however have up to now severely restricted their operations, and for the same reasons the output of technically trained youths has been small. The Government has assisted during the year by making small grants based on the efficiency of pupils under industrial tests. The Government effort at present is confined to a small school at Machakos and another at Mombasa while the Railway and Public Works departments have taken a hand in producing a very limited supply of artisans.

Amongst many of the natives themselves there is an undoubted growing inclination and actual movement to obtain some sort of education, amongst numbers of the Akikuyu and Kavirondo this is particularly noticeable.

For some years to come we shall probably require to depend very largely upon these Missions possessing educational facilities to undertake the greater part of the work of native education.

A Commission was appointed on the 8th July 1918 to deal with the question of education, the terms of reference dealt *inter alia* with the following points concerning native education:-

- The extent to which such education should immediately be introduced among the Arabs and Swahilis of the Coast area:
- The extent to which education should immediately be introduced among the Native population throughout the Protectorate:
- The types of schools considered necessary for the education of Arab, Swahili and Native population:
- The localities in which such schools should be situated:
- The standard of education to be established in such schools:
- The advisability or practicability of adopting any system of compulsory education:
- The limits of age within which education should be compulsory if a compulsory system of education is adopted:
- The sources of revenue available and suitable for the purposes of education:

The Commission had not completed its labours up to March 31st 1919.

Native Labour.

The question of the Native labour supply is one that is ever with us. As European development grows in extent the demand for native labour must naturally increase. Not only are existing plantations and other undertakings being subjected to the utmost possible development and thereby necessitating fresh demands for Native labour but new Settlers are arriving and will continue to do so.

During the year this department endeavoured to get the Convention of Associations to consider the possibility of bringing into existence a Native Labour Bureau on behalf of the public, the Association appeared however to consider that an effort of this description would be premature until such time as the Registration of Natives Ordinance is in full operation. Such a decision is regrettable, it is, however, hoped that at a later date the Association will reconsider the matter.

In the meantime a Labour Recruiting Association has come into existence in the Nyanza Province and, I understand, its operations have been attended with some success. Labour Recruiters confine their attention almost entirely to the Nyanza Province.

There is an apparent present demand for an increased rate of wage, particularly so in connection with the more regular workers, this tendency induces such men to go to those places where they can obtain a higher wage rate.

I consider it highly probable that the wage scale for labour will rise very considerably and may possibly rise to a point out of all proportion to its value unless there is some unity and understanding amongst employers on the subject.

Amongst the Kavirondo in particular the large increase in prices for imported goods of which until recently they were comparatively large consumers is having a double effect on that part of the population which can be termed the labouring community.

One effect is to cause a demand for an increased rate of wage, the other is to deter men, who return with money earned, from spending it in the Trading Stores, it is therefore hoarded against a possible future investment in cattle or goats, this results in a longer period of disincubation on the part of particular men to go out again to work.

The main labour supplies during the year have come from the Kavirondo and the Kikuyu of Ukamba and Kenya, supplies from other tribes are comparatively small. In Kavirondo a large percentage of the supply is obtained by means of regular recruiters and by employers direct, a smaller percentage goes out to known employers, these natives are being registered under contracts of six months and over. The Akikuyu as a rule will only engage on short term contracts and to a very large extent proceed direct to known employers. The natives of Embu and Maru have been and are in the habit of going out in small batches to seek employment at irregular intervals.

The Atamba are as a people most averse to going out to work and have supplied very few workers during the year. Individuals of this tribe however go out to better class employment and a few are becoming trained artisans. Limited numbers of Akikuyu are also settling down to regular employment as trained workers.

The Wa Feita have supplied very few workers during the year, this is a district that might be developed in this connection to a certain extent, possibly to the extent of about 2000 workers. I believe these people are not averse to going out, they, however, require some inducement.

The Giriama and the other Coast tribes have not shown any great inclination during the year to come out into the labour field, the same may be said of the natives of the Tana and Province.

Apart from cattle herds and drivers of teams the pastoral tribes have not contributed to the labour market.

labour for plantations south of Mombasa has been mainly supplied from the Tanganyika District in Conquered Territory, the local natives have shown little disposition to become wage earners.

Generally speaking the more steady flow of regular labour has been obtained from those people who have taken to working imported goods, these have begun to realize the use of money, until all the natives in the country come into the same category there will never be the steady flow of labour that is necessary for the country's development. Increased taxation will possibly have the same effect as the creation of wants but not to the same degree.

Apart altogether from the question of a labour supply an increase in the wants of the people will lead to more trade and a quicker appreciation of civilized ideals, therefore it is all to the good to encourage in every possible way this tendency amongst the native people. A prosperous East Africa is as much in the interests of the African as it is of anyone else.

In connection with the question of the employment of natives it may be of interest to refer to the numbers of different tribesmen employed in the East Africa Police. The total authorized African strength of this force is 2141 of which the Kavirondo number 1018 or just over 47% of the total force, the Wakamba number 301 or just over 14% balance is made up from members of various tribes including men from late German East Africa, Nyasaland and Uganda.

Employers Requirements.

Endeavours have been made by this department working through the Provincial and District Commissioners to obtain information as to the labour requirements of the Country, I regret however that up to March 31st our efforts have been without result. Either the public do not know their requirements or else the request for returns has not in most cases been treated seriously, the fact remains that so far the returns asked for have not, with very few exceptions, been sent in. If such information as we seek is in our possession we shall be in a position to see how far the native population numbers are likely to meet the demand. The present position therefore is that while there is a constant but indefinite cry as regards an alleged shortage of native labour we do not know what that shortage is supposed to be.

An important point to bear in mind as regards a large percentage of the labour requirements in this country is that it is largely seasonal and in many cases coincides with the natives own planting and reaping, this means a confliction of interests to an extent, true large numbers of the able-bodied male populations are not affected by the fact of native crops and these should be and are to a large extent induced to seek employment on non-native lands, as, however, coffee plantations increase in extent and bearing the number of pickers required becomes very large and as this class of work is of a temporary nature only it creates a sudden demand which, in the event of the young men being absent on more permanent employment, can only be met by the obtaining of women and children, this again is only possible where such plantations are contiguous to the native areas, for the more distant plantations such an arrangement presents difficulties which under existing conditions are practically insurmountable for reasons that are obvious.

The Resident Native Ordinances when in effective operation will undoubtedly meet these cases where the employers have sufficient land to provide accommodation for native families but in cases where the land is not available this measure will provide little if any remedy.

Natives in Nairobi and Mombasa Towns.

There is no doubt but that in places like Nairobi and Mombasa there exists a fairly large number of men who at the best only take up employment at rare intervals. I estimate that in these towns fully half of the natives residing therein could

without detriment to the requirements of the various industries etc. be employed elsewhere. As an instance of this the Carrier Corps during 1917 obtained somewhere about 4,000 natives in and about Nairobi and Mombasa, yet there was no inconvenience to any trade or undertaking and in fact the population, shortly after recruitment for the Military ceased, seemed to be larger than ever. The Natives have taken to congregating in these towns where the majority perform the utmost possible minimum of work.

The Registration of Natives Ordinance when applied will enable us to arrive at figures as regards the question of unemployment in the towns.

Average rates of pay during 1918-19.

- The rates of pay varies from several causes, some of which are -
- (a) proximity of work to a Native Reserve
 - (b) whether for shamba work, Fuel cutting, hamalage, rickshaws etc.
 - (c) long or short service.
 - (d) Physique.

For ordinary shamba work outside a town area the rate varies from Rs.5/- to Rs.8/- per menses, in cases of "boys" brought from a distance the higher rate is paid and rations supplied. Boys on extended contracts are usually raised to a maximum after 3 months.

Fuel cutters are engaged at from Rs.6/- to Rs.10/- a month with rations, as a rule however the "boys" are put on to task work after engagement, this particular fact makes inspection very necessary.

Herders are paid much the same as shambas boys.

Cart drivers are recorded as being employed up to Rs.20/- a month.

Rates for Factory hands vary considerably according to the particular class of work.

Ordinary labourers employed on roads draw on an average Rs.5/- a month plus rations.

Rickshaw boys privately employed draw varying rates of wage from Rs.8/- to Rs.14/- per month.

Public Rickshaw boys hire the conveyances and make their earnings out of the fares.

Conservancy boys (Sweepers etc) are paid from Rs.5/- to Rs.10/-, the latter rate being paid to night-soil men, with rations in some cases.

Coffee pickers are paid on an average 3 cents per debbi (tin), an average picking is five times a day.

Mombasa Port Labour.

The Port Labour Bureau is reported as doing good work. The number of hamals (deck labourers) registered is 2,000, this number is however never constant. The daily earnings amount on the average to Rs.2/00 per man, the large amount that a man can earn in one day undoubtedly accounts for the untended daily supply because men earn in say ten days sufficient to keep them for a month or more.

Town labour and natives generally.

Natives employed on any class of work in towns, particularly Mombasa and Nairobi, generally demand and obtain a higher maximum wage than for similar work outside. In some cases, e.g. Shamba boys, the increased rate is about 100% of the minimum named and in certain cases higher. These enhanced rates undoubtedly attract all kinds of natives to the towns irrespective of the fact whether there is employment for them or not, the presence of large numbers of natives appears to attract others and so we have a very high percentage of un-employed Africans in nearly all of the townships. This matter requires attention.

Registered and Unregistered Labour. 422

Most of the registered labour comes from the Nyanza Province, there is apparently very little registration of Labour in other areas. The Akikuyu of both the Ukamba and Kenya Provinces are very largely employed without being registered, it is assumed that this is due to the fact that most of these people will normally only accept employment for 30 working days and even so in many cases they work off the period at irregular intervals, these people as a rule show a reluctance to engage for any lengthened definite period, such reluctance and irregularity is undoubtedly bad for the employer because it leaves him in an uncertain state as regards his labour, it is also bad for the native because it inclines him to an indolent and irresponsible state, the sooner therefore labour of this description is brought to realize that it is necessary to engage under definite contracts the sooner will the natives concerned begin to recognize the moral position as regards a contract. Nothing however can be done in the matter unless all employers agree to insist on their labour, i.e. what we term regular labour, entering into formal contracts. In many cases at present it would appear that the employee runs the employer and not vice-versa.

Certain matters in the foregoing point to the necessity for some combined effort on the part of employers and this might very well be obtained by the institution of a Labour Bureau run on cooperative lines.

Registered Labour.

	1918-19.	1917-18.
<u>Nyanza Province.</u>		
Registered for work outside of the Province	21,117	19,504
inside	2,896	No return.
<u>Ukamba Province, (Nairobi only).</u>		
Registered for work outside Nairobi	626	191
inside	403	706
<u>Coastal Province, (Taita District only).</u>		
Registered for work outside Taita	92	None
<u>Kenya Province.</u>		
Registered and other labour shown under one head, impossible therefore to say what number registered.		

Estimated labour employed other than
Registered Labour.

Nyanza Province.		1918-19.	1917/18
Work outside Province		2,000	
" " " " " "		1,500	

Ukamba Province.
No figures given but it is estimated that up to 75% of the Ukamba able-bodied male population employed during part of year. Very few Akamba employed.

Kenya Province.			
Work outside Province		8,000	} No } return.
" " " " " "		5,000	

Seyidia Province.
No return.

Maiyasha Province.
No return. The Ag. Provincial Commissioner reports "Maiyasha has an over-supply of labour due to its squatting system the same can be said to apply to Nakuru". In other places the position appears to be precarious.

423

As regards the labour supply generally in 1918-19 it must not be overlooked that a large number of men were absent from the Protectorate with the Carrier Corps during a great part of the period, repatriations only commenced after the armistice and extended over the greater part of the balance of the period.

Also, apart altogether from the actual registrations and the estimated number of men who left the Districts, there has been employed a large number of boys and men in various parts of the Protectorate during the whole year. We have no idea of the actual numbers. No estimate has been attempted of the number of natives residing on European farms, the number is undoubtedly large but until we have the Resident Natives Ordinance in full operation it is impossible to even estimate what it amounts to.

B. E. A. Natives employed as Military Carriers.

The employment of a large number of natives by the Military had, during the period of employment, an intimate relation with the labour problem of the country and the effect of this employment was felt all through the year under review.

The total of registered B.E.A. Natives in the Military Labour Corps during the whole of the operations was

Of these the desertions recorded were	162,978
	25,600
	137,378
	24,851
	112,527

The deaths recorded were

The repatriations were as follows -

Up to 1st April 1918	74,226
From 1st April 1918 to 31st March 1919	73,057
Balance to be repatriated at 31/3/19 (these were repatriated by May 1919).	2,050

113,332

A large number of men were repatriated after convalescing in the hospitals etc. and many of these would require some months in the Reserves before being really fit and strong again.

I have included this matter in the report as being a convenient form of record of the services rendered by the Africans as well as being intimately connected with the question of native labour.

Under this heading is included the Social and Economic condition of the people constituting the various tribes of the Protectorate.

The characteristics, environment and occupations of the tribes vary in several instances, by far the larger number of the people are agriculturists while the smaller number are purely pastoral. As a general rule the pastoral tribes as tribes are far more conservative and less susceptible to civilizing influences than is the case with the agricultural people, pastoral conditions and traditions would seem to have a peculiar influence in the case of the African in maintaining a retrograde state.

Amongst the agricultural people the degree of responsiveness to the demands of civilization is affected by circumstances and the geographical situation, distance from scenes of civilized activity is undoubtedly a retarding factor while other factors are the varying characteristics amongst the people themselves. Certainly the tribes have begun to realize that a civilized form of Government means the maintenance of peace and order in the country and that consequently there is freedom of movement without fear of molestation by members of once hostile tribes, and that the one time nightly raids of villages by marauding spearmen is a thing of the past, all this has given them security but in its place there has arisen the ever present suspicion of new conditions which to the more unsophisticated are fearsome because in many cases they are not understood. With it all however there is no doubt but that the younger generation is coming more to realize that a new state of existence has arrived and many of the people are endeavouring in various ways to meet the new conditions, their handicap is lack of education and the weight of tradition, also the ever present influence of an older generation opposed to any reform which tends to alter the ways of their forefathers.

424

Native customs amongst the older generation die hard, with the younger members of the tribes assimilation in many cases inclines an adherence to customs. Certain tribal customs are in no way harmful to a state of progress, others unfortunately are. In dealing with the tribes the point we have to bear in mind is the necessity for exercising a wise discrimination in such matters, no hard and hurried rule for repression is desirable, what is required is ordered and reasonable advice, followed eventually by restrictive measures where and when deemed necessary.

Sections of the Kavirondo and Akikuyu are showing distinct evidence of emergence from their tribal environment, numbers of these people, including a small percentage of women, are daily coming under civilized influences. This tendency started sometime before the war, in some cases it has been accelerated by the war while in others the war and the attendant conditions have retarded it. There is no doubt but that the great increase in prices of peace and other imported goods, owing to the world-wide disturbed state of affairs, has been responsible for the damping of the energy of a number of enterprising natives. The securing of imported commodities by natives is always an influence in the right direction and anything which deters such a tendency has a contrary effect.

The severe famine followed immediately by a severe outbreak of influenza had a most demoralizing and demoralizing influence on the natives generally, the former was amongst other things responsible for an increase in crime. The general effect has been most harmful in that the growth of progress has for a time been stunted in many directions.

The generality of the living conditions in places like Nairn and Mombasa are undoubtedly bad, in many cases it is difficult to think how they could be worse. A certain class of town habitus becomes used to living in a wretched hut in squalid and insanitary surroundings, the more un-sophisticated native coming into a place where such conditions prevail very soon falls into line and so a large proportion of the Africans who come into these towns live under what must be described as nothing else but disgraceful conditions, by comparison the Reserves are a garden of Eden. A further point is that so far very little has been done to improve the social existence of these people, there is in Nairn a large wide field for added Missionary influence and also room for other agencies of an educational and reforming nature.

Native existence in the towns should be an experience in the ways of civilization, as things are at present the influence in a large number of cases is a degrading one.

423

Christian Missionary influence in the Reserves is undoubtedly having a beneficial influence, an example of that is a gradual change which is coming about with the Akikuyu who have been brought under the influence of Missions with regard to the burial of their dead. According to Akikuyu native custom it is repugnant to touch a corpse, therefore the native practice is to move a sick person who is expected to die into the bush where, should he or she die the obsequies are left to the hyenas.

Mission native converts are changing this and are taking to burying their dead in a Christian manner.

Another matter that is being agitated about is that connected with the tribal custom under which widows and children are inherited by the eldest surviving male relative of the deceased husband, this custom is particularly repugnant in the case of a Christian woman. The Christian converts are taking a stand against the custom. A case recently brought to my notice is that of a Christian Akikuyu leaving a will in which inter alia he expressed a wish that his two children, both girls, should be educated, one as a hospital nurse and one as a teacher.

Monogamous marriages in accordance with the provisions of the E.A. Marriage Ordinance are a novelty on the increase, so far however we have no returns shewing the result of such marriages, i.e. as to whether the husband has kept the vow of monogamy. We have to recognise that amongst a native community where polygamy is the rule there is every inducement to lapse from new conditions, the native male therefore requires to be both devoutly sincere and strong minded to allow of his abstaining from a custom engrained into his very fibres by centuries of tradition. The education and consequent emancipation of women from the thraldom of native custom will, of course, help in this connection.

Natives while residing in their Reserves are subjected to considerable control through the medium of their tribal organization, individually they may not have much respect for obligations, the knowledge however that the possibility of which they are a member demands a recognition of the laws and customs of the tribe does restrain the individual, it is this restraint which really helps to maintain a very fair state of law and order in the Reserves during normal times, an abnormal state of affairs such as the severe famine which visited all the Reserves caused general demoralisation which breaks down to a large extent all tribal usages and restraints, this is a state of affairs - the unfortunately came about owing to the famine.

The average native when he leaves his reserve is, for (28) the time being, no longer subject to his former restraints therefore unless he is guided and controlled and also instructed as to his responsibilities it is hardly to be wondered at that numbers of these people should act in an irresponsible manner. There is no doubt but that the majority of natives who are sent to our prisons as first offenders should be looked upon more as unfortunates than criminals. Many a native sent to prison for the crime of stealing committed the offence more because of opportunity and lack of appreciation in his primitive mind of the result than from any vicious proclivity. In other words many natives become first offenders because they are ignorant and lack the power of individual moral restraint. Once however they have become gaul-birds and so associated with a criminal class the lack of a proper perception of moral responsibility and the absence of some controlling influence inclines them to associations and a state of existence which invariably lands them once more in prison, and so on the vicious circle goes. To my mind the first commitment of a native to prison is a grave responsibility and should not be undertaken without very grave consideration. It should be borne in mind that we have to live with the natives in the country and that the existence of a numerous criminal class of natives in the Protectorate will ultimately prove a serious danger. There is an old saying, "Evil communications corrupt good manners", when we remember the conditions under which the town natives are living today we must realize that the process of corruption is probably a very speedy one. During the year under review there were numerous cases of youths sent to prison for such offences as stealing food, leaving a District without a pass and desertion (Master & Servants Ordinance). The returns do not allow of the number of first offenders being shown, it is, however, believed that in most instances the natives concerned were first offenders. I allow that it may be difficult to know what to do with these offenders and that consequently the prison is the easiest way of settling the difficulty. I am also aware that in certain areas complainants practically demand a severe penalty for at times trivial offences. I am not criticizing the action of Magistrates nor the attitude of complainants who may in many cases consider that severe punishment is necessary in order to act as a deterrent. I do wish, however, to point out that the sending of first offenders to prison for what is normally a trivial offence is not going to improve either the moral or social condition of the people.

It is difficult as yet to say as to what will be the ultimate effect on the minds of the many thousands of natives who have been demobilized and returned to their homes. The native mind works slowly, the seed sown very rarely fruits in the first season, after the home coming the native sits down to a comparative life of ease, he subsequently slowly awakens to a life of action and thought. So far nothing has occurred to incline onto the idea that the native has been through anything other than a normal state of existence, at the same time we know that he has gone through experiences such as no mortal native has gone through before, the collective result of all this will become evident in another year probably by which time all the various points that have made an impression on his mind or have in fact influenced him will take shape.

In certain places there is a growing inclination to a more individualized state of existence, in Sikuyu this is becoming apparent in a desire to become registered holders of land. Impatience of tribal control is also evident in connection with some of the people. I opine that the time is not now far distant when the present system of tribal governance will be a thing of the past, the main agency that is working to this end is the continually increasing flow of men into the labour fields and the long absence of "Squatters" on alienated lands.

A further agency is the collection of the Poll tax from the individuals responsible; the first result of this (29) is the tendency to separate the family tie, once this is done the severance of the tribal tie is only a matter of time.

Individualism will replace the tribal system, at present however the people as a whole are not ready for the change, the pace is however being forced, consequently it behoves us to lose no time in educating the people so that they will be the more prepared for the change.

Thousands of natives are acquiring an inclination for a more independent form of existence and with it they are contracting habits and modes of life contrary to the ordinary state of existence in the Reserves, large numbers carry with them on their return to their homes their changed condition of living, all this is undoubtedly having an influence on the people generally.

Once the price of imported goods comes down to something nearer the ante-war prices a great stimulus will be added to the further advancement of the people.

The people generally are in comfortable circumstances, considerable sums of money are taken into the Reserves where it circulates in part and is hoarded. Comparatively large herds and flocks are possessed by the communities as a whole.

The necessity for buying imported food during the famine compelled the people to disburse comparatively large sums in the aggregate they probably spent over two millions of rupees in this connection during 1918-19. A reference to the tax schedules will shew that in most cases the taxes were well paid at the same time.

Daily average of Native Convicts
in Protectorate Prisons.

Province.	1918-19.	1917-18.
Nyanza	224	201
Ukamba	62	59
Kenya	155	129
Naivasha	153	115
Seyidie	43	14
Tanaland	35	13
Nairobi Prison	761	576
Mombasa	271	216

Jubaland and Northern Frontier District not included.

The ~~famine~~ drought which started in 1917 continued in most districts right through 1918, the result was an extreme shortage of native foodstuffs which culminated in actual famine. The ~~peasants~~ areas of Fort Hall, Kyari and Kikuyu and also parts of the Coast districts were more fortunate towards the end of 1918 owing to more favourable rains, the people in the greater part of the Protectorate reaped no real crops until well into 1919. The period under review has therefore not been a favourable one in this respect. In certain places during the drought the natives carried out limited irrigation schemes and also cultivated swamps.

As is generally the case when there is a drought rain comes at long intervals when the natives plant ahead, the rains then go off and the young plants die, the people then repeat the operation of planting when the next shower comes, in this way a great deal of effort is expended with little or no result.

Sweet potatoes and other root crops were more successful these helped together with the imported food to avert a very grave disaster to the Protectorate.

423

Native Live Stock.

During the drought cattle suffered very severely for lack of grazing, the mortality must have been high, figures however are not obtainable.

No figures are available to show the number of live-stock held by the natives in the country. A rough estimate is 1,500,000 cattle and 3,000,000 sheep and goats.

(not including Jubaland and the Northern Frontier District)

Pleuro-pneumonia and Rinderpest have been prevalent in several native areas. As however such matters will be dealt with by the Director of Agriculture in his report I am not attempting to make any special reference to them in this report.

Trade in Native Reserves.

There exists a number of Trade Centres in all the Native Areas. The trade in these centres is with one or two exceptions practically entirely in the hands of Indians, why this is so it is difficult to understand when one bears in mind the large number of European business firms established in the various towns in the Protectorate. During normal times the native trade is one that offers considerable scope for successful enterprise and there seems no reason why European traders should not enter into the business.

The native trade consists of the selling of imported goods and the purchase of native produce so that an enterprising trader has it both ways.

Under normal conditions the Kafirondo are large sellers of ready cash, but during the year with which this report deals the sales of imported goods have been severely restricted to inflated prices and a scarcity of the class of goods required.

The natives are in several instances opening stores in their villages.

Cases have been brought to my notice where natives failing to obtain in the Trade Centres the goods they require have proceeded to Nairobi and Kampala to buy them.

The more a native spends money in obtaining things he requires the more will he endeavour to obtain money with which to buy. Therefore the main of each Administrative Official should be the encouragement and propagation in every way possible of legitimate trade. I suggest also that each employer of large numbers of labourers should open up a trading store on his estate at which natives can obtain what they require.

East Africa War Relief Fund for Africans.

Consequent upon demobilization the Organising Committee of the East Africa War Relief Fund (for Africans) decided to bring its operations to a close. At a meeting of the Committee held on the 26th February 1919 the following resolution was passed and subsequently confirmed :-

"Resolved that this Committee, after careful deliberation, are agreed that there can be no more appropriate manner of recognising the manifold and valuable services of the natives of East Africa in the late War than to hand over the remaining balances of the Fund, amounting to not less than £ 3000/- sterling, to the Council of the Alliance of Missionary Societies in British East Africa, to be used by them towards building and equipping a Native Medical Training School open to all natives of East Africa; and that the said Council be asked immediately to consider their acceptance of this money subject only to the following two conditions":-

429

"(A) That that part or wing of the school which shall be constructed out of the money provided by the Fund shall be commenced within 12 calendar months from the date of acceptance of this offer by the said Council and shall be completed within a further period of 18 months".

"(B) That a stone, the size and description of which shall be decided upon by the Committee of this Fund shall be provided and built into the structure in a prominent position".

The reason why this offer was made to the Alliance of Mission Societies is because the Organising Committee had been definitely informed that the Alliance intended erecting a central training College connected with Native education. The Committee considered that the erection of a wing to the College which could be used as a centre for the medical training of natives would constitute a lasting memorial to those Africans who fell in the War.

The Mission Council has accepted the conditions laid down by the Committee but on certain reasons which the Committee has accepted as satisfactory the Alliance is not in a position to start the work at once, consequently an extension of time has been agreed upon up to June 30th 1921 for the commencement of the scheme.

Meanwhile the Committee in agreement with the Honourable Treasurer, East Africa Protectorate has handed over the balance of its funds which are lying on deposit with the National Bank of India Limited to the Treasurer who will carry out the wishes of the Committee. The balance of money at the date of the Treasurer taking over is Rs. 47,090/-

The subscriptions collected by the Organizing Committee were as follows :-

	Rs.	Cts.
Total subscriptions received from Natives	83,496	- 35
Sundry subscribers, (Non-native)	3,152	- 29
Bank interest	7,195	- 58
	93,857	- 30

Expenditure.

Comforts supplied to Carrier and King's African Rifles Hospitals and money handed to same for the purchase of comforts.	430
Sundry gratuities to wounded and sick natives.	46,248-62
Expenses (printing, stationery, allowances to Clerical Staff, Packing and Transport charges off railway).	518-68 46,767 - 20
Balance.	Rs. 47,090 - 00

The Honourable the General Manager, Uganda Railway granted free railway freight on commodities supplied by the Committee to the various Hospitals in British East Africa.

EM

CHIEF NATIVE COMMISSIONER.